AUCTION SALES.
...SON, POMEROY & CO.,
...Elison & Foster, Real Estate and General Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

...0 LOTS
FOR SALE BY
...UCTION.
...E YOUR BANK ACCOUNT FOR A LOT AT
...DGELAWN,

...d at Auction, ON THE GROUND, ...y, Oct. 21, 1873, at 2½ o'clock.

...cement Extraordinary!
...AND OPENING
...L ESTATE SALE
...T OUR AUCTION ROOMS,
...ND 86 RANDOLPH-ST.,
...EDNESDAY, OCT. 22,
AT 2 O'CLOCK.

...tle to this Property is Perfect.

..., POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 Wabash-av.
AUCTION.
...LAR SOUTH SIDE SALE OF
...SEHOLD GOODS.
SATURDAY, Oct. 17, at 9 o'clock,
AT 11 O'CLOCK.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

...TRACTIONS
...Spite of Panics!

...AKE THE AUCTION SALES OF
...D. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

...OT & SHOE
...AYLOR & HARRISON,
...SEHOLD GOODS,
...is Morning at 9:30 O'clock.
...D FINE PARLOR ORGANS.
...EDWARDS & COHEN,
...eral Auctioneers, 65 South Canal-st.

...os, Chromos, Chromos.
...AT AUCTION,
...EVENING, at 7 o'clock,
...SGOOD & WILLIAMS,
...OOD & WILLIAMS,

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1873—SIXTEEN PAGES. NUMBER 59.

GIFT CONCERT.

THE SHORTEST ROUTE TO FORTUNE.
$100,000 for only $2.50.
THE LARGEST RETURN FOR THE SMALLEST INVESTMENT.
A GRAND
GIFT CONCERT
WILL BE HELD AT
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,
December 31st, 1873,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF A
JUVENILE REFORM SCHOOL.
40,000 Gifts,
$450,000 in Prizes,
Principal Prize, $100,000

consisting of the superb palatial residence of Simon Abeles, Esq., unsurpassed as a private dwelling in the United States, being only a few blocks from the Court-House, surrounded by magnificent grounds, orchards, gardens, and vineyards. The building has been only recently completed with all modern improvements.

PRIZE LIST.

1 Prize, Real Estate,	-	-	$150,125
Cash Prizes,	$10,000 Each,		[illegible]
[illegible]			[illegible]
40,000 Prizes	-	-	$450,000

The title to the above real estate is guaranteed perfect. The liberal terms of this scheme brings it within the reach of all—the greatest opportunity ever offered to the poor man to rise to wealth.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Single Tickets, $2.50; Eleven Tickets, $25.00; Fifty-six Tickets, $125.00; One Hundred and Fifteen Tickets, $250.00.

The drawing will be made under the superintendence of a committee appointed by the highest officials in the State, duly sworn to the faithful performance of the duties assigned them.

The highest officials both of City, County, and State have not only indorsed Mr. Abeles, but also his scheme.

The demand for tickets is unparalleled, and all desiring to participate in the drawing should at once form their clubs and send in their orders.

AGENTS WANTED in all States, Cities, and Towns in the United States and Canadas.

Money should be sent by Registered Letter, P. O. Order, or Express, with the full adress of the purchaser in plain writing.

Every package of 11 tickets has a chance to win 11 prizes, but positively certain to win one, while one person out of every ten who purchase a package of 11 is bound to win two prizes.

For further information and particulars, send for circulars to the Manager and Proprietor, and address
SIMON ABELES,
Leavenworth, Kan.
Or call at 161 East Madison-st., Chicago.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE!

Do not fail to examine the IMMENSE STOCK and EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES of
Fine and Medium Furniture,
And Elegant French
Inlaid Goods,
Now in stock at our Stores,
267 & 269 Wabash-av.
GEO. GILBERT,
Successor to Sampson, Gilbert & Co.

FURNITURE.
ASIGNEE'S SALE.
Goods must be sold. Come early before the assortment is broken. 151 West Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE.

MORGAN PARK,
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS!
THE BEST SAVINGS BANK.

Morgan Park property is the property to invest your money in. It is the healthiest suburb in Cook County. It has the finest Schools and Churches, and is a beautiful growing place. Lots can be purchased from $150 to $300 each. Title perfect. It is only 9 miles southwest of Chicago. Free rides to and from the city to Morgan Park on any day of the week by calling at our office,
NO. 11 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE BLUE ISLAND LAND & BUILDING CO.

ACRES! ACRES!
At a Bargain!

Forty acres, being the west half of east half of northwest quarter, Section 11, 38, 13, lying both sides of Archer-av. Depot, on C., D. & V. Railroad, located at Archer-av., within 20 rods of this land. Terms—One-fifth cash, balance 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years at 8 per cent.
R. P. BLANCHARD,
153 LaSalle-st.

RESIDENCE
FOR SALE. One of my houses yet undisposed of on Warren-av., and I shall offer the same for two days at $2,500 less than cash value, on easy terms.
GEO. SCOVILLE,
156 Washington-st. or 299 Warren-av.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Notice.
An important meeting of the members of the Tolleston Shooting Club will be held in the Open Board of Trade Rooms, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st., Monday, Oct. 20, at 4 p. m. A full attendance is requested.
SAM'L H. TURRELL, President.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.
The only chromo lithograph in (3) three (oil) colors is printed by the National Lithographic Institute in the building, near the elevator. It is worthy of a frame and place on the wall, bears the highest testimonials from Mr. Boyington, the architect, the Building Committee, and the press. Price, 50 cents. Wholesale to publishers and the trade.

PERFECTION BABY-JUMPER.
Great attraction in the Exposition. Everybody admires it. OCCIDENTAL M'F'G. CO., Gano-st., near Prairie-av., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

To Printers.
FOR SALE—A Printing Office of four Gordon Presses, and full line of type for commercial work. Terms, half cash and balance in printing. HART & CO.,
Arcade-court.

Hardware Business.
FOR SALE—A stock of $8,000 in one of the best towns in Illinois. For particulars call at 175 and 177 Lake-st., or address
R. SHOVE,
Sterling, Ill.

HOTEL INTEREST.
FOR SALE—A one-third interest in a Hotel in St. Louis, newly refitted and refurnished, doing a good business. Inquire of BARR & SHAPLEY, Room 6 Otis Block, corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.
DISSOLUTION.
The firm known as Conroy & Long, 169 Madison-st., has this (Oct. 18) day dissolved partnership by mutual consent.
[illegible] LONG.

COAL.

COAL.

WILKESBARRE
Best Hard Coal for Families.
CANNEL COAL,
Best Grate Coal in the World.
Briar Hill, Erie, Wilmington, and Blossburg at lowest market price.
W. M. & J. F. OLCOTT,
146 LaSalle-st., and
No. 1 North Market-st.

WILKESBARRE COAL
Finest Quality of Anth. Coal in the Market.
ALL SIZES DELIVERED TO CITY CUSTOMERS
At $10 per Ton.
Liberal Discount Made to Country Dealers on Cash Orders.
BRIAR HILL, BLOSS., MEDWAY, WILMINGTON,
And other varieties of SOFT COALS always on hand.
BLAKE, WHITEHOUSE & CO.,
OFFICE—19 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
Docks—Indiana-st. Bridge, Twenty-second-st. Bridge.

LACES, &c.

G. MENDELSON,
34 Washington-st.,
Will open, on MONDAY, Oct. 20, a new line of
Real Laces, Gimps, Fringes, Ornaments, Fouragiers, Loops, Buttons, &c.,
Combined with NOVELTIES in all departments, which he will offer at
VERY LOW PRICES!

FINANCIAL.

Barclay, Voorhies & Co.
BANKERS,
80 WASHINGTON-ST.,
Solicit the Deposit Accounts of Merchants, Bankers, and others, and offer the most liberal inducements consistent with sound banking.
Pay Interest on Time Deposits.
Make transfers of money by telegraph on New York and Boston.

STATE-ST. SAVINGS BANK,
281 State-st., cor. Van Buren.
This Bank offers the most liberal inducements consistent with sound banking.
Interest allowed on Savings Deposits at 6 per cent per annum from date of deposit.
Deposit accounts of Merchants, Traders, Mechanics, Builders, Farmers, Clerks, Laborers, and others, solicited.
C. N. SHIPMAN, President.
ENOS BROWN, V. Prest.
J. B. SABINE, Cashier.

DIME
SAVINGS BANK,
Chartered by the State of Illinois.
105 CLARK-ST., Methodist Church Block.
Six per cent compound interest on deposits.
Pass Books furnished without charge.
Children started with ONE DIME as usual.
GEO. SCOVILLE, President.
WM. KELSEY REED, Cashier.
NOTE.—During the recent panic this Bank has paid all deposits on demand without notice.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
If parties holding our drafts on the MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK will present same to FIRST NATIONAL, Chicago, they will receive due honor.
SCOTT & WRIGLEY,
Bankers, Wyoming, Ill.

LOTTERY.

$300,000.
Capital Prize, $50,000.
Missouri State Lottery.
Grand Single Number Scheme.
Draws the last day of every month. 5,880 Prizes, amounting to $300,000. Whole tickets, $10; Halves, $5. Send for circular to MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Box 2446, St. Louis, Mo.

PROFESSIONAL.

DRS. COLLINS & DUFF,
Physicians and Surgeons, can be consulted at the DESPLAINES-ST. DISPENSARY, 199 South Desplaines-st. (corner Price-place), where all medical and surgical diseases are treated with the utmost skill and care.

CATARRH and DYSPEPSIA
Scientifically treated and cured. Particular attention paid to diseases of the
SKIN, BLOOD, AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.
Consultations in all languages.
For further particulars call or address as above.

R. N. TOOKER, M. D.,
HOMŒOPATHIST,
(Formerly of Cincinnati, O.,) has located permanently on the North Side.
OFFICE: Room 5 Clarendon Hotel.

INSURANCE.

Good Insurance at Fair Rates.

BREWERS'
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF MILWAUKEE.

ASSETS.

United States and other Bonds	$325,610.00
Cash in Banks on interest	19,569.21
Premium in due course of collection	28,602.58
Bonds and Mortgages	8,000.00
Accrued Interest	500.00
Total Assets	$442,281.79
LIABILITIES.	
Unpaid Losses only	$ 24,546.77

Reasonable rates, honorable dealing, and prompt settlements. The BREWERS' COMPANY paid dollar for dollar in Chicago and Boston. The BREWERS' COMPANY has the richest line of Stockholders in the United States. Chicago Directors—JOHN A. HUCK, CONRAD SEIPP.

E. E. RYAN & CO.,
Agents, 210 LaSalle-st., cor. Adams.

CONRAD WITKOWSKY. C. E. AFFELD.
INSURE WITH THE
HAMBURG BREMEN
OF HAMBURG, GERMANY.
Assets, Over $1,800,000.00.
REINSURES TWO-THIRDS IN OTHER GERMAN COMPANIES.
CONRAD WITKOWSKY & CO., Agents.
STAATS-ZEITUNG BUILDINGS,
171 and 173 Washington-st.

WATCHES.

WATCHES.
WATCHES.
We have just received another large invoice of the celebrated CHAS. E. JACOT Watches, which we offer at very low prices. We have a very large stock of American Watches in both Gold and Silver Cases.
N. MATSON & CO.,
STATE & MONROE-STS.

HAIR GOODS.

F. CAMPBELL,
IMPORTER OF
HAIR,
76 Madison-st.,
Has the largest stock of Hair and Fancy Goods in the city. Don't fail to examine these Goods and Prices.
F. CAMPBELL,
76 East Madison-st.

HOSIERY AND EMBROIDERIES.

NUBIAS,
HAND-KNIT GOODS,
MITTS, SCARFS,
EMBROIDERIES,
SHIRTS & DRAWERS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
YARNS AND FANCY GOODS.
WHOLESALE .... 117 Franklin-st.
RETAIL .... 68 State-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. M. W. JONES,
Wholesale, Retail, and Manufacturing
STATIONER,
104 & 106 Madison-st.
My facilities for the manufacture of Blank Books and executing Railroad and Commercial Printing are unsurpassed. Cash country buyers will find it to their interest to call on me before purchasing.

MUSICAL.

The owners, who intend to leave for Europe, have left with us, to be sold for their account, two superb second-hand
STEINWAY
Pianos, one of them a Style 2, the other a Style 3, very little used, just as good as new, and will be accompanied with our usual unlimited warranty. Both of these Pianos will be sold at decided bargains, the owners desiring to realize upon them without delay.
SMITH & NIXON,
163 State-st., Chicago.

PERFUMERY.

THE
"MARS" COLOGNE,
FRAGRANT and PERMANENT.
BUCK & RAYNER,
Central Prescription Drug Stores,
117 Clark-st., and State-st., corner Madison.

WEATHER STRIPS.

Metal Moulding Rubber
Weather Strips!
SAVE COAL.
Keep out Storm and Dust. The Rubber CANNOT PULL OUT. P. P. VALENTINE & CO.,
General Agents, 139 South Clark-st.
Canvassers wanted everywhere.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

J. HINRICHS & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
CHINA,
AND
Glassware,
No. 14
STATE-ST.,
CHICAGO,
Desire to inform the public that they have a large stock of strictly first-class goods on hand. On account of removal to the New Store, purchasers are invited to call and examine goods and prices.

OIL PAINTINGS.

OIL PAINTINGS.
UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE
OF
Oil Paintings,
BY
Leading American and Foreign Artists,
At 295 STATE-ST.,
Cor. of Van Buren, under St. James Hotel,
Commencing Saturday Evening, 18th inst.
This is the largest collection of Pictures ever offered in Chicago, and the sale will be positively unreserved.
Also, a great variety of choice Engravings and Chromos.
Sale will commence Saturday evening at 7 o'clock, and will be continued Monday and Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and in the evenings at 7.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

ART GALLERY.

FIFTY DOLLARS
Will pay for a beautiful life-size Crayon Portrait at E. L. BRAND & CO.'S Popular Art Gallery, 596 Wabash-av.
THREE DOLLARS will pay for one dozen of as fine Card Photographs as can be made in the WORLD.
N. B.—No restrictions as to number of sittings and proofs given.
E. L. BRAND & CO.,
596 Wabash-av.

MILLINERY, &c.

MILLINERY
OPENING.
By special request, MRS. WILD will continue her elegant display of Millinery and choice assortment of novelties on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Oct. 20 and 21.
No. 198 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE.

ROGERS, WOSTENHOLM
And Other Fine Pocket Knives,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.'S,
118 & 120 Monroe-st.
CONSUMERS will find it profitable to get our prices before ordering elsewhere. HINDLE & JENKINS, Wholesale and Retail Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Manufacturers, 160 Clark-st.

FLOWER BULBS,
DIRECT FROM HOLLAND.
I have received a choice lot of Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Anemones, Iris, Jonquilla, Ranunculus, Crocus, etc., which I offer at very low prices.
HENRY SCHOELLKOPF,
223 and 224 East Randolph-st., bet. Market and Franklin.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.
Dock and piling ground for Lumber, Coal, or Wood. Railroad track on the yard. Apply to HATCH, HOLBROOK & CO.,
285 Archer-av.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.
Corinthian Chapter, No. 69, R. A. M.—Special convocation Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on the M. Degree. J. O. DICKERSON, Sec.

Masonic.
Regular communication of Blair Lodge, No. 393, A. F. & A. M., Monday evening, Oct. 20, at Oriental Hall, 122 LaSalle-st. Visiting Brethren cordially invited.
C. R. MATSON, Sec.

Masonic.
The members of Garden City Lodge, No. 141, A. F. & A. M., are requested to attend the meeting on Monday evening, to receive the report of the Committee on Hall. By order of JOSEPH BUTLER, W. M.

Attention, Sir Knights.
Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K. T.—Stated Conclave Monday evening, Oct. 20, at 7½ o'clock, for business. Visiting Sir Knights courteously invited. By order of the E. C. GEO. F. SINCLAIR, Recorder.

THE EXPOSITION.

Another Grand Crush at the Great Lake-Shore Palace.

Twenty-five Thousand Persons Present at One Time Yesterday.

What the Cincinnati Committee Thought of Chicago's Big Show.

The Howe Scales, Wilson Sewing-Machines, Chickering Pianos, and Bassett's Gas-Fixtures.

Saturday is always a good day for the Exposition, and yesterday's attendance was no exception to the rule. The afternoon saw a complete jam in every aisle, and, judging from the appearance of the building, there could not have been less than 25,000 persons present at one time. The stream continued all day, and in the evening the attendance was larger yet. Our Cincinnati visitors, who came prepared to see great things, were astonished at the things they saw and heard. They were amazed to see the Exposition of so large dimensions, and to hear that the orchestra delighted in playing the same things over and over again. They regarded

THE MACHINERY AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT DEPARTMENTS

as extraordinary affairs, they being about twice as large as the departments corresponding in Cincinnati. They were confounded at the vastness of the building, and gazed in stupefaction at the number of stoves in view, exclaiming, with emphasis, that Chicago could not be as near that place as they were wont to believe; otherwise, why so much artificial caloric? The gentlemen from Cincinnati were amazed at almost everything. They wondered how so superb an enterprise should have such a poor collection of art. They added that this was the weakest feature in the Exposition, except the unpleasant crowd and the fountain. They could not understand why the fountain should be such a very bad one, when it looked so good; and when the fact of the fishes filling up the orifices was explained, they wanted to know

WHY CHICAGO DRANK FISH-BROTH

in place of water. Then came the story of the water-tunnel, until they wondered when they would be given a rest. They rather liked the Exposition as a whole, because it was better than they could do, and generously admitted the fact.

There are to be several excursions to the city during the week. To-morrow the Illinois Central Railroad will give an excursion from all stations between Calumet and Effingham, and between Sublette and Dunleith. The Alton and St. Louis Road will give an excursion from Springfield and Jefferson City. The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad have excursions on four divisions on Tuesday, namely, the Milwaukee, Madison, Wisconsin, and St. Paul. These excursions are very much needed in the country. Fall styles are coming in, and the young ladies a few hundred miles away from Chicago are evidently in need of some

METROPOLITAN HINTS IN DRESS.

These hints are necessary to those whose paniers are extravagantly large still, naturally or artificially, and who wear outlandish head-gear of that remote era designated in the Council chamber by the periphrastic remark that "the memory of man goeth not back to it."

A gentleman from Virginia came to town yesterday or the day before, to see the Exposition. He was greatly annoyed at not finding in all that surging mass a single familiar face. He finally found his way into the Art Gallery, and, confronting a bust of a certain much-admired philanthropist, remarked, "At last I have found a friend. Eschylus, companion of my boyhood,——" when an iconoclast interrupted him with "Eskilus be blowed; that's J. Y. Scammon." Our Virginia friend left the art department in disgust, and brought up before the tin-pan department, where beauties in scarlet sacques manipulate the shining wares.

ONE VERY PRETTY BLONDE

attracted his admiration. "Don't see such girls in Virginny," he soliloquised; "I'll bet she's an angel," whereupon the angel pulled from her satchel a beef-sandwich, 5x5 inches in area and at least 2 inches deep. The monstrous meal required two hands to hold it, while the pearly teeth did their duty. "Angels have appetites even in Exposition Buildings," thought our Southern Kenelm Chillingly, and was turning away when a tall, gaunt man handed him a handbill, and a small boy a pamphlet setting forth the virtues of a certain buggy. The pamphlet commenced, "Reader, behold these thousands of faces, beaming with youth and happiness. In ten short years many of them will be corrupt in the tomb. Where will you be? Do not delay. Seek salvation——." K. C. threw the volume on the floor, committing the donor to the tender mercies of the alleged foe of such good people, and a temperature calculated to plunge him into discomfort. The buggy, whose virtues the other document extolled, proved to be a gaudy, showy affair, unworthy of serious attention. Besides, its cost was $2,000, and they don't give away money in such sums down in Virginia—not in Dumfries, any way. A reporter at this moment meeting the sad and mournful young man, proceeded to extract from him his opinion of the Exposition. He said that in Virginia the boys would not pass disdainfully by

SUCH A WATERMELON

as that to the south of the building, and prudently inquired the probable consequences of a raid upon the fruit-stand. The answer so thoroughly discouraged him that he took refuge in conversation with a Court-House bell-girl, and left her three minutes afterwards, quite unsatisfied. His experiences are not the average. He might have secured a good lasting dose of gastralgia at the bar, where the cider costs only 5 cents a drink, or eaten nine or ten meals at the restaurant.

There is one feature of a large show like the Exposition. A man of ineffable self-appreciation can stand in any given spot in the building, and in ten minutes see thousands of intelligent faces, all equal, if not superior, to his own. By this means he can realize that he is not at all the most important person in the world, or, at any rate, not the only person. Humbled by the reflection, he will make room for a meek and modest reporter in a Wabash avenue 'bus without growling all the way to Twenty-ninth street about the unusual development of some persons. If the effect of the Exposition is thus to make people behave better in public vehicles, then the originators thereof deserve the warmest gratitude.

THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY

are doing a stroke of work for humanity and their generation. They are doing more than churches do, and think nothing of it. They have put up a magnificent gold watch, to be given to the person obtaining the most votes. The polls remain open the whole of this week, and, as the receipts are all to the yellow fever sufferers, there is reason to believe an immense vote will be polled. Go to the Company's stand and exercise your purchased privilege.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Exposition yesterday, on motion of Messrs. Bouton and Goudy, the inmates of the Half-Orphan Asylum and Old Ladies' Home were permitted to see the Exposition gratis. Bigelow Lodge No. 438, A. F. A. M., handed in a donation of $50 for the Memphis and Shreveport sufferers.

THE IMPROVED HOWE SCALES.

A. M. Gilbert & Co., of 38 State street, make the largest and finest display of scales at the Exposition. They show a large and elegantly finished assortment of the celebrated Improved Howe Scales,—of which the Judges of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association said, "Too much cannot be said in their praise," and at the San Francisco Institute the Judges said, "Destined to supersede all others." By a critical examination we find that every scale contains one or more valuable improvements,—for instance in the counter-scales of all varieties we find a patent outside frame which protects the working part of the scales from injury, and keeps the dust, dirt, etc., from the sensitive bearings. This renders them both stronger and more accurate. Then, in all their platform-scales they dispense with check rods used by other manufacturers, and place chilled iron balls between the platform and the knife edges,—as these balls receive all the friction, the pivots or knife-edges remain sharp and the scale accurate.

In the various sizes we find different improvements, exclusively their own,—in the Drop-Lever Scale a marked improvement, whereby the platform is raised or lowered, without moving the works of the scale.

The Howe Dormant Scales have the fewest points of friction, and an extremely simple arrangement of levers; their practical superiority is testified to by hundreds who have used them, among whom, worthy of especial notice (because they use a scale more severely than any other class of merchants), we understand that the wholesale market men of Chicago have used other scales and are now all using the Howe, and say it is the only one that satisfies them.

At the south end of main building they exhibit their improved hay and railroad track-scales, in which perfection seems to be nearly reached, for their great strength, their delicate accuracy, and their extreme simplicity, are a marvel to all who examine them.

Messrs. Gilbert & Co. advise us "that the Howe scales have beaten all that they have met, in public competition, and that other scales can take the first premium only in the absence of the Howe," and this confident assertion seems verified by the fact that Messrs. Gilbert & Co. have issued and published, in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE and other papers, a fair and impartial challenge to all scale dealers and manufacturers, to compete for seven gold medals, upon the points which are essential in good scales.

As no one has accepted this, it would seem as though the rule ordinarily applied to such challenges—that non-acceptance is a tacit acknowledgment of inferiority,—is here exemplified.

Fairbanks & Co. exhibit an assortment of drug-scales, sealers' measures, coffee-mill, etc., made by Mr. Troemner, of Philadelphia, and platform and other scales of their own manufacture.

The Victor Scale Company exhibit scales of various sizes.

Conspicuously prominent among the many sewing-machines on exhibition is the now world-famous

WILSON SEWING-MACHINE,

which was awarded the only "Grand Medal of Merit," the very highest prize, at the Vienna Exposition, against all other competitors, of American or European manufacture. Not content with their great victory in Europe, the indefatigable managers of the Wilson Sewing-Machine Company must walk in and carry off the highest prize at the recent State Fair at St. Louis, for the best specimens of machine work and machine embroidery. We were shown a child's cloak so beautifully and exquisitely embroidered by the "Wilson" (and for which the highest premium, before mentioned, was awarded at St. Louis), that it would seem almost impossible to excel the work by hand. The Wilson Excelsior Manufacturing Machine is particularly adapted for boot and shoe upper work, while the improved "vibrating presser," used only on their manufacturing machine, renders it preferable to all others for all kinds of manufacturing purposes, besides being unequaled for all family work. We have taken particular pains to examine into the merits of this machine, and can answer for its performing all that the manufacturers claim for it. The liberality of the Wilson Machine Company is proverbial; hence its popularity and success. Their chief salesroom in this city, which is situated at No. 197 State street, is fitted up in a style of unusual costliness, and is a marvel of taste and elegance, reflecting great credit upon the enterprise of the managers.

CHICKERING PIANOS.

In the musical department, Reed & Sons, of the Temple of Music, have carried off the honors decidedly, as they erected a beautiful little building in the centre of the Exposition Building, and decorated it with bright colors, gay flags and banners, cases of gold medals awarded the Chickering pianos there on exhibition. Concerning these latter we have only to say that two of the six pianos exhibited are marvels of workmanship and elegance.

One of them is a grand, and valued at $3,500; the other an upright, worth $2,500—thus for two pianos only $6,000. The instruments are most elaborately carved, inlaid with a hundred different colors and kinds of rich and rare woods, bronze medallions, with tiny figures playing upon different instruments; in a word, they are confidently claimed to be *the two finest pianos ever made in the world*.

Besides these, Messrs. Reed & Sons exhibit some rosewood pianos of the square form in general use, and at prices from $550 upward, containing a new *patent agraffe*—the most important improvement made in recent years.

Reed's Temple of Music, always famous for doing things on a grand scale, has fairly outdone itself in this display of magnificent pianos.

The visitor to the Exposition cannot fail to notice, on entering, the elegant display of superb and costly

CHANDELIERS AND GAS-FIXTURES

exhibited by the well-known firm of J. S. Bassett & Co., gas-fitters and plumbers, No. 113 Clark street. Apart from the elegance and costliness of the fixtures shown by this firm, many of the designs are rare and unique, and unsurpassed by any goods of this class in the city. This firm are now putting in gas-fixtures for the new Tremont and Palmer Houses, having already performed the same service for the Clifton, Sherman, and other prominent hotels and private houses. This firm are remodeling their store, and, when finished, it will be the most elegant and extensive show-rooms west of New York.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

A Variety of Routine Business Transacted by the Directors Yesterday.

The Board of Directors of the Public Library met yesterday in the Library; present Messrs. Hoyne, Anthony, Rosenthal, Easter, Shorey, and Hayes.

The minutes of the two preceding meetings having been approved, a communication from Mr. John Robson was read, in which he stated that he had insured the "Specifications of British Patents" against damage by fire in the Royal Exchange Insurance Company.

The Committee on Buildings and Grounds having asked further time to decide upon a report, the Board granted an extension for an indefinite period.

On motion of Mr. Shorey, the question as to the purchase of back sets of periodicals, as presented by the Secretary, was referred to the Committee on the Library, with instructions to report upon the propriety of making such purchases.

On motion of Mr. Rosenthal, an appropriation of £100 sterling was made, in accordance with the report of the Committee on Administration at last meeting, to be sent to Mr. John Robson as a settlement in full of his account.

The Secretary presented his monthly report, showing the receipt of 286 volumes and 76 pamphlets during the month of September. The total number of volumes is now 8,421, and of periodicals, 3,722. The number of pamphlets is apparently less than at the last report, owing to the fact that 1,264 pamphlets had been bound into volumes and credited as such.

During September 6,470 persons visited the reading-room, to whom a total of 4,313 publications had been issued. The average number of daily visitors was 216, and of periodicals issued 144. The number of visitors on the four Sundays was 1,152, and 769 publications were issued to them.

The subject of the amount of appropriation for the reading-room for the coming year was referred to the Committee on Library.

The Board then adjourned, but remained together in secret conclave to discuss the question of a Librarian. It is reported that some members of the Board are desirous of sending abroad for a Librarian, in order to obtain more experience and talent than can be found in Chicago, while others maintain that there are plenty of Chicago men and women possessing all necessary skill and experience to manage our library satisfactorily.

THE TAX-FIGHTERS.

Judge Wallace Again Decides Against the Objectors to the Validity of the Tax Levy for 1872.

As our readers are aware, on the decision of Judge Wallace regarding the validity of the tax levy of 1872 adversely to the objectors, a number of them asked an appeal to the Circuit Court. The argument was going on Friday and Saturday, the objectors urging all the old points already decided, and some few new ones. Saturday afternoon the Judge delivered his opinion, as follows, refusing the appeal:

This is a prayer for an appeal from the judgment of this Court in regard to the taxes of 1872 and prior years. We are met with the objection of the statute, that appeals shall be allowed to the Supreme Court and not elsewhere. Two questions present themselves: the interpretation of the words "not elsewhere," and the validity of the whole Section 10. In regard to the latter, the Court has passed upon it, holding that it was constitutional. Now, have the words "not elsewhere" been repealed, leaving the section cumulative, and giving the party a right as under the law to appeal to the Circuit Court? The Court held that the collection was under the city charter, and not the new law. Another objection is that the practice is not uniform in allowing an appeal to the Supreme Court in one action and not another. I think it is competent for the Legislature to say that the taxes for 1872 should be collected one way, and those of 1873 another, provided it is the same all over the State; and this they have done. The statute is obnoxious, if such is not the case. The statute is general, applying to all persons who have not paid their taxes for those years. Therefore, the statute requiring these cases to go before the Supreme Court is not special. From the act of 1872, and the act of April, 1873, it is evident that the Legislature did not intend to grant any remedy for the collection of taxes for those years, and hence those statutes do not embrace the same subject matter and are not repugnant to Sec. 10, and do not repeal it. In regard to the non-reading of Sec. 10, in the Legislature, I cannot, in my present knowledge, give any intelligent opinion thereon.

Mr. Robey thereupon made an exception to the decision, and asked thirty days in which to make his bill of exceptions, which was allowed. He also filed bonds in the case of James M. Bennett and about 60 others, asking for an appeal in respect to them, but stating that he deposited no money. The Court disallowed the motion, as he had done in all the other cases similar to this, and time was given to file exceptions. Mr. Robey also asked leave to withdraw the certified copy of the proceedings of the Legislature on filing a certified copy with the Clerk, which was allowed.

SOCIETY NOTES.

The celebrated Dodge Club will give their first annual dinner at "Brown's" at an early day, which promises to be an enjoyable affair.

The Phœnix Quadrille Club will give a social hop in Klare's Parlors, Nos. 70 and 72 North Clark street, on Friday evening next.

The Entre-Nous Club will begin their series of parties with a complimentary soiree at Klare's Hall, No 70 North Clark street, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 22 at 8 o'clock.

The first grand complimentary soiree of the American Pleasure Club will take place Friday evening next, in Wall's Hall, corner of Adams and Halsted streets.

The first party of the Triad Social Club will take place on next Wednesday evening, at Germania Hall, No. 78 Fifth avenue. From the well-known ability of the managers, the members may anticipate an elegant party. The music will be under the leadership of Prof. William Pound, with a complete orchestra.

The Irving Club gave its reunion party for the season at Martine's Hall, on Friday evening, when a large number assembled to enjoy the fun. There will be another party next Friday evening.

The Union Club held their sixth annual meeting on Friday evening, Oct. 17, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Mr. R. A. West, President; Mr. George W. Wilson, Vice President; Mr. Edgar Holt, Secretary; Mrs. N. H. Knapp, Treasurer.

The Merry Club will hold a business meeting in the Kinder Garten Hall, No. 57 Sheldon avenue, Tuesday evening, and will give their opening party in the same place Thursday evening.

Last Thursday evening, the Home Dramatic Society produced the comedy "Victims," at the residence of Mr. J. Ogden Bryant, No. 1288 Wabash avenue. There was a large audience, and the acting was quite creditable. A series of entertainments has been planned for the ensuing winter.

SUBURBAN.

The Murder of Dawson at Lake View.

The Evanston Philosophical Association—Work for the Season.

LAKE VIEW.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The following is a statement of facts connected with the shooting of the then unknown man (J. D. Dawson) by Capt. L. P. Forrest, at Lake View, on the evening of the 15th inst., which can be vouched for by responsible parties. Capt. Forrest, while walking on Diversey street, at 9 o'clock in the evening, met a man whom he, for some reason or other, supposed to be a suspicious character, and accosted him with, "What are you hanging around here for?" Capt. Forrest being in citizen's clothing, the suspicious character (?) naturally resented such language, struck him with his *fist*, whereupon the brave (?) Captain drew his revolver and shot him *in the back*—killing him. It was also stated before several witnesses by one of the parties who searched the man, that nothing was found on him but a few nickels and a pocket-knife—no weapons of any kind, or other paraphernalia of the thief. This statement was made within an hour after the shooting. Now, mark the difference in the testimony before the Coroner's jury. Pieces of candles, matches, twine, etc., were found (?), and a pair of knuckles were picked up next morning near where the shooting took place. Who did these knuckles belong to? Most assuredly not the murdered man, they being tried by the smallest man in the room, before the jury, and he could not get them over his fingers, while the dead man was large and powerful, standing nearly six feet in height, and built in proportion; and they could never have fitted his hand. Can Capt. Forrest tell how these knuckles came to be found where they were? Taking all the facts of the case into consideration, it is the verdict of all right-thinking citizens of Lake View that the man was cowardly murdered. It is a well-known fact that Capt. Forrest is of a very cowardly nature, and yet holds the responsible position of Captain of Police. Why do the citizens of Lake View retain this fellow in power when he has three good men under him, either of whom would fill the position with credit to himself and the town, and not when wanted either be found at home or lounging at Louis Pau's saloon? It would be well for the citizens of Lake View to carefully take these facts (for facts they are) into careful consideration, and have their Town Board "bounce" Capt. Forrest at once.

A CITIZEN OF LAKE VIEW.

EVANSTON.

The Evanston Philosophical Association is an incorporated body, consisting of the professional and other men of culture in the town,—about fifty in all. It has heretofore held nine meetings in a year. A committee appointed at the last meeting to arrange the work for the coming campaign, consisting of the Rev. R. N. Packard, L. H. Boutell, and Prof. D. H. Wheeler, have arranged for eighteen meetings—two a month—for this season. The alternate meetings will talk over general questions. The regular meetings will, as heretofore, hear and discuss papers upon subjects requiring research. For these papers the following assignment is made by the Committee:

1. General Science—Rev. Dr. Bannister.
2. Mathematics — Astronomy, Francis Bradley; Pure Mathematics, Prof. J. F. Kellog; Physics, Prof. H. S. Carhart.
3. Inorganic Nature—Geology, H. M. Bannister; Chemistry, Prof. Allen; Mineralogy and Mining, C. K. Bannister.
4. Organic Nature—Biology, Dr. J. S. Jewell; Natural History, Prof. O. Marcy.
5. History—Ethnology, Prof. D. H. Wheeler; Archæology, Rev. R. N. Packard; History Proper, Prof. F. D. Hemenway; Chronology, Prof. Knox; Comparative Religion, Rev. C. S. Abbott.
6. Social and Political Conditions—Political Science, L. H. Boutell; Law of War, H. G. Miller; Reforms, Rev. M. C. Briggs; Banking, L. J. Gage; Common Law, N. T. Dale; Manufactures, W. Brainard.
7. Man's Mental and Moral Condition.

Section 1—Metaphysics, Dr. M. Raymond; Religion, Prof. W. X. Ninde; Logic, C. W. Raymond; Morals, O. E. Haven.

Section 2—Medical Education, N. S. Davis; The New Education, President Fowler; History of Education, Prof. Fisk; General Grammar, Prof. Kistler; Grammar of Modern Languages, C. W. Pearson.

Section 3—Theory of Art, Rev. G. C. Noyes; Music, Prof. W. S. B. Mathews; Architecture, E. R. Shrader; Painting, E. L. Parks; Biography, Rev. F. L. Chapell.

These papers will be read at the following regular meetings: "General Science and Mathematics," November; "Inorganic and Organic Nature," December; "History," January, 1874; "Social and Political Conditions," February; "Man's Mental and Moral Condition," Sec. 1, March; Sec. 2, April; "Biography" and Sec. 3, May.

The next regular meeting of the Association will be on Monday evening. Papers will be read by the Rev. R. N. Packard and D. H. Wheeler.

HYDE PARK.

The residents of Hyde Park have long felt the need of a decent depot, the dry-goods box serving in that capacity at the present time having become, not only decidedly rusty and disreputable in appearance, but also cold, leaky, and dirty in fact. They finally despaired of making any impression upon the Railroad Company by petitions, etc., and therefore took up the matter privately among themselves. The result was that subscriptions have been obtained amounting to $3,800, to which sum the Company will graciously add $1,200 to build a handsome depot. The plans have been ready for some time, but the work was not commenced until yesterday, when the ground was laid out and the excavations for foundations commenced. The building will be of brick, one-story and high mansard roof, and will contain every convenience for passengers, and for the station-keeper. There will be a regular ticket and telegraph office, and tickets can be obtained over either the Illinois Central or the Michigan Central Railroad, to all points West and South. The station will also be made in the future a regular stopping place for all trains on both roads.

BLUE ISLAND.

The Coroner was called to the Town of Blue Island yesterday, to hold an inquest on the body of a man named Charles Brandt, who committed suicide yesterday by taking laudanum, at Englehardt's Hotel. A verdict of suicide was rendered. Deceased was a brother of Ald. Brandt, of the Nineteenth Ward. He was about 45 years of age and leaves a family. He had been an excessive drinker for some time, and had squandered quite a snug fortune in saloons and gambling houses. His wife, unable to bear with his weaknesses any longer, left him some time ago. He had attempted suicide repeatedly by the means that ended his misspent life yesterday morning.

PERSONAL.

Dr. W. E. Peters, U. S. A., is at the Sherman.

W. Lees, of Oldham, England, is at the Pacific.

W. B. Young, of Pittsburgh, is at the Gardner.

J. K. Small, of New Orleans, is at the Sherman.

Henry B. Milligan, of New York, is at the Pacific.

L. L. Kidder, of Eau Claire, Wis., is at the Pacific.

James H. Conant, of Groton, Mass., is at the Gardner.

Hamilton Murray, of Oswego, N. Y., is at the Gardner.

John Cunnington, of London, Eng., is at the Sherman.

C. R. Plummer, of Newburyport, Mass., is at the Sherman.

A. Collins, of the St. Louis *Commercial Gazette*, is at the Gardner.

F. F. Elwell, of Hong Kong, China, is at the Pacific.

James H. Bigg, of London, England, is at the Pacific.

John Cruikshank and family, of New York, are at the Sherman.

Among the arrivals at the South Side Briggs House yesterday were W. T. Bailey, Grand Haven; N. B. Phelps, New York, and J. L. Norton, Winona, Minn.

At the West Side Briggs, yesterday, the following gentlemen registered: S. J. Anthony, Valparaiso; George R. Davis, New York; E. H. Gratiot, Platteville; P. Whitmer, Bloomington; Maj. A. W. Edwards, Carlinville *Democrat*.

Frank Lawlor writes to THE TRIBUNE as follows: "Having been publicly announced as a candidate for the position of Alderman for the Ninth Ward, I ask space to inform my friends that under no consideration will I allow my name to be used in connection with any political office in the coming election."

Mr. Joseph Fleming, of Joliet, is anxiously looking for his son Charles, who left home last Monday, and is supposed to have come to Chicago. The boy is 11 years old, small of his age, with light hair and gray eyes. He wore black pants and gray jacket. Information may be given to Superintendent Washburn.

The following were among the prominent arrivals at the Commercial yesterday: A. W. Fisk, Ogdensburgh, N. Y.; R. O. Wood, Lansing; J. R. Boyce, Boston; A. R. Antisdel, Grand Rapids; Daniel Underwood, New Bedford, Ia.; G. B. Chapin, Boston; W. E. Langdon, New York.

The Rev. Nar-a-yan She-sha-dri, of Bombay, a converted Brahmin of distinction, who has visited this country as a delegate from India to the Evangelical Alliance, will deliver a free lecture in this city, on Tuesday evening next, at half-past 7, in the First Presbyterian Church, corner Indiana avenue and Twenty-first street, on "The Present Aspects of Christianity in India."

CITY POLITICS.

Union of the Opponents of the Hesing-O'Hara Saloon Movement.

The Republican Central Committee Vote Not to Call a Convention.

And Its Members Join the Other Committees and Parties.

Convention at the Grand Pacific Hotel---A Ticket Nominated.

It Is Decided to Go into the Fight Solely on the Merits of the Nominees.

For Mayor, Hon. L. L. Bond; City Treasurer, Hon. D. A. Gage.

A. L. Morrison for City Collector; Gen. I. N. Stiles for City Attorney.

Hon. W. A. Porter and Hon. M. R. M. Wallace Renominated for Judges.

For Criminal and County Court Clerks, W. K. Sullivan and Capt. J. W. Brockway.

Philip Wadsworth for County Treasurer, and Reuben Cleveland for Police Commissioner.

The various elements opposed to the Hesing-O'Hara combination have been acting independently of each other for several weeks, and there was not the union and harmony essential to success in a political campaign. There were the Republican and Democratic Central Committees, each empowered to call a Convention; there was the Committee of Seventy, which has already summoned a Convention to meet Thursday next, and there were two committees of prominent citizens, each of which intended to put a ticket in the field. The Republicans hesitated as to the propriety of making nominations; the Democrats were disinclined from the beginning to nominating a party ticket, and all that was necessary was for the two Committees of citizens to invite their co-operation in the framing of a ticket. Such invitations were extended, and, after preliminary meetings, the details of which will be found below, a union meeting of accredited representatives from each organization was held yesterday afternoon and evening, and, after protracted deliberation, a ticket was agreed upon. There were present in the rotunda of the Pacific Hotel, where the nominations were made, a large attendance of citizens, who watched the proceedings with interest, and, on the whole, seemed well pleased with the result. No platform was adopted, it having been decided that the candidates should stand or fall on their merits.

The Republican Central Committee.

The Republican Central Committee met yesterday afternoon, pursuant to adjournment, at the Pacific Hotel, Ald. Schaffner in the chair. There were present, W. M. Loughlin, W. H. Heafford, J. W. Brockway, Tom H. Keefe, Alonzo Snider, Ald. Stone, John Humphrey, Nick. Eckhardt, ex-Ald. Walsh, W. W. Gardner, Homer Galpin, Ald. Sidwell, Tom Cannon, Geo. M. Howe, S. M. Davis, and S. W. Kingsley. Quite a number of outsiders were also present.

Capt. Loughlin said, as the Committee had been charged with crimes, and an attempt made to force them to adopt a certain course of action, he moved the Committee meet with closed doors.

Ex-Ald. Walsh did not know that the gentlemen present could do any harm, or overawe the Committee. He was opposed to consultations in the dark.

Capt. Loughlin wanted the Committee to have the credit of acting for itself, so it could not be said it was influenced by any lobby. Their proceedings would be known, for the press was not excluded, and they were responsible for them.

One outsider wanted the roll called, but was ruled out.

The motion was lost—ayes, 10; noes, 9.

Mr. Ham and the other outsiders rejoiced.

The Chair said at the last meeting it was voted not to call a Convention, so really they had no business except an invitation.

On motion of Homer Galpin, of the Committee, Ald. Gill was put on in his place.

The Secretary read an invitation from the meeting held Oct. 15, at the Pacific, to unite with their Committee for the purpose of nominating a ticket.

Capt. Loughlin moved to accept the invitation.

Ald. Gill said his recollection was, the Committee, at its last meeting, voted it was inexpedient to make a nomination. Did the Committee still think so?

The Chair told what was done at the early meetings. Last Monday a resolution to invite other bodies to unite with them was voted down, and one not to hold a Convention was adopted. Then the Committee adjourned. The resolution stood as its action, though it could be reconsidered.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. Folz, requesting that Mr. Schmidt act for him.

REMARKS OF MR. DAVIS.

Mr. Davis knew but few members of the Committee. He had not attended any other meeting; but if he had had any idea they would decline to call a Convention he would have attended. He would like to know by what authority the Committee could hand over the party to the Democrats and a squad of Independents. By doing it, they said they no longer had confidence in the masses of the people. He would not be a party to selling out the Republicans to any junto. They must call a Convention, and leave the responsibility to it. It was absurd for a committee chosen to call a Convention, and that only, to dream it could take any such position as that proposed. If the Committee could do that, what allegiance did it owe to the party? For the sake of honorable custom, they must call a convention. Did they think the Convention would nominate a straight ticket? If so, they went against the wishes of the party. Was it proper for them to forestall the party? He still had faith in the people, and in a convention. That only course was to call one. Who would it alarm? These Independents should go to the Convention, and not operate on the members of the Committee. It would be a rank usurpation to hand the party over to any squad.

CAPT. LOUGHLIN

did not doubt Mr. Davis's honesty, but was satisfied that there were two sides to the question. Mr. Davis assumed the lobby had controlled. He believed a majority favored a convention. There were times when responsibilities had to be taken. Why should a convention be called? Were any national questions pending? Were not the people divided on local issues,—even the Republicans? To make a straight ticket, read numbers out of the party. That was neither just nor honorable. The people should be allowed to act for themselves. The Committee should act for the best interests of the community. They did not stultify themselves by accepting the invitation. They endorsed no principles, simply men. The *Inter-Ocean* charged them with having sold out, and a Custom-House clerk made the same statement at a meeting. The best interests of the community were consulted by dropping national questions.

Mr. Davis asked what the emergency was? What was the difference between this and other years? Let them dissolve as a Central Committee if they proposed not to call a convention. They had no business to try to commit the party in any way. As a Republican committee they could not do it.

Capt. Loughlin thought the emergency was well understood. Most of the Germans in the Republican party had organized on a certain issue. In national politics most of them were Republicans. Could the party afford to read them out? Why should party lines be now drawn, when a year hence they would be needed? As for precedent, a similar combination was made and indorsed in 1871.

EX-ALD. GILL

had been a Republican for years, and admired zeal in that cause. He appreciated Mr. Davis' anxiety, and when young had it himself. But he thought Mr. Davis' anxiety about the party was thrown away. The Committee was a small portion of the party, and did not bind it by their action. If its action did not suit the people, it would be set aside. The Committee should do what it did to-day. If no convention was called, and the Republicans wanted one, they would call it. So far as he knew them, they were against any convention, and so were the papers. Hence he was opposed to any convention. He was not fully in accord with the motion to accept the invitation. He would like to indorse other organizations.

The Chair explained that there was provision made for letting in other organizations.

Ald. Walsh moved to table the invitation.

The motion was lost.

EX-ALD WALSH

did not believe the Committee had any power to invest with other organizations. Even if it had, it would not be wise to do it. These outside movements were really in favor of a few men, who were not willing to trust the people, and would in the end destroy the Government. He was opposed to all these back-room meetings of which there had been so many lately. Were they sure of defeat if they called a convention? It was said Mr. Farwell did not want one, but that was not a satisfactory answer.

THE INVITATIONS WAS ACCEPTED.

Yeas—Keefe, Warren, Stone, Gardner, Heafford, Loughlin, Gill, Schaffner, Brockway, and Hemparey—10.

Nays—Sidwell, Snider, Walsh, Howe, Davis, Kingsley, Cannon, and Schmidt—8.

The Secretary read a notice from the Third Ward, stating that William Baker was elected a member of the Central Committee, in place of H. D. King.

Objection was taken to the legality of the action, and it was claimed the Committee could not recognize it.

A motion to table the whole matter was lost.

Mr. Baker was let in.

Capt. Loughlin moved that the Chair appoint a committee to notify the Independents of the acceptance.

It was agreed to, and the Chair appointed Capt. Loughlin, Ald. Stone, and Ald. Cannon.

The Committee returned accompanied by Col. Baldwin, Robert H. Foss, and J. L. Campbell, and reported that the Democratic Central Committee had said the Independents were awaiting them down stairs.

The Committee adjourned and went down.

Union of All the Elements.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting was held in a room of the Grand Pacific Hotel, attended by the Central Democratic Committee and delegates from other political bodies which are opposed to the Hesing-O'Hara combination. Quite a large number of our leading political men were present, and the spirit of the meeting was a determination that in the coming struggle respectability would not be suffered to be defeated by bummerism.

Mr. Melville W. Fuller was appointed Chairman, and Justice Scully Secretary of the meeting.

INVITATIONS SENT OUT.

It was then resolved that committees of three go up to the Republican and Democratic Committees and tell them that the meeting was in session and to invite them to attend, and Messrs. Baldwin, Foss, and Scanlan were appointed such Committee to invite the Republicans, Ald. Dixon, St. Clair Sutherland, and Charles L. Wilson, the Democrats.

Mr. C. L. Wilson said he understood there was a German and foreign Anti-Hesing-O'Hara Committee who desired to confer with the meeting, and moved that a committee be appointed to confer with them.

The Chair appointed C. L. Wilson, Ald. Schaffner, and Mr. Woodman a committee to confer with the German and foreign anti-Hesing Committee.

The Committee entered and was found to be much more anti-Hesing than foreign in its construction.

CREDENTIALS.

It was moved and seconded that a Committee on Credentials, consisting of one member from each delegation be appointed, and that each delegation nominate its representative.

Ald. Dixon moved that a Committee of Swedes and Norwegians be admitted to take part in the meeting.

The Committee of Credentials was organized as follows: Committee of Twelve, J. L. Campbell; Republican Committee, Ald. Schaffner; Democratic Committee, St. Clair Sutherland; Independents' Committee, N. T. Gassette; Swedes' Committee, Mr. Johnson; Norwegian Committee, Mr. Matson.

Ald. Dixon stated that the Committee of Seventy had a delegation of eleven members seeking admission to the meeting, and moved that they be admitted.

A very lively debate ensued, in which Ald. Schaffner opposed the admission of the members of the Committee of Seventy. He considered their admission would prove the death-blow of the object for which the present meeting was called.

One or two Republicans expressed an intention to withdraw from the meeting if the representatives of the Committee of Seventy were admitted, and Mr. Jussen expressed, for his party, a similar determination.

Ex-Ald. Campbell suggested that, if the representatives of the Committee would bind that body not to get up another convention, but abide by the decision of this meeting, they should be admitted.

The matter was finally, on motion of Ald. Woodard, referred to the Committee on Credentials, who retired to another room, where they were shortly afterwards joined by the representatives of the Committee of Seventy.

THE DELEGATES.

In a few minutes the Committee on Credentials reported that the following were duly qualified members of the meeting:

Republican Committee—Thomas H. Keefe, F. W. Warren, William Baker, George H. Sidwell, E. B. Stone, Michael Schmitz, E. G. Cloes, C. W. Gardner, H. Pilgrim, A. Snider, James Walsh, W. H. Heafford, W. M. Loughlin, R. G. Gill, Nick Eckhardt, George Schmidt, L. H. Schaffner, Thomas Cannon, W. M. Clark, Julius Jonas, George M. Howe, S. M. Davis, S. W. Kingsley, D. L. Taylor, J. B. Brockway, John Humphrey.

Democratic Committee—St. Clair Sutherland, Mark Sheridan, John B. Walsh, S. D. Baldwin, J. A. Daniels, John Garrick, Redmond Sheridan, William Gardner, William Bellinghausen.

Citizens' Independent Committee—David Blakely, F. Baumann, N. M. Kimball, A. Kaiser, B. Callaghan, N. T. Gassette, Thomas Moran, W. F. Milligan, J. S. Cooper, Edmund James, Jno. Anderson, L. J. Kadish, J. Blumdorf, C. L. Wilson, J. V. LeMoyne.

Pacific Hotel Committee—C. H. Dalton, J. R. Ferrier, R. S. Taylor, R. T. Crane, J. L. Campbell, D. Scully, C. L. Woodman, M. A. Devine, A. Lane, Jos. Sherwin, E. W. Fuller, R. H. Foss, J. M. Alexander.

Scottish Committee—C. F. Peterson, Charles Farn, C. F. Holmberg, J. H. Johnson, M. Stangnest, D. Marcellus, P. A. Sundelius.

Norwegian Committee—O. T. Birkland, P. M. Rosenlyn.

Committee of Seventy—R. P. Derrickson, H. B. Hurd, R. Myers, D. W. Clark, A. H. Walker, M. G. Kelly, A. G. Lull, J. W. McMasters, D. J. Lyon, C. S. Hayman, W. Woodard, G. A. Mann.

On the admission of the Committee of Seventy, Representative Mr. Davis, Republican, withdrew from the meeting.

On motion, the temporary organization was made permanent.

THE DIVISION OF OFFICES.

Ald. Schaffner then moved that a committee, consisting of one from each body represented, be appointed by the Chair to apportion the offices among the organization; and, after several suggestions and amendments had been made, it was resolved that representative committees, to do the work mentioned, be appointed, consisting of three from each of the political and two from each of the other organizations.

The following gentlemen were appointed committees:

Republican Committee—Col. Schaffner, S. N. Kingsley, W. M. Loughlin.

Democratic Committee—St. Clair Sutherland, J. B. Walsh, J. A. Daniels.

Citizens' Committee—Ald. Woodman, Ald. Dixon.

Independent Citizens' Committee—N. T. Gassette, Col. Jussen.

Swedes—J. H. Johnson, A. Chesvyer.

Norwegians—J. Olsen, O. T. Birkland.

Committee of Seventy—W. Woodard, H. B. Hurd.

NOT NEEDING.

Ex-Ald. Woodard stated in behalf of the representatives of the Committee of Seventy that, after a due consideration of the matter, and in view of the fact that there were but few members of that body present, they did not feel that they could bind the body to any action the meeting might take. The Committee had already called a Convention, and that Convention the members present had no power to bind.

After some little further debate, the meeting adjourned until 7 o'clock to allow the Committee on Apportionment of Offices time to prepare a report.

Work of the Convention.

On the re-assembling of the meeting at 8 o'clock, Col. Schaffner stated that the Committee entrusted with the work of alloting the offices had prepared a report, which showed the following apportionment:

Judge of the Superior Court, Republican, an American; Judge of the County Court, Democrat, an American; Clerk of the County Court, Republican, an American; Clerk of the Criminal Court, Republican, an Irishman; County Treasurer, Republican, an American; County Superintendent of Schools, Republican, an American; one County Commissioner from the North Side, Republican, a Swede; two County Commissioners from the West Side, one Republican and one Democrat, German and Irish; one County Commissioner for the South Side, Republican, an American; West Side Police Commissioner, Democrat, an American. City Ticket—Mayor, Republican, an American; City Treasurer, Democrat, an American; City Collector, Republican, a German; City Assessor, Republican, an American; City Attorney, Democrat, Irish; Clerk of the Police Court, Republican, Norwegian.

OBJECTION WAS TAKEN

by different parties, on the ground that the committee had done wrong in mentioning nationalities, and the national division of the offices was greatly objected to.

Ald. Dixon thought it was disgracefully un-Irish. The Irish people, who had too long been voters and nothing else politically, ought by now to be allowed to hold office.

Mr. Taylor thought that the Committee was charged with the duty of submitting their work to the meeting, and he moved that the report, save that part of it referring to nationalities, be accepted.

Mr. Gassette referred to the difference of opinion amongst the different nationalities, and he did not see how the offices could be fairly divided without reference to nationalities. He would stand by the report of the Committee.

The report, as amended by omitting the nationalities, was adopted.

IRISH REPRESENTATION DEMANDED.

Mr. Scanlan spoke for the Irish race. They had long enough been called voting cattle, and now proposed to be represented. There were eleven Americans on that list and only one Irishman. There were not two office-seekers for every Republican Irish vote. It was an aspersion he hurled back.

Col. Cooper moved to amend the motion so as to consider the report seriatim, and that the different committees each cast one vote. They could get together each by itself and adjust it fairly.

Mr. Scanlan dissented. The Swedes and Norwegians had delegations, but the Irish had none, though they had held large meetings. If nationalities were to be represented, then the Irish wanted representation.

It was said by Mr. Walker the Committee of Seventy had been invited to send delegates, and had done so. As one of them, he thought the discussion out of order. The Convention of the Committee of Seventy to be held next week, would not ratify the nominations now to be made, unless the candidates were good men nominated irrespective of trades.

Mr. Taylor's motion to strike out all of the report in regard to nationalities was carried—yeas, 40; nays, 14—the motion getting an affirmative vote in every Committee except the Swedish and Norwegian one.

The report was dropped, with many negatives.

A WRANGLE.

Ald. Woodman moved to proceed to the election of Mayor, and that, as the roll was called, each man express his preference.

Justice Scully moved a Committee of three be appointed as tellers.

Ed Taylor and Mr. Campbell wanted a viva voce vote.

Col. Schaffner said the Committee of Seventy representatives said they would not be bound by the nominations. Were they entitled to vote?

Mr. Hurd moved to adjourn till 11 Thursday, and then proceed with business. [" No, No."] They had met——

Col. Cooper raised the point that a motion to adjourn was not debatable. They had met at their own solicitation. The Seventy had issued a call for a Convention on Thursday. So he proposed that motion for the sake of harmony. If those present would adjourn and act deliberately, harmony could be secured and the two Conventions would agree. If they wanted harmony, that was the way to get it. The delegates from the Seventy could not pledge it or the Convention.

Tom Keefe—Then they have no business here.

Ald. Woodard said it was plain that not three-fourths of the men who were to constitute the Convention were present, since they did not know nominations were to be made, and that the press would support any made. They could not push any ticket through to-night which the press would indorse. If the leaders present had prepared one, and pretended to force it down the people's throats, they would hear what they did not look for. A straight Convention of Republicans would be called Monday. Now let them wait. There was plenty of time in which to nominate, and good men enough to be nominated.

Ald. Campbell thought such speeches were just what Hesing wanted. He hoped the Convention would proceed to its legitimate business, and nominate. He did not fear the result if they did not procrastinate.

The motion to adjourn was lost.

Mr. Hurd insisted on calling the roll.

Ed Taylor claimed he had no right to do it until parliamentary rules had been adopted. The overwhelming vote was against adjournment.

The Chair thought it a waste of time.

Mr. Hurd said there were so many outsiders nothing could be told by a viva voce vote.

Somebody moved to exclude outsiders.

The roll was called, and the motion to adjourn lost—yeas, 19; nays, 44.

NOMINATION FOR MAYOR.

Ex-Ald. Woodman's motion was adopted.

Ald. Dixon nominated L. L. Bond.

Monroe Heath was nominated.

Col. Jussen nominated John C. Haines.

Somebody in the rear nominated John Wentworth.

ANOTHER OUTBREAK.

Mr. Blakely moved so much of the report as referred to the West Side Police Commissioner be reconsidered,—its having been given to the Democrats. He felt as if he could not support a ticket revolutionizing any body in the city which was Republican. If there were a party there made, a Republican Commissioner would be elected. If a good ticket was nominated, he should support it, but in this respect he could not give up his duty to the party. That place could not be conceded to the Democrats, for it would precipitate the calling a Republican Convention.

Ald. Woodman said it was discussed in committee, but he did not believe the Democrats would insist on it.

Mr. Daniels said the Democratic Central Committee represented the Democracy, and, as such, went into convention. The Democrats should have that Commissionership, since that party made up the hard-fisted laboring element. The Democracy was intact, ready to vote for the ticket. He could not consent to Blakely's coming in and reversing the report.

The Chair said the debate was all out of order.

Ald. Campbell indorsed what Mr. Blakely said, and thought the Democrats got the plum in the Treasurership. As a Republican he protested against giving up the Police Board, unless they could have the Treasurership.

Ald. Gill said that Board was made up of three men, two of them Democrats. If the Democrats got the West Side man, they would have the entire Board. He was willing to give the Democrats a County Clerkship, but leave the Republicans one Commissioner.

Mr. Blakely said if two Democrats were now on the Board there must be one Republican put on.

Mr. Moran said the Democrats would rather have the Clerk of the Criminal Court, who had always been a Democrat. So he moved to substitute the Clerkship for the Commissionership.

The motion to reconsider the vote adopting the report was carried.

The Police Commissionership was given the Republicans.

Mr. Moran then moved to give the Clerkship of the Criminal Court to the Democrats.

Ald. Dixon said the Democrats on the Committee agreed to give that place to W. K. Sullivan, a most available candidate.

Ald. Woodman said the only candidates were Doyle and Sullivan. The former was in with O'Hara, and he would not support him.

Col. Cooper said Mr. Sullivan would make a good officer, and so would Doyle.

Ed. Taylor claimed the debate was all out of order.

Mr. Moran's motion was tabled.

Mr. Callaghan said he came in as an independent citizen. The Committee had overstepped its duty. It had discussed candidates, and put them in the field. The Convention was merely a tool of the Committee, and he would not be bound by it. ["Step out."]

The report, as amended was adopted.

A VOTE WAS HAD FOR MAYOR,

resulting—Bond, 33; Heath, 11, and Haines, 8—as follows:

Bond—Tom Keefe, Frank Warren, Ald. Stone, ex-Ald. Walsh, W. G. Heafford, Capt. Loughlin, R. G. Gill, Col. Schaffner, W. Ringsley, J. W. Brockway, D. W. Clark, A. H. Walker, St. Clair Sutherland, S. D. Baldwin, B. G. Callaghan, M. K. Sanderson, Tom Hoes, A. Eckhardt, Mr. Chlenberg, C. J. Stenquist, F. A. Sundelius, Mr. Bertland, Ald. McGennius, A. J. Lull, O. L. Mann, T. B. Ferrier, Ald. Woodman, Ald. Dixon, J. H. Johnson, Jo Sherwin, M. W. Fuller.

Haines—Ald. Sidwell, Ald. Cannon, W. W. Clark, W. F. Milligan, R. P. Derrickson, M. G. Kelly, D. J. Lyon, C. G. Hayden, Willard Woodard, R. S. Taylor, and R. H. Foss.

Heinz—F. Baumann, P. Chaser, H. Jussen, J. Anderson, J. V. LeMoyne, L. J. Kadinch, and A. Chesvr.

CITY TREASURER.

Col. Schaffner moved D. A. Gage be nominated for Treasurer by acclamation.

The point was raised by Mr. Moran that Gage had held it for four years, and it seemed proper that there should be an inquiry into the affairs of the office, concerning which, rumors were afloat. He started a vote, whereupon, but it was objected to by Schaffner and Fuller.

Ald. Stone wanted to know if county delegates would vote for city officers?

He was informed they never did.

At last Moran read his resolution, to the effect that, as there were conflicting statements as to the amount of money paid by Mr. Gage as interest on deposits, the Chair appoint a Committee of Three to call on the Comptroller and investigate.

Ald. McGennius desired to state that D. A. Gage had paid in, according to the books of the Comptroller, the sum of $130,000 last year.

D. Blakely stated with regard to the article in the *Post*, that after writing the article in question he had gone to the Comptroller's office to find out the exact figures, and was informed by Mr. Farwell, Chief Clerk of the office, that the amount was more than $120,000, being some $138,000.

The result was that Mr. Moran withdrew all objections, and D. A. Gage was unanimously nominated.

CITY COLLECTOR.

The next office was City Collector, for which A. R. Morrison and John Scanlan were put in nomination.

Ald. Dixon said A. L. Morrison was an unceasing worker for the Republican party and the city's interest. The Committee of Seventy would be gratified by his choice.

Col. Jussen nominated Wm. H. Lotz. The Germans were entitled to a position; and the Collectorship was one they held. Mr. Lotz was a civil engineer,—a good man. They wanted to unite the various elements. Nearly all the Germans had gone over to Hesing on account of the Sunday question. To bring them back a man must be nominated as Mayor who was not an extremist. It was understood the Board was in favor of modifying certain laws. If not, and if he stood by the Seventy, then he would not get a German vote. They must also, in order to succeed, do something, like nominating Lotz, to further conciliate the Germans.

Mr. Hurd said the speech was a drive at the Committee of Seventy. He had not proposed to have the meeting pledge itself against law and order. He saw the object of the meeting was to deceive the people.

A vote was taken, resulting: Morrison, 28; Scanlan, 7; Lotz, 14.

Col. Schaffner moved that further nominations be made without debate.

It was agreed to.

CITY ASSESSOR.

The next office was City Assessor.

Ald. Woodman moved W. B. H. Gray be nominated by acclamation.

It was agreed to.

CITY ATTORNEY.

For City Attorney O. P. Ingelsoll was nominated.

Ald. Woodman nominated Gen. Stiles.

Ald. Gill nominated Thomas Moran, who declined to take a nomination for anything.

Col. Cooper nominated James L. High.

George A. Meech was also nominated.

Col. Baldwin said High was a Republican, and the place was to be given to the Democrats.

A ballot was had, resulting—Stiles, 20; High, 11; Ingersoll, 8, and Meech, 5.

Col. Cooper said he had never refused an office yet.

Mr. High's name was withdrawn, as he was a Republican.

A second ballot was had—Ingersoll, 16; Stiles, 21; Meech, 5.

J. A. Daniels said Stiles was a Republican. He wanted to know if this place, too, was to be taken from the Democrats.

A third ballot was had, resulting—Stiles, 24; Meech, 8; Ingersoll, 11.

POLICE COURT CLERK.

C. B. Matson was nominated by Tom Keefe for Clerk of the Police Court, and moved he be chosen by acclamation.

Col. Jussen, on behalf of himself and his friends, asked leave to withdraw before his name was reached. He desired to state his reasons.

Edward Taylor moved leave be granted without explanation.

The Chair believed statements were not in order.

Col. Jussen said they intended to withdraw since the German element had been insulted.

They accordingly withdrew.

Col. Baldwin said that when the Republicans got the West Side Police Commissionership allowed them it was supposed that they would have given way in the present office. He thought Mr. Austin Doyle should have the position of Clerk. Here it was explained to the Colonel that the office being nominated for was not that of Clerk of the Criminal Court, and he subsided suddenly.

C. B. Matson was then nominated.

JUDGES OF SUPERIOR COURT.

The nominating of Judge of the Superior Court called forward the names of Judge Porter, Hiam A. Barber, Judge Norton, and Judge Samuel A. Moore. Judge Lawrence was also nominated, but it was positively stated he would not accept.

A ballot was had, resulting—Porter, 34; Norton, 9; W. L. Barber, 4; S. M. Moore, 2.

JUDGE OF COUNTY COURT.

For Judge of the County Court, Judge Wallace was, on Mr. Hurd's motion, nominated unanimously.

CLERK OF COUNTY COURT.

For Clerk of the County Court, C. H. Herrick, M. M. Miller, and Capt. J. W. Brockway were put in nomination.

A ballot was had, resulting—Brockway, 29; Miller, 6; Herrick, 6.

CLERK OF CRIMINAL COURT.

For Clerk of the Criminal Court, W. K. Sullivan was put in nomination.

Col. Baldwin nominated Austin Doyle, and said if they were acting in good faith they would give the Democrats this place, since they had taken away the Commissionership.

It was asked if Doyle was not on the other side—the Hesing side.

Col. Baldwin denied it.

A ballot was had, resulting—Sullivan, 36; Doyle, 13. [Cheers.]

COUNTY TREASURER.

For County Treasurer, Ald. Dixon nominated Philip Wadsworth, and M. G. Kelly nominated H. W. Austin, of Cicero.

A ballot was had, resulting—Wadsworth, 44; Austin, 4.

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

For County Superintendent of Schools, A. G. Lane was nominated, and it was moved he be chosen by acclamation.

Ed Taylor rose to make a speech, and there was a furious outcry, but he finally nominated Charles Raymond, and stated it was purely a county office, applying to the schools outside the city.

After a vote was taken, but not announced, Lane was nominated by acclamation on Taylor's motion.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

S. Olin was unanimously nominated for North Side County Commissioner.

For South Side Commissioner, S. W. King and A. J. Galloway were nominated.

Ald. Dixon nominated Louis Wahl, and said the Germans must have some representation.

Ald. Stone said Wahl would not take it.

A ballot was had, resulting—Galloway, 29; King, 12; Wahl, 1.

For that one of the West Side County Commissioners to be given to the Republicans, Capt. Loughlin, D. W. Clark, A. G. Lull, A. G. McGill, Charles E. Moore, A. B. Johnson, and George Sherwood were nominated.

Mr. Moore was objected to, since he was a member of the Board of Health.

A ballot resulted—Loughlin, 20; Johnson, 6; Clark, 2; Lull, 2; Moore, 6; and Sherwood, 2.

This ballot was objected to, since Sherwood had not been credited with all the votes he got.

So another ballot was taken, resulting—Loughlin, 21; Moore, 8; Sherwood, 4; Johnson, 8.

For the Democratic West Side Commissioner, W. B. Bateham, Tom Courtney, C. H. Scanlan, J. J. O'Reilly, and J. Clowry were put in nomination.

The ballot resulted—Bateham, 23; Courtney, 9; scattering, 8.

Ald. Gill nominated S. W. Ringsley as Commissioner from the County. He was unanimously nominated.

POLICE COMMISSIONER.

Ald. Campbell nominated Reuben Cleveland for Police Commissioner. It was done unanimously.

ALDERMEN.

Mr. Gassette moved that whatever Campaign Committee was appointed be instructed to put on the ticket as Alderman of each ward some name suggested by a meeting in the ward in sympathy with them, or by some caucus of citizens.

It was agreed to.

It was announced that the candidates would meet at 10 o'clock Monday morning at the Pacific Hotel.

The Convention then adjourned sine die.

Law-and-Order Meetings.

Ten of the Law-and-Order citizens of the First Ward met at the Criminal Court room last evening. D. Harry Hammer was chosen Chairman. G. T. Graham was the Secretary. Upon motion of Judge Bradwell, the persons present formed themselves into an association, to be called the Law-and-Order Club of the First Ward. Mr. Hammer was elected permanent President, and Mr. W. D. Bishop, Secretary.

The Chair nominated the following gentlemen as delegates to the Law-and-Order Convention, to be held in Music Hall next Thursday: J. B. Bradwell, W. D. Bishop, James Crow (colored), George T. Graham, Henry Lincoln, P. H. McLogan, D. Harry Hammer.

The nomination of the Chairman as a delegate was made by Judge Bradwell. D. J. Lyon remarked that Col. T. H. Keefe had said to him that he regretted very much that he could not be present, and that he would do all in his power to aid the Law-and-Order party in the present contest.

Mr. Graham said that an executive committee should be appointed. Mr. Lyon remarked that it was very difficult to find names. Thereupon Mr. Graham arose and very politely said that he would not belong to the Law-and-Order Club, unless it would win in the present campaign. If more earnest efforts were not put forth, they would be defeated.

Mr. David Hayes said that more work should be done. They ought to have a larger meeting. The object Law-and-Order party was to put down whisky, and that if the men of the Law-and-Order Club of the First Ward were not more active, they would suffer a defeat.

Judge Bradwell thought the meeting ought to adjourn until another evening, when an executive committee and a Vice-President should be appointed.

The meeting, upon the motion of Mr. Graham, adjourned to next Friday evening.

THE FIFTH WARD.

The Law-and-Order party of the Fifth Ward held a meeting last night in the University Chapel, and obtained a large attendance of the most substantial men of the ward. The meeting was called to order by Mr. W. H. Phare, at 8 o'clock precisely, showing a commendable spirit of punctuality not common in most political assemblages. Mr. R. Bryden was chosen Chairman, and Mr. James Spelman, Secretary. Mr. Phare then briefly stated the objects of the meeting to be the nomination of a candidate for Alderman, and the appointment of delegates from the Fifth Ward to attend the Convention of the party to be held in Kingsbury Hall next Thursday evening, a motion was made to appoint a committee of three from each precinct to select delegates, and the motion was amended by Ald. Pickering to have the Committee also select a candidate for Alderman. The motion, as well as the amendment, were put to vote, and lost.

Mr. P. P. Mathews moved that the meeting proceed to nominate a candidate, and further, that Ald. R. B Stone be declared the choice of the meeting. The name of Mr. D. S. Covert was also presented, but the vote being taken immediately on Mr. Mathew's motion, Ald. Stone was unanimously accepted as the nominee.

The following gentlemen were then chosen as delegates to represent the ward at the Convention on Thursday: First Precinct, D. S. Covert and Perry A. Hull; Second Precinct, S. A. Irish and P. P. Mathews; Third Precinct, H. B. Brayton and H. H. Belding; Fourth Precinct, John Kyle.

State's Attorney Charles H. Reed being called upon for a speech, made a short and pointed one, to the effect that the Convention would be confined to make any platform, but that it should nominate such men as could carry the respect and confidence of the people, and then the ticket would win.

On the adjournment of the meeting, the ward delegates decided to call a grand mass-meeting of the Law-and-Order citizens of the Fifth Ward, to be held next Tuesday evening promptly at 8 o'clock, in the Thirty-first Street Presbyterian Church. The Rev. W. A. Bartlett, the Rev. C. L. Thompson, Prof. Nelson, and other good speakers will address the meeting.

ELEVENTH WARD.

A meeting of Law-and-Order citizens of the Eleventh Ward was held last evening at Bethel Hall. A large club was organized, with Mr. Haywood as President; M. Roach, Vice-President; J. E. Ferguson, Secretary. The following are the delegates chosen to the Law-and-Order Convention: Messrs. Haywood, Roach, Stelling, Gentry, Ferguson, Orion, Bigley. A mass meeting, to be addressed by prominent speakers, will be held on Tuesday evening at Bethel Hall. Let all the friends of Law and Order in this ward turn out.

FOURTH WARD.

The citizens of the Fourth Ward in favor of the economical administration of municipal affairs are requested to meet at the southwest corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street, Monday evening, Oct. 20, at 7½ o'clock, to nominate an Alderman, and transact such other business as seems proper.

MURRY NELSON,
N. K. FAIRBANK,
GEO. A. SHAVENNE,
WM. T. BAKER,
C. B. SAYLES,
L. Z. LEITER,
MARSHALL FIELD,
JESSE SPAULDING,
WIRT DEXTER,
GEO. ARNOUR,
NELSON LUDINGTON.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A Law-and-Order meeting will be held tomorrow evening in the basement of No. 728 Halsted street. Voters of the Seventh Ward are invited to listen to good speakers.

Persons desiring to take out naturalization papers can do so by applying at Judge Williams' Court from 7:30 to 9:30 on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, at Judge Porter's Superior Court, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings, from 7:30 to 9 o'clock.

"A Plague on Both Your Houses."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Can it be that we are to have no choice, except between the tickets of these two extreme factions of our city? Unless the Republican and Democratic Committees jointly, or one or the other alone, nominates a ticket, I believe we have no hope for a third one in the field. It seems to be too late now to attempt to make a new organization. If the contest is to be between the Committee of Seventy and the People's ticket, the former, I believe, are going to the wall, so sure as the ballot-boxes are opened. The Committee of Seventy count on polling the American vote by exciting old Know-Nothing prejudices, &c.; but, though these will have their weight, they will not carry so many as these men think. The number is really quite small that have any deep sympathy with the sentiment which is the mainspring of all this movement, to-wit: the enforcement of a peculiar idea of Sabbath observance. These Committeemen may cover up with words and prevaricate as much as they please; they each of them know in their hearts that it is a clear love for a New-England Sunday, and zeal to have it established here by force, that leads them to take the active part they do. They know, too, that everybody else knows it.

For one, though brought up a Presbyterian, I protest against this carrying of theological dog-mas into politics, and into our civil and police regulations. I believe it a serious question of principle involved and of time, if either of these two factions are to be in the field. On that question I should be a conflict to my highest sense of justice should I give my vote in favor of the right of one class to dictate to another class how they should observe the Sabbath, beyond non-interference with others. It may be that some bad men may secure influence for a time by the success of the Hesing party, but that would be a less misfortune to this city than would be a sacrifice of a great and fundamental principle of government.

I am in favor of legislation to close liquor-saloons entirely; to declare the fiery, hellish compounds that are dealt out all the week, to be contraband, and destroyable wherever seen. But, when I see these good men, "all, all honorable men," imbued with a great horror of Sabbath-breaking, looking on all the week and seeing this "vile damnation" poured down the throats of the people over the counters of saloons, suddenly determined to stop it on Sunday, and caring about no distinction between the forty-rod whisky and the mild lager, then I say to myself, These men, under the pretext of the public good, are simply seeking to enforce their religious notions upon those who do not accept them. Let them succeed in this movement, and they will next insist on enforcing the rest of the State Sunday laws, which allow no kind of labor on the Sabbath except *unloading passengers from a steamboat and ferrying persons across a stream.* These laws are on the statute-book. Our "Law-and-Order men," when in power, must, according to their platforms, enforce these laws to the letter. HUMPHREYS.

The Mayoralty.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: While reading a very sensible article published in THE TRIBUNE, treating upon the issues at stake in the coming municipal election, it occurred to me that a few suggestions as to our choice of a candidate for Mayor might not be out of place.

It is quite apparent that a tendency to secure governmental position has become the ambitious purpose of unscrupulous parties, who are taking advantage of the Sunday question as a means to this end; which, if not timely checked, may result in placing the control of our city in the hands of a class of men totally unfitted to represent its dignity or justly administer its affairs.

In view of the fact that the days of party dictation and political rings are on the decline, and that a earnest disposition is generally evinced to choose only those who are fitted, irrespective of faction, as our representative men, it certainly would be but reasonable for us to move cautiously in choosing our candidates, and to make true, sterling qualities of manhood and good citizenship the true test of fitness in our choice of Chief City Magistrate.

And, in offering the name of Acting Mayor Bond to the citizens of Chicago as a candidate for the office of Mayor, I earnestly believe I am recommending one who, while a lover of order, combines all the requisite qualities tending to do equal justice to all, irrespective of nativity, and the most likely man that could be offered to reconcile all conflicting elements, and gracefully preside over this metropolis of the West.

And to the workingmen, in particular, I address this, as at no time in the history of our nation has there been such a necessity for carefulness in our choice of public men. Respectfully,

A DISINTERESTED TOILER AND ADOPTED CITIZEN.

Another.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As the regular politicians appear to be all at sea in reference to selecting a candidate to head our Municipal Government for the next two years, and there seems to be little prospect of agreement between the Committee of Seventy and the gentlemen who have inaugurated the Citizens' movement, and inasmuch as none who have been publicly named

...ANCIAL NEWS.

...l Feature in Wall Street Speculation Yesterday.

...sed 108 3-8 -- Greenback Premium, 1-16 to 1-8.

...ign Export Trade in a Healthy Condition.

...rovement in Internal Revenue Receipts.

...d Full Payment of Wages in Large Manufacturing Establishments.

...E OF WALL STREET.

...PHILADELPHIA.

...WASHINGTON.

legal-tender reserve is diminished to the extent of about $3,300,000

REVENUE COLLECTIONS.

Not quite as great a reduction in collections from internal revenue sources appears as was anticipated earlier in this month, although the receipts from these sources are about 50 per cent less than they ought to or would be had not the panic deranged business throughout the Union. To-day the receipts amounted to $201,355, and on the 18th of September, before the panic began, they were $418,440. The total receipts for the month of October, including to-day, amounted to $3,996,952, which is $1,896,747 less than they were for the first eighteen days in September.

THE FIRST NATIONAL.

The Receiver of the suspended First National Bank, of this city, stated, to-day, that he would be able early next week to pay the Government $100,000 on account of the indebtedness of that concern, and would pay depositors 30 per cent.

PITTSBURGH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 18.—To-day was the semi-monthly pay-day at many of the mills and foundries in this city and Allegheny. The half-pay system was followed at many of the rolling-mills, but the majority of the leading firms paid all their hands in full. There is still a great stringency in currency here, yet the banks are accepting exchange on New York and Chicago the same as formerly, and their statements, just issued show that most of them are in a flourishing condition. Choice gilt-edge paper on the street is very hard to negotiate, which would tend to show that at least there is still a great scarcity of money. All our merchants and manufacturers have been, and still are, accommodating one another, and, as a result, they work harmoniously and sustain the city's credit.

FORT WAYNE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Oct. 18.—Business of all descriptions has fallen off greatly in the last week, being much below the amount done same time last year; but, this being the only evidence of the stringency felt here, our merchants are satisfied.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 18.—The Cleveland Rolling-Mill Company, whose monthly pay-roll amounts to nearly $100,000, paid their men in full this afternoon.

SALT LAKE.

SALT LAKE, Oct. 18.—The First National Bank has attached the Saturn and Sheridan Hill Mining Companies' furnaces and Camp Floyd Mill. Work will be carried on as usual under charge of the officers.

An immense quantity of bullion is locked up in consequence of the lack of currency. Silver is now selling at less than 70 cents per ounce. There is general depression in money circles.

YELLOW FEVER.

Many New Cases in Memphis—Thirty-two Deaths Yesterday—The Disease Elsewhere—Aid for the Sufferers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 18.—A rain-storm last night and cold and chilly weather to-day. Many new cases of fever are reported in the upper part of the city.

MORTUARY REPORT.

The following is to-day's mortuary report: A. Johl, Simon Loeb, Lizzie E. McConnell, Mary A. Woodward, A. Washington, William King, Mr. Hansell, N. C. Moylan, Jerry Gorman, Patrick Smith, Mary A. Parker, John Malony, William Dunn, Mrs. D. O. Farrell, John Haney, William Vesey, C. E. Hanson, Mrs. Kugan, Belle Moran, Maggie O'Neill, James Larken, Mattie Stevenson, William Kolpke, Mrs. Libbie Dunn, J. D. Carroll, Mary A. Syke, Mary Young, Father Sheehy, Mrs. Cooper, Father Leo, Mrs. N. A. Bell. Total, 32, from yellow fever.

OTHER PROMINENT VICTIMS.

LITTLE ROCK, Oct. 18.—A Memphis cigar and tobacco merchant, A. Poisnde, died here this morning from what was pronounced yellow fever. He left his home a few days ago to escape the epidemic.

A heavy rain last night. The weather turned clear this morning and has been growing colder since that time. Frost is anticipated to-night.

A dispatch from Pine Bluff announces the death from yellow fever of Gen. Sam Mallory and Col. Arthur Hemingway, both connected with the L., R. & B. Railroad. They contracted the disease at Chicot a few days since. Both were former members of the State Senate.

NO FEVER IN LITTLE ROCK.

The Board of Health report officially that there is no yellow fever in this city.

DEATHS AT SHREVEPORT.

SHREVEPORT, Oct. 18.—Telegraphers all well. The following were to-day's interments: W. H. Williams, 35; David Savage, 24; Rev. C. S. McCloud, 57; Dan Brown, 20, colored; Arthur Thompson, 53; J. B. Smith, 13; Mrs. V. N. Hemmer, 28; Martin Anderson, 40, colored.

IN MONTGOMERY, ALA.

MONTGOMERY, Oct. 18.—One death from yellow fever in the past twenty-four hours is reported. Total number of deaths from the disease since it appeared here, Sept. 19, twenty-five.

AID FOR THE SUFFERERS.

[...] Oct. 17.—Past Grand Master Safford [...]ted $1,045 to the suffering Odd Fellows [of M]emphis, the amount contributed by the [...]s lodges of Illinois.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—The Stock Exchange has contributed $1,410 for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers, and the Produce Exchange reports subscriptions amounting to over $1,100.

The *Post* acknowledges the receipt of additional contributions, amounting to $525, for Memphis, and $60 for Shreveport, making the total receipts at that office for both cities, $1,125.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—The Odd-Fellows of Massachusetts have contributed $2,000 aid to the sufferers of Memphis.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Nebraska Railroad Project—The Union Pacific Clear of Snow.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Oct. 18.—A large amount of the stock of the Grand Island & Nebraska Railroad Company has already been subscribed, and the preliminary arrangements for commencement of active operations will soon be made.

To-day's train from the West was a few hours behind. The road is all clear now.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Probabilities—For Sunday, for the Gulf States, north and northwest winds, cool and cloudy and partly cloudy weather. The disturbance east of Key West will move slowly northward off the coast of Florida. For the South Atlantic States, northeasterly winds, possibly backing to the northwest, with cloudy weather. For the Middle States, southerly winds, backing to southwest, with cloudy and clearing weather. For New England, falling barometer, easterly winds, threatening and rainy weather, followed by clearing weather Sunday night. For the Lower States, southwesterly winds, partly cloudy and clearing weather. For the Upper Lakes and Northwest, rising barometer, falling temperature, northwesterly winds, and clear or clearing weather.

The storm centre in Canada will move northeastward toward the Gulf of St. Lawrence or Labrador.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, Oct. 19—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breck'idge.	30.11	44	S. W., fresh.	.....	Clear.
Cairo	30.18	49	N., gentle.	.....	Clear.
Cheyenne	30.20	36	W., fresh.	.....	Fair.
Chicago	30.07	44	S. W., fresh.	.....	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.15	52	N. W., gentl	.....	Cloudy.
Cleveland	30.00	52	S. W., fresh.	.....	Fair.
Davenport	30.14	44	W., fresh.	.....	Clear.
Denver	30.08	66	N. W., light.	.....	Clear.
Detroit	30.00	46	W., fresh.	.....	Clear.
Duluth	29.98	48	S. W., gentle.	.....	Clear.
Escanaba	29.92	38	W., fresh.	.....	Cloudy.
Ft. Gibson	30.31	48	Calm.	.....	Fair.
Keokuk	30.19	44	N. W., gentle	.....	Clear.
La Crosse	30.13	44	Calm.	.....	Clear.
Leavenw'th	30.28	48	N. W., gentle	.....	Clear.
Marquette	29.97	40	N. W., gentle	.....	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	.....	43	W., fresh.	.....	Fair.
Omaha	30.28	38	W., fresh.	.....	Clear.
St. Paul	30.00	36	N. W., fresh.	.....	Clear.
Toledo	30.0[illegible]	48	S. W., fresh.	.....	Fair.

KU-KLUX CASE.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 18.—In the case of Meaux against McKemey and others, for some days before the United States Court here, for alleged Ku-Kluxing in 1868, in Mercer County, Ky., the jury returned a verdict of $50 damages for plaintiff, who claimed to have suffered greatly at the hands of ten unmasked Ku-Klux, who attacked his house. Defendants are prominent citizens of Mercer County, and will file a bill of exceptions. Meaux is much dissatisfied with the small damages.

REFUNDED.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Ellis H. Roberts, just returned from Europe, has covered his back-pay into the Treasury.

CRIME.

Details of a Horrible Wife-Murder in Louisville.

A Man Kills His Wife, Gets Drunk, and Sleeps Beside the Corpse.

An Indiana White Woman Kills Her Husband in Order to Marry a Negro.

Brutal Assassination of a Young Girl in Brazil.

Miscellaneous Criminal Items.

Horrible Wife Murder in Louisville.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, Oct. 17.

A dairyman named Jacob Daub, who lives on Rowan street, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth, shot his wife through the head in the yard back of his residence yesterday afternoon.

Jacob Daub, the murderer, is a German about 45 years of age, and has but one child, a son, named John, who is about 19 years old. The son came hom from work about 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and upon entering his home saw his father sitting on the porch with a double barrel shot-gun in his hand. The old man was partly intoxicated, and spoke roughly to his son. The boy, after passing through the house, which is a small frame cottage with only two rooms and a kitchen, returned to the front yard. A few minutes later he again went round by the side of the house, close to the porch on which his father was sitting, when he saw the body of his murdered mother lying stretched out upon the mattress, with her face downward and her head covered with clotted blood. The true nature of the case instantly flashed through his mind, and the poor boy, horror-stricken at the thought that his father had murdered his mother, fled from the place and informed the people in the neighborhood of the tragic affair.

Officers Trailor, Wyatt, and Pickering immediately went out to the house, and, on their arrival, found the murdered woman lying on the mattress in the position described, and her brutal husband, the murderer, lying on the porch near by asleep, with the gun with which he had committed the terrible deed lying between his legs, and one barrel empty.

The officers immediately seized the man, and, on awakening him from his sleep, discovered that he was very much intoxicated. He quietly submitted to his arrest, and, on being asked who killed his wife, he replied promptly that he did it. The officers asked him why he killed her, and he said he did it because she was untrue to him. He said that he had been intending for a long time to kill her, and was glad that he had done it. The officers asked him when and in what manner he shot his wife. He said that he shot her about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. He said that his wife was sitting on the stool near the porch, picking shucks to fill the mattress upon which she had fallen, and, while thus engaged, he came around the house to the porch, put the gun close to her head, and fired.

The police immediately took Daub to the Seventeenth Street Station.

The Deakin Tragedy—An Indiana White Woman Loves a Negro, and Consents to the Murder of Her Husband.

From the Terre Haute (Ind.) Express, Oct. 15.

The parties now in jail for the Deakin murder are Henry Lindley, James Roper, Dave Roper, all colored, and Elliott Hawkins, John Tollman, and Mrs. Deakin.

A reporter of the *Express* went to the station-house to interview Mrs. Deakin at 12 o'clock last night. The woman is heavy built and rather good-looking. She has the face of a simple-minded person, easily influenced, with little force of character. Her face is somewhat sensual. She seemed to feel not the slightest uneasiness about the consequence of her situation. She answered questions without reserve, hesitating often, but apparently from imperfect memory. This is her story from her own lips:

"I am 19 years old. My maiden name was Agnes Boland. I was born near Harmony, in Clay County. My parents died when I was young, and I was raised by the brother of the man that I afterwards married. Three years ago I married James Deakin, the man who was murdered. We lived happily, except that he got jealous of James Roper, a colored man who often came to our house. Roper had a great influence over me. I think that he gave me love-powders in peaches. He said so once. Roper used to say to me that he would kill my husband so that he (Roper) and I could go off and live together. I told my husband once that Roper had said that he would kill him. That made Deakin mad, and he would not let Roper come about the house for some time. But afterward they made it up, and Roper came back. I went to Woodville, Illinois, on the 20th day of August; Deakin sold the furniture; we lived near Fountain Station, on the I. & St. L. Railroad. He sold the furniture because it was sort of understood that we had parted. Roper told me that he would kill Deakin if I would go away, and that he would join me, and we would go to Canada to live. I went to Woodville, Illinois, to Deakin's brother. I got one letter from Roper. He said that my husband was working at Jones' mill, and that he had had no chance to kill him yet—that he (Roper) was coming out in three weeks, and that he hoped to get away with my husband before that time. I burned the letter. I returned to this county the Thursday after Lent's show was in Terre Haute. [Deakin was murdered the night of the show—Reporter.] I went to a cousin's of my husband's in Lost Creek. I didn't know that my husband had been murdered, but I supposed that he had been, because I heard that Roper went to the show with him, and that Deakin had not been seen since. I never knew positively that my husband was killed until to-day. I have not seen Roper since I left home in August. Roper had a heap of power over me, but I care nothing for him now. I don't see what was the cause of the power over me unless it was love-powders. I have no children. I had one and it died. I have no negro blood.

From the Terre Haute (Ind.) Express, Oct. 16.

Yesterday afternoon, an *Express* reporter interviewed James Roper in the station-house. He is very slightly built, with a face that does not seem to be very good nor very bad. His eyes may be called bad. He is a dark mulatto, and there is nothing interesting or remarkable in his appearance. One would never suspect him of being a murderer. There is no evidence of any remarkable will power or magnetism about him.

He answered promptly all questions put to him. This is a summing up of what he said:

"I am 22 years old. I can read a little, but cannot write. I did not write the letter to Deakin's wife at Woodville. David Roper and my sister wrote it for me. I have known the woman (Mrs. Deakin) for two years. I am not in the habit of drinking much. I drank a good deal the day Lent's show was in Terre Haute, when Deakin was killed. I don't know what devilment got into me that day. I never thought of killing Deakin before that day. I knew no reason why I wanted to kill him, but that I wanted the woman. The boys (David Roper and Lindley) knew that I loved her, and I think that that was the reason they were willing to help in the murder. I know of no other reason why they desired to kill him. It is now the rise of six months since I first had an understanding with the woman. I met her sometimes at her house, and sometimes at my sister's house. I board with my sister. Our house was only 300 yards from Deakin's, with a corn-field between. There was criminal intimacy between us. The woman told me that Deakin was jealous of me, but I never saw any indication that he was. I never gave the woman any love-powders. I don't know anything about love-powders, only these (extending his lips). Well, on the day of Lent's show, I was with Henry Lindley, David Roper, and James Deakin (the murdered man) in Terre Haute. As I said before, we drank a good deal. It was made up between the boys and myself that we should kill Deakin. Lindley first suggested it. I don't know why Lindley wanted to kill him. I think that I mentioned it to David. He didn't say right off whether he would help or not, but, after a while came to the conclusion that he would. It was all made up before we went to the show. We started home, walking on the track of the railroad, about sundown. It was understood between the boys and myself that we should kill him when it got to be dark. We were all drinking. I was to shoot him with my pistol, which I had had a month. We talked friendly like as we moved on. We argued some. Deakin didn't seem to suspect anything. Once he said that if he ever found out who it was that gave his wife money to go away with, it wouldn't be well for the man that did it. I gave her the money, and I think Deakin suspected it. But I said nothing. He was not in a good humor. Half a mile yon side of Markle's mill it was pretty dark. Deakin was ahead, walking beside Dave. I shot him from behind. He dropped without a word or groan. Dave cut his throat with a pocket-knife. Either of the boys would have done the shooting if I had consented. Both were eager to do it. We dragged the body over into the woods. We talked of burying it, but we were too tired to do so. We took his boots off. Lindley got the boots. We did not take the money or cover the body that night. In the morning, after daylight, we went back and covered the body with brush and logs, and got the money that there was on the body. I think it amounted to $11. Dave and I divided it between us. I felt very badly that night after the murder. I wished before I was half-way home that I hadn't done it. I felt condemned, and was afraid that the dead man's ghost would come to bother me. I weighed 145 pounds when I killed Deakin; you see how thin I am now. I have fallen off because of the trouble on my mind. I told my sister, Ellen Blackburn, in the morning about the murder. She cried and took on a heap about it. Mother never knew anything about it. I went away for a week. Then I came back. We told in the neighborhood that Deakin went off with the show. This prevented people from suspecting anything wrong. I thought a great deal of the woman, but I don't care much for her now. I have not seen her since she went away from Deakin in August. I have not tried to see her. Since the murder I have been sick of the whole business. I told her the last time I saw her that I wished I'd never seen her face. The understanding was that she and I would go off and live together. Deacon treated his wife well, except when he was drinking.

A Young Girl Horribly Assassinated in Brazil.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—A letter from Rio Janeiro gives particulars of the murder in Maranham of a young girl by Judge Pontes Viagueiro, aged 65. The Judge, it seems, was infatuated by the girl, who was only 15 years of age. Proving unfaithful to him, as he thought, he became greatly enraged against her, but left the place for a year, that he might forget her. On returning, accompanied by a man employed to assist in her murder, he enticed the girl to his rooms, and, as she entered, she was seized by the accomplice, who choked and gagged her. The Judge then compelled her to inhale chloroform, and when she fell insensible he stabbed her repeatedly, and almost severed the head from the body, and bit her savagely, in his rage. Some time before, the Judge provided himself with a zinc lining for a traveling-case, and into this case the body, all broken, was forced, and the cover carefully soldered down. In a day or two the girl was missed, when the Judge's house was searched by the police, and in a garden in the rear of the premises the body was found interred. Four persons supposed to have been concerned in the horrible assassination were arrested, but the Judge, owing to his exalted state, could only be placed under surveillance at the time.

The Stokes Trial.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Mr. Dos Passos, of the counsel for Edward S. Stokes in this, his third, trial for the murder of James Fisk, Jr., finished to-day his opening address to the jury.

At the conclusion of Mr. Dos Passos' address, Francis M. Bixby, a brother of Justice Bixby, testified that Stokes called on him on the day of the shooting, and talked about going to Providence.

A recess was taken, after which the counsel for the prisoner asked that the jury inspect the stairway and hallway of the Grand Central Hotel, to judge for themselves if Hill and Redmond could have seen Hart had he been present at the shooting, but the request was denied.

The evidence of different persons given at former trials was read, to show that Stokes had made preparations to be at the meeting of the National Trotting Association in Rhode Island, July 4, 1872.

The Court was then adjourned to Monday, and the jury was sent to the hotel in charge of officers.

Some surprise having been caused by the failure of the prosecution to call the new witness, Mrs. Benton, of whom so much has been said and written, Assistant District Attorney Allen says the prosecution never intended to call Mrs. Benton. She was ignorant, or feigned to be ignorant, on certain matters with which she was supposed to be familiar, and, moreover, her character was such that it was undesirable to put her in the witness-box.

The New York State Treasury Defalcation.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 18.—The examination of Charles H. Phelps, who is charged with the larceny of a $15,000 draft, while acting as Cashier in the State Treasury Department, was resumed before Justice McNamara, in the Police Court this morning.

Charles Hudson, Cashier for Sherwin & Co., bankers, No. 80 Broadway, testified in the course of the examination that, since July 1, Phelps had deposited with his concern $150,000, and recollected him drawing sums from $10,000 to $40,000.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—New developments occurred to-day in connection with the heavy defalcation of Charles H. Phelps, Cashier of the State Treasury Department. Late this afternoon, Frank B. Sherwin, who for some six months past has been doing business at No. 80 Broadway, ostensibly as a banker and broker, but mainly in what he calls "Vienna syndicate stock operations," was arrested, and his bail fixed at $50,000, but, being unable to furnish the amount, was committed to Ludlow Street Jail.

Assassination of a French Bishop.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Private advices received from the French settlement of St. Pierre give information of the assassination of Monsignor De Vere, the first Bishop of that Diocese. The Bishop was murdered in the sacristy of the Chapel of St. Jean de Dieu, having been stabbed in the heart and lungs while at prayer. Two dirks were found on the floor, and one Pelletier, cousin of the Bishop, was charged with the crime and arrested. It is said the crime was incited by the fact that Bishop De Vere inherited all the fortune of Pelletier's father, a wealthy Frenchman, and once an extensive stockholder in the Messageries Imperial Steamship Company. The murdered Bishop was consecrated in August last by Archbishop Dupanloup, at Orleans, France.

Threatened Riot in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 18.—A large crowd of people are assembled around the jail, waiting to see if United States Marshal Norris will bring the crew of the Sunrise out, ironed, to testify against her Captain, Clark, in the civil case against him. Owing to this threatening demonstration, the Marshal refuses to bring them out, and says he will obey only a writ of habeas corpus ad testificandum. He will then employ such legal means as may be necessary to keep the prisoners, and prevent riotous proceedings on the part of the crowd.

A Dishonest Post-Office Clerk.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—Timothy B. Snow, a clerk in the Westfield (Mass.) Post-Office, has been arrested, and confesses to stealing registered letters from the Western mail, which occasionally remains over night in the Westfield office.

Daring Robbery.

ALBANY, Oct. 18.—Abraham Post's house, at Catskill, was entered last night by six men, who bound the family and robbed the house of a considerable amount of money, bonds, and silverware.

THE POLARIS INVESTIGATION.

Testimony Taken on Saturday—Alleged Refutation of the Poisoning Story.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—The *Times*, in its story, to-day, of the Polaris investigation, says: "Mr. Morton denies, absolutely, that he ever had any suspicion of foul play in the death of Capt. Hall, or that he ever, to the best of his knowledge and belief, told any one that he had, or gave any one reason to suppose that he had. When Capt. Hall returned from his sledge expedition, Dr. Bessells was employed in the observatory, about 200 yards from the Polaris. As he saw Capt. Hall and his party approach, he ran down and greeted and shook hands with them, and then returned immediately to his work at the observatory. Capt. Hall and his party entered the vessel, and all partook of some coffee, of which all the crew of the vessel had previously drank. The coffee was prepared by the cook, and was given to the party either by him, or Joe, or Hannah. The party were unaffected by the coffee, except Capt. Hall, who was immediately attacked with vomiting. After vomiting, he fell into a state of insensibility. It was about half an hour after the return of the party, when Dr. Bessells was summoned from the observatory and found Capt. Hall already in a comatose condition. When Capt. Hall revived from his state of insensibility, it was found that his left side was paralyzed." This ev[idenc]e is considered by medical men an absolute refutation of the charges of poisoning. The suspicion that Dr. Bessells caused the death of Capt. Hall is baseless, and it undoubtedly is felt so by many of his friends, many of whom were also warmly attached to Capt. Hall, to be most harsh and cruel. The symptoms and medical treatment of Capt. Hall have been submitted to the most eminent medical men of the country, and by them his death has been unhesitatingly pronounced to have been due to natural causes, and the treatment employed by Dr. Bessells is indorsed as exactly that which was required, and the only treatment proper under the circumstances.

THE ELECTIONS.

OHIO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 18.—The *Commercial's* special from Columbus, to-night, in regard to the election returns, is as follows: "The Democratic Executive Committee have postponed their jollification until some time next week. The wires have been kept at work all day at J. G. Thompson's headquarters verifying and correcting returns on the vote for Governor. The latest footing gives Allen about 740 majority. There seems to be little reason to doubt that the entire State ticket elected is Republican except Governor, as the returns received at the Secretary of State's office from about one-fourth the counties of the State uniformly show a larger vote for Allen and a smaller vote for Noyes than their tickets respectively received. White, for Supreme Judge, and Wilson, for Comptroller, run especially well. The official figures do not materially change the reported majorities, but in some cases variations are discovered, the sum total of which has not thus far favored the Republicans.

IOWA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Oct. 18.—The latest returns do not materially change the Republican majority in this State for Governor. The Senate will be Republican, thirty-five; Opposition, fifteen. The House stands now forty-nine Republican to forty-two Opposition, with nine counties to hear from, which will reduce the Republican majority to nearly a tie.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT DODGE, Iowa, Oct. 18.—Sac County—Carpenter, 228 majority; Webster County, estimated at 100 to 308; Hamilton, about 100; Humboldt, 100 to 300.

McGREGOR, Iowa, Oct. 18.—Carpenter's majority about 25,000. The Republican majority has been materially cut down in every county throughout the entire State. Fayette County has gone Republican. Allamakee County probably gone Liberal by a small majority.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Oct. 18.—Later and corrected returns from seventy-two counties give Carpenter 18,000 majority over Vale. The remaining twenty-seven counties rolled up a Republican majority of 11,000 last year, and will swell Carpenter's total majority to at least 23,000.

Lyon County cast her unanimous vote for Carpenter. Kossuth County gave Carpenter 609 votes, and Vale 1.

According to the returns received, the Republicans will have a working majority in each branch of the Legislature.

RELIGIOUS.

Presbyterian Synod of Illinois, North, in Session at Sterling—Standing Committees Appointed—Mission Work.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STERLING, Ill., Oct. 18.—The Synod of Illinois, North, continued its sessions to-day, the Rev. G. C. Noyes in the chair. The resolutions of the Committee on

HOME MISSIONS,

adopted, recommend that the Synod earnestly endeavor to sustain the missionary work within its own bounds, and pay into the Treasury of the Board of Home Missions during the current year $10,000, and to accomplish this end the following amounts were apportioned. Presbytery of Chicago, $6,500; Freeport, $1,500; Rock River, $1,500; and Ottawa, $600. It was enjoined upon the Presbyteries to insist upon the formation of the pastoral relation in the churches under their care wherever it is practicable and likely to be permanent. A lengthy discussion was had upon the proposition to change the time of meeting from Thursday to Tuesday, and not remain in session over the Sabbath. No change was made.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The special Committee on the Board of Education report $118,300 required for the immediate wants of the Church, and urge the congregations to greater zeal in deportment.

The Synodical Communion will be held at 7:30 p. m.

Reports of the Committee on Foreign Missions and Conference on our duty to the heathen were made by Rev. Arthur Mitchell.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES

for the year are as follows:

Foreign Missions—The Revs. Arthur Mitchell, H. D. Jenkins, A. W. Colver, and Elder George F. Bissell.

Home Missions—The Revs. E. O. Sickles, W. N. Blackburn, J. M. Linn, A. G. Wilson, and Elder J. A. Steele.

Publication and Sunday-Schools—The Revs. C. L. Thompson, A. S. Peck, Josiah Leonard, M. B. Patterson, and Elder D. S. Covert.

Sustentation and Ministerial Reliefs—The Revs. S. A. Wilson, E. L. Hurd, A. C. Smith, J. R. Johnson, and J. T. VanDuzen.

Education, Literary, and Theological Institutions—The Revs. L. W. Curtiss, J. H. Taylor, Thomas Munn, F. A. Shearer, and Thomas Lemont.

Church Erections and Synodical Funds—The Revs. R. W. Patterson, L. H. Reid, O. L. Thompson, and Elder H. E. Seely.

WOMAN'S MISSION WORK.

It was resolved that the Synod call the attention of all the churches to the great interest which has of late years arisen in the Presbyterian Church, to wit: the efforts made by the female members of churches in behalf of foreign missions. Very much has already been done. The Foreign Board asks the ladies of the churches to raise $90,000 during the current year. The Synod feels that this can be accomplished, and that the doing it will of itself be a great blessing to the Church, and therefore earnestly recommends all the pastors to use their utmost endeavors to organize Young Ladies' Foreign Missionary Societies in their respective churches to be auxiliaries to the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Northwest, whose headquarters are at Chicago.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

The Synod being deeply interested in the statement of the Rev. Glen Wood, bearing upon the work of the American Tract Society, expressed its sympathy and confidence in the efficient work done by that society, and recommended the churches to heartily and liberally support the institution.

In the evening the large audience-room of the church was crowded with listeners, who came to hear what the Synod had to say on the question, "How can each church best organize its members for work in its own field so as to secure parish visitation, the religious instruction of all, and growth in numbers by zeal, charity, and holiness?" The Rev. Dr. Shearer, the Rev. Dr. Graves, Mr. Jenkins, Dr. Mitchell, and others spoke.

CLOSING BUSINESS.

The great part of the business on the docket has been performed, and but little now remains to be done. A large number of delegates have returned to their homes. The churches of Sterling will be supplied to-morrow by members of the Synod. The adjournment will be made on Monday. The most important meeting of the Synod is expected to take place to-morrow evening, when the subject of foreign missions will be discussed, the Rev. Arthur Mitchell opening the services.

Illinois State Baptist Association.

CANTON, Ill., Oct. 18.—The Baptist Association of the State of Illinois commenced their sessions in the Baptist church on Tuesday evening, the 14th. The Baptist Pastoral Union was the first to convene, and opened with the Rev. Foss in the chair. Sermon by the Rev. Hewett, of Bloomington.

Wednesday's session was opened with devotional exercises, after which the annual election of officers was held. The Rev. Mason, of Sterling, was elected President; the Rev. Leslie, of Joliet, Secretary. Essays were read by the Rev. Holt, of Barry. Subject: "Christ in His Relation to Moral and Ceremonial Law, as Presented in Hebrews and Romans."

The Rev. J. Bulkley, D. D., of Alton, followed. His subject was "The Sabbath changed at the resurrection from the seventh to the first day."

The essays were ably delivered, and elicited much interest and attention. Dr. Northrup, President of the Chicago Baptist Theological Seminary, also read an essay—subject, "The inspiration of the Scriptures," with special reference to modern objection.

Sixty members were present at the Pastoral Union.

In the evening the Baptist Sunday-School Union had a very enthusiastic session, which held over Thursday.

On Thursday evening the Baptist General Association met for its twenty-ninth anniversary. The annual sermon was delivered by the Rev. Holt, of Barry.

On Friday morning the Association met, with J. Bulkley, D. D., of Alton, in the chair. The following officers were elected: J. Bulkley, D. D., Moderator; F. D. Rickerson, Clerk.

The Rev. Hobart, of Chicago, Superintendent of Missions, presented a very interesting report.

On Friday afternoon the subject of Foreign Missions was taken up and a report presented by the Rev. Mr. Haigh. Short speeches were made by the Rev. Mr. Osgood, D. D.; the Rev. Mr. Gardner, D. D., of Boston, Home Secretary of the Missionary Union; Mrs. Scott, recently returned missionary from Assam; and the Rev. Mr. Drake, who is soon to leave to work among the Teloogoos.

The next place of holding the anniversary will be Normal. J. B. Thomas will preach the annual sermon; alternate, J. T. Mason.

In the evening, the special order being the subject of "Ministerial and Higher Education," addresses were made by J. A. Smith, D. D.; A. A. Kendrick, D. D.; G. W. Northrup, D. D.; and Dr. Blackall.

On Saturday morning the special order was the consideration of the report of the Committee on Home Work. On motion, it was ordered that a programme of business for each session of the General Association shall be prepared by a committee consisting of the Corresponding Secretary of the Board, Chairman of the Committee on Church Extension, Foreign Mission, Bible, and Publication Societies, Educational Committee, and the pastor of the church where the General Association is held.

At 11 o'clock the Rev. Mr. Webb, D. D., read a very interesting paper on the subject of Home Missions, as related to the progress in the United States. This paper will be published in the *Standard* of Chicago.

Voluntary addresses were made on the subject of Home Missions. Prominent among the speakers was the venerable Rev. Thomas Powell, of Ottawa, one of the oldest pioneer missionaries in the State.

On motion of the Rev. T. W. Goodspeed, of Chicago, a resolution was adopted requesting all members of the Baptist denomination in the State to contribute useless ornaments of gold, silver, and precious stones for the purpose of raising funds for Christian education in the State.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the citizens of Canton for their hospitalities; to the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw and also to the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroads for reduced fares; and to reporters of the secular press for favors extended.

In the evening, a sermon was delivered by the Rev. O. B. Stone, on "The Christian Use of Money."

This evening, a mass-meeting will be held in the interests of home and State missions.

The Association adjourned to meet at the call of the President. About 200 ministers have been in attendance.

The Old-School Presbyterian Synod of Missouri Decides to Join the Southern Assembly—Protest of the Minority.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 18.—The Old-School Synod of Missouri resolved last evening, by a vote of 33 to 48, to adopt the report of the Committee advising organized union with the Southern General Assembly. It now appears that, of the hundred churches belonging to the Synod, only forty-four were represented. The minority held a meeting and prepared a protest, which was read to the Synod this afternoon. The majority to-day regret their hasty action, but no reconsideration is probable. Churches at the following places are not likely to go with the majority, and most of them have so signified: Independence, Lexington, Kansas City, Saint Joseph, Columbia, Sedalia, Potosi, Mexico, and three churches in this city—Webster Street, Walnut Street, and Gamble Lawn. The question cannot come up again until the meetings of the Presbyteries in the spring. Of the six Presbyteries in the State, four will doubtless refuse to confirm the action of the Synod—the Upper Missouri, Presbytery of Missouri, Lafayette, and Potosi. The unadvised course of the Old School Synod insures the speedy death of Westminster College at Fulton. The majority cannot take more than two-thirds of the churches of the Synod with them.

A SCHOOL-QUESTION.

The Durand (Winnebago County) High-School Case—Verdict of the Jury.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 18.—The High-School case from Durand, in this county, which has been before the Circuit Court for the third time, this week, came to a final ending on Thursday afternoon, when the counsel on both sides closed their arguments, the charge was delivered, and the jury retired. The principle involved makes the case of interest to teachers everywhere; therefore I will give you a concise history of the transaction.

The case commenced in 1871, at which time Miss Post, the plaintiff, was in the junior class of the High-School, at Durand, Winnebago County. Among the studies of this class the Directors had included bookkeeping. Miss Post refused to pursue this study, or procure the proper books, notwithstanding the order of the Directors that she must do so or leave the school. Her reason for this was, that her mother did not wish it, as she already had enough studies, and her health would not admit of more. She continued her attendance, until finally the Directors ordered her expulsion, and Mr. Bulison, the defendant, forcibly compelled her to descend three flights of stairs, and go out into a rain-storm. After this, Miss Post kept away, until her step-father applied for her readmittance. This was refused, unless bookkeeping formed part of her studies. But this could not be, and the matter was brought to court. The questions involved were: Who had the chief authority in the case? which side has the law to support it? and had the plaintiff suffered damages by being deprived of school-privileges in her place of residence? No decision was arrived at after two trials, and the case was again brought up at this term.

Judge Brown, in his charge to the jury, said that the Directors of a public school could adopt all reasonable rules and regulations for the management and government of their school, and prescribe a course of study; yet parents and guardians had the right, honestly and in good faith, to select from the particular studies those which they may desire their children or wards to pursue. He also added, that it was no ground for expulsion or suspension of a scholar if such scholar did not pursue the entire prescribed course of study, as long as he was acting honestly and in good faith, and under the direction or instruction of his parents or guardian, who may honestly and in good faith make such instruction for the welfare of their charge. On the defendant's side, the great question to be considered was, whether Miss Post, of her own free will, refused to comply with the order of the Directors from caprice or perverseness, or under instruction from others; and, if such was the case, then the Board only acted on their proper authority in expelling her from the school.

With this instruction, the jury retired. At about midnight a sealed verdict was returned, which was opened and read on Friday morning at 9 o'clock. The verdict, in substance, was, that the jury found Mr. Bulison guilty of trespass, etc., and awarded Miss Post $130 damages.

FIRES.

In Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 18.—A fire this morning, about 4 o'clock, on Front street, between Butler and Pike streets, destroyed two buildings, occupied by the Cincinnati Facing Company, Hartzel & Co., proprietors, and Ehler's planing-mill. The building occupied by Ehler was damaged to the extent of $2,000. His loss on machinery and stock is about $6,000; insured for $10,000, as follows: Alps, Erie, $1,000; St. Paul Fire and Marine, $1,000; Ohio Insurance Company of Dayton, $1,500; Farmers', Merchants' and Manufacturers', of Hamilton, Ohio, $1,500; Dayton, of Dayton, $1,500, and $2,500 in two other companies not ascertained. Hartzel & Co. lose about $10,000; no insurance. The Folding Hat-rack Company, which occupied the third story of Ehler's building, lose $2,000; insured for $1,500 in Springfield and Westchester, Mass., companies. The fire was the result of incendiarism.

In Canastota, N. Y.

CANASTOTA, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Last night, a destructive fire occurred here, destroying a block of three stores in the business centre of the village. The block consisted of Wilson's hardware store, Maj. Fisk's bank and dwelling, Plank's stove store and hardware store, and a boot and shoe store, and a general store. Total loss estimated at from $25,000 to $30,000; partially insured. The fire is believed to be the work of an incendiary.

In Valparaiso.

PANAMA, Oct. 18.—A fire occurred in Valparaiso, in J'Aime street, between Mayper and Victoria streets. Two of the buildings burned, with their contents, were insured for $77,000. Ten persons were killed by falling walls.

DISASTERS.

Six Lives Lost by the Burning of a Mississippi Steamer.

Propeller Susquehanna Ashore Near Milwaukee.

Serious Accident to the Machinery of the Propeller City of Boston.

Burning of a Mississippi Steamer.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 18.—The Mary E. Poe, of the Carter Line Red River packets, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday at 4 o'clock p. m., at Daniels' Point, 100 miles above here. Six lives were lost. The officers are all safe. The City of Helena, in sight at the time, rendered assistance, and brought a number of passengers to this point.

[To the Associated Press.]

MEMPHIS, Oct. 18.—Ten miles above Osceola, Ark., on the Mississippi River, above Memphis, at 4 p. m. yesterday, the steamer Mary E. Poe was discovered on fire near one of her boilers. The flames gained such headway that the boat was run on a bar, and the deck passengers were forced to swim to save their lives.

SIX PERSONS MISSING.

The clerk reports sixty-five passengers on board, of which number the mate, cabin-boy, one cabin-passenger, two female and one male deck-passengers are missing. The pilot, Hans Cowan, was badly burned before he left his post. Several passengers were badly burned, none reported serious.

The Poe was a large stern-wheel boat of the St. Louis & Red River Line freight carriers.

The City of Helena arrived at the scene soon after the catastrophe, rendered all the assistance possible, and brought the survivors to this city. The clerk of the Poe, John W. Poe, leaves for St. Louis this afternoon. The Poe was on her down-trip.

EXPLOSIVE OIL.

Part of the cargo of the Mary E. Poe was seventy-five barrels of oil, which burst, spreading over the surface of the water with a sheet of flame, by which many were burned after leaving the boat.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 18.—The steamer Mary E. Poe, reported burned at Daniels' Point yesterday, was owned here, by Carter & Conn, John N. Buffinger, and Thomas and John W. Poe, valued at $50,000; insured for $30,000,—Carter & Conn's interest, for $6,000, in Cincinnati; John N. Buffinger's, for $15,000, in St. Louis companies; remainder unknown. The Poe left here on Sunday with 20 passengers and 800 tons of freight, valued at about $75,000. Freight list insured for $4,500.

Steamer Sunk on the White River.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 18.—The steamer City of Augusta sunk last night in White River just below Augusta, Ark. Water three feet over the main deck. No lives lost. The Underwriters' steamer Eckert was sent for to relieve her.

The Propeller Susquehanna Ashore Above Milwaukee—Accident to the Propeller City of Boston.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 18.—The propeller Susquehanna, bound from Grand Traverse Bay to Milwaukee with a cargo of hardwood lumber and firewood for J. H. Silkman, by whom she is owned, ran ashore at 5 o'clock this morning on Fox Point, and soon began to leak so badly that her fires were put out. The tugs Hagerman and E. L. Anthony have gone to her assistance with two steam-pumps and a lighter scow. A dense fog prevailed on the lake at the time of the disaster. The Susquehanna is insured in Milwaukee agencies. It is thought she will get off without serious difficulty.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 17.—The wrecking expedition which left here to render assistance to the propeller Susquehanna, returned this evening, having been unable to find the propeller on account of fog, or to approach the shore, because of the heavy sea running. A heavy gale and a high sea from the south to-night will probably cause the propeller to go to pieces.

The propeller City of Boston, which left here at 9 o'clock Monday evening, for the lower lakes, broke her cylinder head and piston rod early on Tuesday morning, and drifted helplessly until night, when she was picked up off Manistee and towed to South Manitou harbor by the Canadian propeller Glasgow. The propeller Oswegatchie, of the same line, took her in tow for Detroit on Thursday.

CASUALTIES.

Literally Torn to Pieces.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Oct. 18.—A colored man, named George Godfrey, was instantly killed in the foundry and machine-shop of Kimball, Austin & Co. in this place this afternoon. In attempting to adjust a belt, the man's clothing was caught in the machinery and he was run around the shafting at the rate of 200 revolutions a minute, tearing him literally to pieces. One foot was thrown through the sky-light and lodged on the roof.

Hunting Accident.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 18.—A serious accident happened to Col. L. H. Kerr, City Attorney, this afternoon, while duck-hunting near Henry, Ill. He was putting his gun in the boat, when it was accidently discharged, the contents lodging in his right arm, breaking several bones and injuring it so seriously that it is thought amputation may be necessary.

In New York—Death from a Falling Wall.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Hawkes, Campbell & Co.'s hay-cutting and baling establishment in Thirteenth avenue was burned early this morning. The loss on the stock and building is $55,000. When the flames had been suppressed, one of the walls fell, killing one man, probably fatally injuring two, and wounding a number of others.

In Toledo—Three Persons Perish.

TOLEDO, Oct. 18.—A shanty occupied by a family named Kelly was destroyed by fire this morning, and Kelly, his wife, and a grandchild perished in the flames.

A Fatal Blast.

BANGOR, Me., Oct. 18.—One man was killed, and four others probably fatally injured, by the premature explosion of a blast near this city yesterday.

AURORA.

Proposed Bridge to Span the Fox River.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., Oct. 18.—A meeting was held at the Court-House this evening in opposition to the new bridge to span the Fox River at Aurora, but, it being a fact that a tax of $10,000 has already been ordered for that purpose and the Highway Commissioners want it badly, we shall doubtless have the bridge. The piers are to be put in at once, soundings having been made some time ago with that intention.

OBITUARY.

Wm. L. Everett, Dixon, Ill.

DIXON, Ill., Oct. 18.—Dr. Wm. L. Everett, the eldest son of Dr. Oliver Everett, one of the oldest and most highly esteemed citizens of this city, died here suddenly on the 16th inst. of congestion of the heart.

GRANGERS' CO-OPERATIVE PROJECT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Oct. 18.—The Executive Committee of the State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry have decided to establish a large reaper and mower factory in Des Moines.

ST. LOUIS MUTUAL.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 18.—Judge Madill, of the Circuit Court, refused to-day to make an order to restrain the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company from reinsuring its risks or disposing of its permanent assets. He decided, however, that an examination as to the solvency of the Company should be held forthwith before a referee to be selected by the opposing counsel.

INDIANS FOR EXHIBITION.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 18.—A party of seven Pawnee Indians left this city this afternoon for New York, whence they will sail on Wednesday next for Europe. They will be exhibited in the different foreign capitals this winter.

MINERS' NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Oct. 18.—The Miners' National Convention, which has been in session here since Tuesday, adjourned [...]. The number of delegates in attendance was small. John Siney, of Schuylkill County, Pa., was elected permanent President, and John James, of Illinois, Secretary of the Society, each with a salary of $1,200 a year. The central office is to be located at Cleveland, O. The various miners' lodges throughout the country are to be subordinate to and governed by this Society.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—A dispatch, reporting the agreement between the Count de Chambord and the Monarchical party, in the French Assembly, gives the following additional points of the programme to be proclaimed at the opening of the session: The eligibility of all persons to civil employment; universal suffrage; the reasonable liberty of the press, and the tri-color to be maintained as the flag of France. This last point, however, is open to mutual concession. The dispatch also says that the Assembly is called to meet not later than the 27th instant.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—Eighteen Deputies in the Assembly, from the Department of the Seine, have signed a manifesto protesting against the attempted restoration of royalty, and declaring that they will energetically resist all such schemes.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The report issued by the Monarchical Bureau of the French Assembly, of negotiations with the Count de Chambord, has been received here. It confirms the statements of the concessions made by the Count, contained in the dispatch from Paris published in the London *Times* of this morning.

THE BAZAINE COURT-MARTIAL.

VERSAILLES, Oct. 18.—The trial of Marshal Bazaine was resumed to-day. In reply to an inquiry why he did not destroy the forts and war material before surrendering to the Germans, the Marshal said he feared the enemy would take revenge, and besides, the labor would have been too great.

Duke d'Aumale, President of the Court, asked what greater rigor could the enemy have shown than was imposed.

Bazaine, evading the question, answered that such destruction was unexampled, and he thought Metz would revert to France.

In reply to other questions in relation to the flags, the Marshal maintained that he publicly and distinctly ordered them to be destroyed. His orders were to have them all brought to the arsenal for immediate destruction.

This concluded the examination of the Marshal by the President. Bazaine afterwards made a statement complaining of his book on Metz being treated as a justificatory memoir, when the truth was, it had been written from memory only, without consulting the documents. The Government Commissioner interrogated him as to his knowledge of his wife's whereabouts, and asked him how he knew her address in September was at Tours.

Bazaine answered that he ascertained it from a German newspaper, and subsequently from a German officer.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

PANAMA, Oct. 8.—Hostilities have broken out between Gen. Neira, the present President and Gen. Correoso, recently deposed from that office. On the 24th, the rebels, having emerged from the woods, opened fire on this city, which they kept up with slight intermission till the 5th inst., when they retired to the woods. They were armed with rifles. The Government troops had the advantage of cannon, and did considerable damage to the suburban dwellings.

While the firing was going on, Admiral Almy, of the United States Navy, arrived and landed 150 men at the railroad station, and, at the request of the Government, placed 60 men in the city square. The Government having ordered all trains approaching the city to stop and the passengers to be searched, Admiral Almy placed a guard of United States marines on the trains, with orders to shoot down all armed men who should attempt any interference, thus relieving the passengers of annoyance and interruption.

The troops assigned by the Government of Colombia to protect the transit across the isthmus have joined the rebels.

A Constituent Assembly is in session, endeavoring to make peace, but those in arms outside the city do not recognize its authority, and have ordered a forced loan of $20,000 on the city and $40,000 on the Provinces. It is hoped that Admiral Almy will continue to give his protection to non-combatants, and that the United States and Colombian authorities will come to some understanding whereby a repetition of the outrages may be prevented.

Bianchi Brothers & Co., of Lima, have failed, with liabilities stated to be about $1,000,000. The senior member of the firm fled the city. A steamer was sent in pursuit, and he was induced to return, when friends furnished him the means necessary to resume business.

Mr. Williamson, United States Minister to Central America, presented his credentials to the President of Guatemala on the 9th ult., and was favorably received. Williamson will reside in the Capital of Guatemala.

GERMANY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—A letter from Berlin of the 2d inst. gives a brief account of the funeral of Clara Mundt, better known as Louise Muhlbach, which took place Sept. 30. The funeral service was very impressive. It was attended by prominent literary men and publishers of the city, Baron Von Hulgen, royal impressario, Baron Von Korff, son-in-law of Meyerbeer, and other distinguished persons. The large front hall of the dwelling so recently occupied by the deceased was decorated with plants and shrubs. In its centre, on a platform draped in black, stood the coffin, almost hidden by flowers and wreaths of evergreen and laurel. The Rev. Mr. Sydow delivered a touching sermon. He said that though the deceased had her own religious conceptions, she expressed to him twelve years ago at the death-bed of her husband, Prof. Theodore Mundt, with whom for twenty-two years she lived in the most happy wedlock, her firm conviction of the existence of a future life. Then she exclaimed in the depth of her grief, "It cannot be otherwise. A mind like his, which originated so many sterling truths, cannot pass away to nothingness."

MEXICO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 18.—Specials from Tucson, Oct. 1, contain the news of a revolution in Sonora as follows: Letters from Guaymas state that a pronunciamento was issued at Promontorio Sept. 19, by Conant and Barbeytia, against the authorities of the State of Sonora, in favor of a return to the State Constitution of November, 1872. The Revolutionists took Alamos and hold the district south. They levied a contribution of $32,000 on the merchants of Alamos, which was paid. They have a force of 350 men, well-armed. Gov. Pesquira has taken the field in person, and is organizing a force of 800 men to go against them. The chances now seem to be that the Governor will crush the revolt at the outset; but all agree that if he should lose the first engagement the revolution will extend over the whole State, and probably prove disastrous to his future political power. Hundreds of poor, emaciated natives are coming in on all the roads to Arizona, destitute of food and clothing. All communications with the capital by land are cut off.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Oct. 18.—The Minister of War to-day presented Gen. Sickles, United States Minister, with a sword made expressly for him at Toledo. The hilt is ornamented with the arms of the United States, and on the blade is inscribed the names of the battles in which Gen. Sickles was distinguished.

The Spanish Government has made complaint to the Government of France that the French Consul in Cartagena has afforded protection to insurgents. A reply has been received promising inquiry into the matter.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—John Bright was to-day re-elected Member of Parliament without opposition.

THE REPUBLIC FIRE.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 18.—In the United States Circuit Court, stipulations were entered that in the case of the Republic Fire Insurance Company of Chicago, that judgment shall be rendered Oct. 22 against all the stockholders who are defendants in the suits, of whom there are 140.

VESSELS PASSED DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 18.—PASSED UP—Prop Forest City; barge Empire State; bark S. Harwick; schrs D. Lyons, M. [...], Northwest, Craftsman, Montcalm, Dashing Wave, City of Milwaukee.

PASSED DOWN—Props N. Mills and barges, Sanilac and barge, Yosemite, Corning, Vanderbilt, [...], J. S. Austin; schrs E. P. Beals, Cortez, Carlingford, G. Parker.

WIND—East.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 18.—PASSED UP—Prop Jay Gould, G. Nahant, Tawas and barges; bark [...]; schrs Harvest, T. Parsons, Iroquois, A. H. Moss, Milan, Senator.

PASSED DOWN—Props Fisk, J. S. [...], [...] and barges; schrs Midnight, [...]

WIND—Southwest.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—BY WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., REAL Estate and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block:

SOUTH DIVISION.

1½-story house 230 Thirtieth-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs., 10 rooms and gas fixtures, also barn, $30 a month.
123 Shurtleff-av., 9 rooms, $25 a month.
Completely furnished house on Wabash-av., near Twenty-third-st., 13 rooms, all the modern improvements.
Furnished house at Kenwood, 10 rooms.
Furnished house at Englewood, 8 rooms, $50 month.
41 Vernon-av., large frame house, 10 rooms, only $50 a month.
2-story and basement brick house southeast corner Indiana-av. and Thirty-eighth-st., 14 rooms, all the improvements.
1886 Indiana-av., large frame house, 11 rooms, and barn, furnished or unfurnished, rent reasonable.
Furnished house 1266 Prairie-av., 14 rooms.
Completely furnished house on Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st., 11 rooms.
1169 Wabash-av., near Twenty-fifth-st., 3-story and basement brick, 11 rooms.
New stone-front house northeast corner Thirty-third-st. and Rhodes-av.
Four new swell marble-front houses corner Douglas-place and boulevard, 10 rooms each, $83.33 a month.
New stone-front houses 11, 13, and 17 Vernon-av., 9 rooms each, $70 a month each.
Large marble-front house on Twenty-fifth-st., 16 rooms.
52 Thirty-seventh-st., 10 rooms, $83.33 a month.
15 Union-av., 9 rooms.
Two new 2-story and basement brick houses, 73 and 75 Vernon-av., 9 rooms each, all modern improvements.
Four new brick houses, 46, 48, 50, and 52, 10 rooms each, and barns.
1231 Wabash-av., new brown stone house, 14 rooms.

WEST DIVISION.

Upper part of house 758 West Tyler-st., near Hoyne, 7 rooms; rent, $25 per month.
Southeast corner Park-av. and Oakley-st., 10 rooms; $83.33.
Cottage 136 Western-av., 7 rooms; $25 per month.
One-half store 331 West Madison-st.
Large brown stone front house on Ada-st., near Union Park, completely furnished, 16 rooms.
706 West Adams-st., brick house, 8 rooms; $40 a month.
239 West Tyler-st., 6 rooms, $25 a month.
27 Depuyster-st., new brick house, 12 rooms.
48 Catherine-st., 11 rooms.
567 Washington-av., 6 rooms.
25 Kendall-st.
341 West Washington-st., large marble-front house, 14 rooms, all the modern improvements; $1,500 per year.
480 Fulton-st., near Union Park, large marble-front house, 14 rooms, range, furnace, &c., &c.; also, large brick barn; it is the best finished house for rent in the West Division; rent, $1,800.
Upper part of house 75 Honore-st.

NORTH DIVISION.

New 2-story and basement brown stone front house on Superior-st., just east of Pine, 14 rooms, furnace, range, and everything complete, to be rented with or without barn. W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—HOUSES—
441 Belden-av.
851 Wentworth-av.
6 Hamilton-av.
87 Hoyne-st.
625 West Washington-st.
404 Blue Island-av.
Furnished house on Michigan-av.
Apply to J. M. MARSHALL & CO., 97 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—BY E. O. COLE & CO., 138 LASALLE-ST.:
Wabash-av., 1069, only $50.
Burnside-st., 285, 11 rooms, $40.
Furnished cottage on Park-av., $60.
38 Warren-av.
582 West Washington-st.
463 West Harrison-st.
Parts of houses at low rent.

TO RENT—A NEAT TWO-STORY COTTAGE, WITH barn and large lot, at Maplewood, only $35 per month. M. I. WHITMAN, 154 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 559 WABASH-AV., NEAR Twelfth-st., 11 rooms, 3 stories. Some furniture for sale, if required. A. G. DOWNS.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSES, 10 ROOMS, BARN, etc., on North Side, $60 per month. Inquire of owner at 480 Webster-av.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—A NEW COTTAGE-house, with lot, on Erie-st., between Robey and Hoyne; terms cash. S. M. MILLARD, 125 Clark-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—GOOD 9-ROOM HOUSE, ON NORTH Side; rent $35 per month to May 1. Apply to WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 133 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 1018 MICHIGAN-av. Apply on premises, or to BASH & SHAPLEY, Room 6, Otis Block.

TO RENT—FIVE 2-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE-front dwelling-houses; 10 rooms each, with all modern improvements; brick barns; situate on Macalester-place, fronting south on Vernon Park. For terms apply to W. J. ONAHAN, 112 and 114 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH 9 ROOMS, and all conveniences, one block from horse cars, on Thirty-eighth-st.; rent low. Address W 24, Tribune office.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—A boarding house with furniture almost new; credit given for part of purchase money; house now paying a profit of $200 per month; continued illness only reason for selling. Address Y 55, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NEW 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brown stone-front house on Superior-st., just east of Pine-st.; 14 rooms; all the modern improvements, furnace, range, etc., to be rented with or without barn. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE on West Washington-st., near Ada-st., 15 rooms, all the modern improvements; rent $1,500 per year; some furniture for sale, all in perfect order. WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE WITH 10 ROOMS IN South Evanston; will take the rent in boarding man and wife. Call at No. 126 Dearborn-st., Saturday, Monday, or Tuesday.

TO RENT—HOUSES—2 DWELLINGS OF 8 TO 9 rooms, with closets, pantry, gas, and water, in brick block corner Erie and Franklin-sts. HULLMANN, dentist, 134 South Clark-st., and 227 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—NICE 2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, WEST Side, $40 per month. No. 816 Wabash-av., $80 per month. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—1133 WEST JACKSON-ST.—2-STORY frame house, in good order. Rent low to a good party. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 86 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—FROM NOV. 1, A COMPLETE AND handsomely-furnished house, on the South Side, near Thirty-ninth-st.; large barn, ample grounds. House has every convenience; hot and cold water, bath rooms, water closets, gas, dumb-waiters, &c. Will be rented only to a private family. Apply to GEO. C. CLARKE, 3 and 4 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—BY GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, 88 Clark-st., Room 16: On Washington-st., near Curtis, a marble-front house, 14 rooms, with all modern improvements; also a good barn.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS STONE-FRONT dwelling, 232 Indiana-st., east of Rush-st. H. F. WAITE, Bryan Block.

TO RENT—CHEAP, HOUSE AND BARN. Inquire at 375 West First-st.

TO RENT—9-ROOM DWELLING, 418 WEST VAN Buren-st., water, closets, and bath; good location.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON WABASH-av. Address W, Box 398, P. O.

TO RENT—NEW 3-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, 250 Indiana-st., near State; 14 rooms, modern improvements, with or without brick barn. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—2-STORY HOUSE, NO. 161 WESTERN-av., very cheap. H. CORNELL & CO., No. 48 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE PARTIALLY FURNISHED, TO parties who will board present occupants, or will rent part of house to small family. Apply at No. 13 Groveland-court, south of Douglas-place.

TO RENT—HOUSE IN GOOD REPAIR, 229 SOUTH Peoria-st.

TO RENT—27 COTTAGE-PLACE—8 ROOMS; GOOD neighborhood, and Lake view. Rent reasonable. Apply to J. Q. WHITE, 27 Cottage-Place.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE OF 9 ROOMS, and barn, in Ravenswood. Address HOUSE, Room 1, 173 Madison-st.

TO RENT—PART OF A HOUSE, PARTLY FURnished. Would prefer some one who will board the proprietor. Apply at 763 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A NICE COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS TO A good tenant; No. 655 Burnside-st. Can be seen to-day.

TO RENT—7-ROOM COTTAGE, IN GOOD ORDER, on Twenty-seventh-st., near Butler. Lake water on premises; rent low. HALL & O'NEILL, 77 Clark-st.

TO RENT—2 HOUSES; 9 ROOMS EACH; $45 PER month; on Calumet-av., near Twenty-ninth-st.; houses in good repair. BASH & SHAPLEY, Room 6 Otis Block.

TO RENT—FIVE NEW 2-STORY HOUSES ON corner of Thirtieth and Buddan-sts., $15 per month. H. C. LORD, 154 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO RENT—A NEW BRICK HOUSE, 276 RANdolph-st., near Willard-place; handy to cars, business, schools, and churches, Nov. 1. L. H. ROBINSON, 32 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 1111 PRAIRIE-AV., FROM Nov. 1, till May 1. Cheap to good tenant.

TO RENT—BY C. DELANO, 97 CLARK-ST., ROOM 43: Houses from $20 to $75. Tenements from $16 to $40. A nice basement for $15. Ten lots for manufacturing purposes.

TO RENT—TO MARRIED COUPLE WITHOUT children, furnished rooms, with privilege of kitchen and dining-room. None need apply unless willing to furnish breakfast for myself and full board for wife. Apply to-day at 142 Twentieth-st., between Wabash-av. and State-st.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE; 582 WEST TAYLOR-ST., opposite the Sacred Heart Convent. Inquire in the rear of the premises.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS; FIRST-CLASS location; rent low. Inquire on the premises, 513 West Monroe-st., between Morgan and Aberdeen.

TO RENT—366 WEST TAYLOR-ST., NEAR HALsted, a house of 7 rooms; $25 per month. Inquire 180 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 9 ROOMS, EVERYthing convenient; also, one of 5 rooms, corner of Harrison and Lincoln-sts., first house south of Honore. Inquire 161 Centre-av.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, bath-room, all modern improvements, in first-class condition. Rent cheap until 1st of May. Stoves and hall carpets for sale. Inquire at 48 Honore-st.

TO RENT—LARGE FRAME HOUSE, 966 INDIANA-av.; 11 rooms, and barn, with all the modern improvements; furnished or unfurnished; rent reasonable. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—NEW TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brown stone front house on Superior-st., just east of Pine; 14 rooms; furnace and range, and all the modern improvements; to be rented with or without barn. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS near city limits, South Side, close to railway and street cars, school, and churches. Inquire at CHERRY BROTHERS, jewelers, 688 State-st.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE, ON INDIANA-ST., NEAR Dearborn, a new 3-story and basement octagon-front house, 15 rooms. A. T. GALT, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—A GOOD 2-STORY AND BASEMENT dwelling; good barn and large grounds; southwest corner Lake-av. and Douglas-place, having a fine view of the lake. G. HOPKINSON, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BY POTWIN & CORBY, 143 DEARborn-st.:
784 Fulton-st., nice cottage, 11 rooms.
924 Lake-st., 2-story house, 8 rooms.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON WABASH-av., north of Twelfth-st. For particulars, address C 77, Tribune office.

TO RENT—4 3-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSES, marble mantels, bath-room, hot and cold water; rent $30. Harrison and Robey-sts. J. A. WATSON.

TO RENT—146 FOURTH-AV., 2-STORY AND BASEment house, newly fitted up, hot and cold water, and all modern improvements. Also 257 Burnside-st., one block from State-st., new 2-story house and basement; hot and cold water, and all modern improvements. Apply to H. C. ROBINSON, 22 State-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—BY DREW & NEWBURY, GENERAL Real Estate and Renting Agency, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block, No. 164 LaSalle-st.:
263 Lake-av., furnished house, 2-story frame, brick basement, double house, hot and cold water, gas, etc., good barn, $125.
Furnished house on Calumet-av., near Twenty-second-st.
761 Michigan-av., 3-story frame house, with brick basement, 12 rooms, hot and cold water, gas, gas fixtures, etc., $900.
Five marble-front houses on Lake-av., 3-story and basement, each with every modern improvement.
35 Lake-av., 3-story and basement marble-front, 15 rooms; barn.
Corner of Rhodes-av., several splendid new 2-story and basement stone-front houses with all improvements, $65.
16 Cottage-place, 2-story and basement house, 9 rooms, $40.
62 Ellis-av., 2-story frame house, 8 rooms, $40.
6... State-st., second and third floors, 10 rooms, $40.
114 and 116 North Paulina-st., 8-room cottages, $25.
722 Washington-av., 6-room cottage, $20.
49 Honore-st., 3-story and basement brick; all improvements, $900.
11 and 13 Hermitage-av., new 2-story and basement bricks with all improvements.
15 Hermitage-av., 2-story frame, 10 rooms, $35.
156 and 160 North Market-st., new 2-story and basement bricks, 10 room each, with all improvements, $65.
Also other houses, a list of which can be seen at our office.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 233 MORGAN, BETWEEN Taylor and Harrison-sts., 7 rooms, closets and water in kitchen; 5 rooms on Robey, between Van Buren and Jackson-sts. Inquire at 176 Robey, between Van Buren and Jackson-sts.

TO RENT—CHEAP, PLEASANT FIVE-ROOM COTtage, North Side, near street-cars; half-acre ground, trees, and shrubbery. J. H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—GOOD TENEMENT OF 7 ROOMS, WITH water and gas, at 247 Walnut-st., at $25 per month. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—AT 163 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST.—A first-class house of 9 rooms, with all improvements. Apply at 49 Fourth-st. MICHAEL DONOGHUE.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 207 CHURCH-ST., NEAR Lincoln Park; $18. Store No. 176 Madison-st., $230. Store No. 521 State-st., $125. By A. L. CROCKER, 176 Madison-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 7 ROOMS, NO. 469 SOUTH Jefferson-st.; No. 115 on West Van Buren-st., in brick block, 4 rooms, on second floor. Inquire at No. 208 South Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—NO. 1369 MICHIGAN-AV., $40 PER month; ten rooms, modern improvements, large yard, good barn, etc.; it's cheap. Apply to R. O. STONE, Room 9, 146 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT RESIDENCE 1150 Prairie-av., being the southwest corner of Twenty-fifth-st.; rent cheap. Inquire of M. ARENSBERG, Staats Zeitung Building.

TO RENT—THE LOWER PART OF HOUSE 469 South Dearborn-st., containing 5 rooms, to a small family.

TO RENT—A LARGE BRICK HOUSE, 20 ROOMS, in a good location for mechanics' boarding-house. C. DELANO, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY HOUSE OF 12 ROOMS, to one or two families; gas and water. Apply at 223 North Franklin or 43 South Market-st.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF SEVEN ROOMS, NO. 451 South Halsted-st. BARKER & JACKSON, corner Wabash-av. and Eighteenth-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP, A 2-STORY AND BRICK BASEment house corner Stanton-av. and Thirty-seventh-st. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—A BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED NEW house, rent will be taken in board; only first-class parties need address C 65, Tribune office.

TO RENT—BY MOREY & MAGILL, 77 SOUTH Clark-st.:
603 West Adams-st., 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms, $100.
321 Warren-av., 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms, bath-room, $50.
441 West VanBuren-st., 2-story and basement brick, octagon front, 10 rooms, all improvements, $75.
312 Erie-st., corner Cass, 3-story and basement brick, 14 rooms, bath-room, $100.
69 Maple-st., 2-story and basement brick, 14 rooms, all improvements, $100.

TO RENT—HOUSES—BY D. COLE & SON, REAL Estate and House-Renting Agents, 186 West Madison-st.: 624, 632, 628, and 631 West Adams-st.; 108 Honore-st.; 343 West VanBuren-st.; 6 rooms over store at 345 West VanBuren-st.; 2 floors, 11 rooms, 69 South Halsted-st., near Madison; 5 rooms, 90 South Halsted-st.; 483 and 685 West Washington-st.; 384 Fulton-st.; 16 Loomis-st.; ... Robey and Harrison-sts.; ... rooms, 277 Tyler-st., $15; 5 rooms, 201 West Tyler-st., $25; rooms fitted up for a photograph gallery, 179 West Madison-st.; 4 rooms in Thompson's Block, 348 West Madison-st.; 2 good houses, 161 and 117 Walnut-st., and others. New houses coming in every day. Call and look over our list.

TO RENT—BY R. G. GOODWILLIE, 124 SOUTH Clark-st.:
789 Fourth-st., cottage, 5 rooms; $12.
330 Erie-st., cottage, 5 rooms; $30.
846 Butterfield-st., cottage, 6 rooms; $20.
239 Hubbard-st., 1 rooms, $8 and $10.
664 Fulton-st., 7 rooms; $25.

TO RENT—COTTAGE NO. 559 WEST MADISON-st. Can be had furnished if desired, and possession Nov. 1. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—DWELLING NO. 389 WEST MONROE-ST. Apply corner Green and Monroe-sts., at feed store.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF A NEW HOUSE, with water in kitchen, at 235 Aberdeen-st.

TO RENT—A NEW HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS ON LOWer floor, 894 Fulton-st. Apply on Monday.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED STONE-front house on Calumet-av.; $250 per month. SNYDER & LEE, 13 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON DREXEL Boulevard; houses Nos. 185 and 190 Fremont-st.; house 170 Wentworth-av.; house 27 School-st., and 709 Michigan-av. SNYDER & LEE, 13 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—27 COTTAGE-PLACE, A NEAT 8-ROOM house, convenient to street and steam cars; good neighborhood, and lake view. Apply to J. Q. WHITE, 27 Cottage-place.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON INDIANA-av., near Eighteenth-st., to careful and responsible tenant; has 12 rooms, including bath-room; in good order and completely furnished for housekeeping. Address T 83, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A WELL-FURNISHED, MODERN-built, marble-front residence on Michigan-av., north of Eighteenth-st. Possession given immediately if desired. Address C 88, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A 2-STORY DWELLING WITH BRICK basement, 424 Warren-av. Inquire at 416 Warren-av.

TO RENT—230 THIRTIETH-ST., HOUSE AND barn, $50 per month; house has 10 rooms, gas fixtures, water, &c., first-class neighborhood, between Michigan and Wabash-avs. Inquire next door, or of W. H. SAMPSON & CO.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, 10 rooms, furnace, gas, fixtures, and range, on Rhodes-av., near Thirty-second-st. Apply to J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS. INQUIRE IN the basement, 50 East Hinsdale-st., between Pine and Rush.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 1100 INDIANA av., corner Thirty-third-st., from Nov. 1 to May 1; 12 rooms, bath-room, closets, water, and gas on third floors, heated by furnace. Apply at house.

TO RENT—MAIN FLOOR OF MARBLE-FRONT building, 675 West Lake-st., corner of Wood; one of the best locations west of Union Park. Apply to J. E. GREEN, on the premises.

TO RENT—A HOUSE OF SIX ROOMS, WITH ALL modern conveniences, and furniture for sale at a bargain. 227 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—NEAT 6-ROOM COTTAGE, 242 BUSHnell-st.; water, marble mantel, grate, &c. C. J. ADAMS, 16 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, NO. 1564 Indiana-av., corner of Thirty-fourth-st.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF FOUR ROOMS, FURnished, to party who will board the owner. 225 De-Koven-st., near Halsted.

TO RENT—NEW TWO-STORY HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, modern improvements, fine location, just finished, two blocks from Van Buren-st. cars, northwest corner Harrison and Leavitt-sts. W. K. THOMAS, 173 East Monroe-st.

TO RENT—A NEW TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT house, with 10 large rooms and 16 closets, corner of Thirty-ninth and Langley-av., $45 a month. JAMES M. HILL, northeast corner Thirty-ninth and Langley-av.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE OF 11 ROOMS on South Side. Owner would like board with tenant. Address C 19, Tribune office.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT NEW MARBLE-FRONT house No. 255 North Dearborn-st., three stories and basement. First-class in every respect. Price, $1,200.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, TWO STORIES and basement, with all modern improvements, in desirable location on Thirty-first-st., between Prairie and Calumet-avs., south front. Apply to JOHN JOHNSTON, Room 4, 88 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OR TWO-STORY HOUSE, in desirable part of the city. Apply at 657 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—UPPER TENEMENT OF HOUSE NO. 231 Twenty-fifth-st., consisting of seven rooms; also barn in rear. Apply at 1168 State-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY BRICK BASEMENT MANsard roof house, No. 1500 Indiana-av., with barn, all modern improvements, neatly furnished, to a neat family, till the 1st of May; a splendid house. Apply to M. CLARK, Real Estate Agent, 188 South Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT SIX-ROOM HOUSE, with marble mantel, chandeliers, and water. Also, six on ground floor, with improvement as above. Rent $30 per month. Cottage in rear, rent low. 289 West Polk.

TO RENT—THE FIRST FLOOR OF TWO-STORY house, 6 rooms and closets, water in kitchen, and use of barn. Call at 132 North Reuben-st.

TO RENT—LOWER PART OF COTTAGE, FOUR rooms, with closets, and use of basement; cheap to right party; call to-day or Monday; references exchanged. 481 Hubbard-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE IN vicinity of Twenty-fifth-st. and South Park-av. Address R 97, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NICE HOUSE, ALL FURNISHED, 297 Michigan-av. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK dwelling 1442 Wabash-av., all modern improvements; in good order. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF A TWO-STORY house, containing five rooms, five closets; water convenient; within two blocks of cars and Lincoln Park. Inquire on the premises, 27 Hammond-st., near Wisconsin.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 173 ...IGAN-AV., CONTAINS 9 rooms, in the most perfect order; will be rented low to the right parties, or will be sold at a great sacrifice. Apply to G. A. LELAND, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED HOUSE AT Englewood. Apply to N. T. WRIGHT, 156 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY HOUSE 142 PRAIRIE-AV., modern improvements; also 5 rooms on first floor of 2-story house 225 Butterfield-st. Apply to T. A. JACKSON, 530 State-st.

TO RENT—203 BELDEN-AV.—10 ROOMS, GAS AND water, $40. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—3 SMALL HOUSES ON THE WEST SIDE, cheap. N. F. MERRILL, 12 Otis Block.

TO RENT—FURNISHED 2-STORY AND BASEment brick house, nicely furnished throughout, and all modern improvements; located on the South Side; first-class neighborhood; one block from horse-cars, and only three blocks from steam-cars. To a careful tenant, without children, I will give the rent for the board of myself and wife, and one child, 5 years old. Address S 82, Tribune office.

TO RENT—COTTAGE ON DEERING-ST.; SEVeral cottages on Mill-st.; cottage on Douglas-Place, near Halsted-st. J. H. GILBERT, 16 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 7 ROOMS; ALSO TWO stores on Indiana-av., near Twenty-third-st. Inquire at 1469 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—387 WABASH-AV., 3 STORY AND French roof 12-room frame house in good order, adapted for dental, millinery, or dressmaking-rooms and residence. Rent $1,200 per year, without barn. D. W. THOMAS & BEMENT, 165 Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—BROWN STONE FRONT DWELLING, with brick barn. No. 256 North LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—THE UPPER STORY OF HOUSE 457 South Dearborn-st.; containing 7 rooms with closets. Rent, $25. Inquire in the rear.

TO RENT—CHEAP, 273 PARK-AV.—TWO-STORY and basement brick, 12 rooms, with all modern improvements, furnace and gas-fixtures. Also, good barn. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 116 SIGEL-ST., CORNER Franklin-st., 13 rooms, to one or two families, North Side.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 451 WEST LAKE-ST. Rent, $18. Apply at 449 West Lake-st., on Monday.

TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 6 ROOMS ON WEST HARrison-st., one block west of Western-av.; rent cheap. Apply at 167 South Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—THREE COTTAGES on Seminary-av., a little north of Fullerton. Apply to owner, on the premises.

TO RENT—COTTAGE 7 OR 8 ROOMS, GRAINED and newly painted; good barn; West Side; cheap. J. S. WOLFE, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NEW 2-STORY COTTAGE, 10 ROOMS, marble mantels, washbowl, etc. No. 207 South Robey-st., corner of Van Buren. Apply at Room 4 City Hall. D. S. MEAD.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE—NEW TWO-STORY AND basement brick dwelling; furnace, gas, bath, &c. Very low. Call at 308 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—A SPLENDID TWO-STORY AND basement brick, 11 rooms, furnace, all modern improvements, stable, $75; two-story frame, 8 rooms, $40; near Lincoln Park. W. J. DAVIS, 166 Madison-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED MARBLE-front residence on Wabash-av., to a first-class tenant; a part or the whole of the furniture for sale. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 102 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—PART OF HOUSE ON WEST WASHINGton-st., 7 rooms, including bath-room; rent, $40. Part of furniture for sale. Address T 88, Tribune office.

TO RENT—$30 PER MONTH, SECOND AND third floors of 8 rooms each, in brick block on Lake-st., between May and Ann-sts. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE NEW COTTAGE, 289 South Wood-st., between Harrison and Polk; convenient to Van Buren-st. cars. Apply at 284 South Wood-st.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS, FIRST FLOOR, HIGH AND pleasant; with everything to use in the housekeeping line, neat, clean, and good. Best references given and required. L 73, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A COMFORTABLE 2-STORY HOUSE ON Prairie-av. with complete set of fine furniture to a good tenant. GILBERT & GIVINS, 53 LaSalle-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT AUSTIN—MAPLE COTTAGE, SIX rooms, and two houses seven rooms each. Inquire of Station Agent.

TO RENT—GRAND CROSSING (CORNELL)—A number of new and convenient cottages to rent low, or for sale on easy monthly payments; trains convenient for mechanics. Apply to THOMAS G. HALL or WILLIAM M. ASHWIN, Grand Crossing.

TO RENT—MY FURNISHED RESIDENCE, ONE of the finest places in Englewood; two acres of ground, fine grove, east front on Wabash-av., only three minutes' walk from depot. To the right family, a grand bargain. Apply at 133 LaSalle-st. WM. H. BROOKS, Jr.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE FRONT room, well furnished, heated, for one or two gentlemen. 41 South Carpenter-st., near Washington.

TO RENT—3 PLEASANT UNFURNISHED FRONT rooms, very reasonable. 594 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FRENCH FLATS—6 ROOMS EACH, $35 to $40 per month, 221 North Clark-st. Apply to E. H. FLEMING, 156 Washington-st., Room 14.

TO RENT—TWO PLEASANT UNFURNISHED rooms in a new brick house on West Side, with all modern conveniences, gas, furnace, bath-room, etc., at a low figure to the right parties, only one block from street cars; first-class references furnished and required. Address T 60, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A VERY PLEASANT FRONT ROOM on fourth floor of a business block, suitable for a sleeping-room or an office; rent only $12. Apply to D. J. CROCKER, Rooms 6 and 7, 167 Clark-st.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE SUNNY PARLOR; ALSO, one large chamber; moderate terms. 409 Randolph-st. References exchanged.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, by the day, week, or month, at the St. Elmo, 98 Dearborn-st.; charges very reasonable.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, en suite or single, by the day, week, or month, at the St. Julien Hotel, 161 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—WESTBROOK'S POPULAR 25 AND 50 cent lodging and furnished rooms, 120 West Madison-st., 175 East Madison-st., 155 South Clark-st., 273 South Water-st., 61 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR double, in public block, northeast corner of Halsted and Madison-sts.; entrance 62 South Halsted-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—THREE FURNISHED ROOMS TO GENtlemen; references wanted. 108 South Green-st.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT PARLOR ON FIFTYninth-st., near Pacific Railroad; coolest rooms in Englewood; rent $10; also 2 or 3 basement rooms, low if desired. Apply at hardware store 751 State-st.

TO RENT—A WHOLE FLOOR OVER A RESPECTable dry-goods store, containing 7 rooms, closets, butteries, water, gas, and gas-fixtures, suitable for a nice family or office. Inquire on the premises, 121 Blue Island-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR ANY length of time desired. Address L 35, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AT 580 WABASH-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, SUITAble for two gentlemen, with fire, etc. Also, single room; brick house, pleasant location. 451 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS AT NO. 163 SOUTH CLARK-st. Inquire of WEBB, 145 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS ON BOWen-st., third house west from Hyde Park Gas Works.

TO RENT—ROOMS FOR ANY LENGTH OF time, to genteel, strictly private parties. Address R 63, Tribune office.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS, IN GOOD ORDER, ON West Madison-st., near Robey, for $25, to first-class tenant. R. KENNEDY, 145 Clark-st., Rooms 26 and 27.

TO RENT—464 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., 1 BLOCK from Union Park, front parlor, with alcove, unfurnished.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT ROOM FOR 2 OR more gentlemen. 540 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—1 PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, FURnished. Apply at 72 North May-st.

TO RENT—3 FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEmen. Apply at 115 Newberry-av., down-stairs.

TO RENT—3 OR 4 NEW ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR light housekeeping, in brick residence. 1446 Prairie-av. At premises.

TO RENT—AT NO. 94 SIXTEENTH-ST. 1 SINGLE room, furnished, and 1 room unfurnished except carpet, to gentleman and wife. Terms reasonable.

TO RENT—SIX ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING, pleasantly located, water in kitchen. Apply at 537 Washington-av., near Ashland-av.

TO RENT—SITTING-ROOM AND BED-ROOM ADjoining, fuel and gas, near Twenty-second-st., to gentlemen only. Address U 93, Tribune office.

TO RENT—PLEASANT UNFURNISHED ROOMS for gentleman and wife, without small children, at 526 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—AT 417 CENTRE-AV., SIX PLEASANT rooms, with water in house, and gas on street. Inquire at next door north, or at 130 Meagher-st. Rent $18.

TO RENT—NICE BASEMENT, SUITABLE FOR housekeeping, for man and wife, 4 rooms, closet, and pantry; rent $16 per month; reference required. Inquire at 268 West VanBuren-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE UNFURNISHED FRONT parlor, and two nicely furnished front bed-rooms. Terms moderate. Apply at 636 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, AT HUTCHINSON'S European Hotel, 961 State-st.

TO RENT—FOUR UNFURNISHED ROOMS, FOR housekeeping, at 252 South Dearborn-st. Inquire of C. W. PIERCE, 181 East Madison-st., up-stairs. Rent, $15.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, CONVENIENT and good; $16 to $30. Apply to 133 LaSalle-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—ROOMS, SINGLE OR IN SUITES OF two, in Opera-House Building, corner Halsted and Harrison-sts. Apply to J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st.

TO RENT—TWO FLOORS, 9 ROOMS, AND CLOSets, pantries, and water on each floor, connected or separate, at 655 West Indiana-st.; rent moderate to good tenants. Apply to THOS. BARROWS & CO., 281 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM TO ONE or two gentlemen, where there are but few lodgers. 118 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT—A WIDOW LADY LIVING ALONE HAS an elegantly furnished front-room to rent to gent and lady; with board for lady only. C 86, Tribune office.

TO RENT—3 FRONT ROOMS ON FIRST FLOOR, at 109 Fifth-av. Inquire Room No. 5.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF ROOMS OR ONE square room, with hot and cold water, at No. 13 Twelfth-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, NICELY furnished, suitable for single gentlemen or families; terms reasonable. 11 Congress-st. Call at Room 109.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE, FURNISHED SLEEPING-room. 167 East Madison-st., Room 22.

TO RENT—172½ STATE-ST., ABOVE NEWS DEPOT, 3 front rooms; cheap to a good tenant.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS; CLOSETS AND PANTRY; water in the house. Inquire at 498 West Indiana-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM WITH bed-room connected, for lady and gentleman, or would rent the rooms. Address C 89, Tribune office.

TO RENT—GENTLEMEN DESIRING NEATLY-furnished rooms, with excellent attendance, apply at 115 East Randolph-st., Kingsbury Block.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping furnished, with gas and water. Inquire of DR. SEYMOUR, 232 West Madison-st., corner Curtis.

TO RENT—TO GENT AND WIFE OR SMALL FAMIly; no better rooms on the street, until Mar. 20; only two blocks from steam or street cars; water and sewer privileges; also use of barn; tidy and prompt-paying tenants may apply at 316 State-st., second floor.

TO RENT—139 RANDOLPH-ST., SECOND DOOR from Clark—Furnished and unfurnished rooms.

TO RENT—WITHOUT BOARD, TO A GENTLEMAN and wife or two single gentlemen, a neatly furnished room with fire, gas, hot and cold water, etc. Apply at 35 South Curtis-st.

TO RENT—TO FIRST-CLASS PARTIES, VERY DEsirable furnished rooms, for any length of time, on West Side. Address E 70, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board; terms reasonable. 281 Peoria-st., corner Adams.

TO RENT—17 AND 19 HARRISON-ST. ROOMS furnished or unfurnished, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen.

TO RENT—855 WABASH-AV., 2 NICELY-FURnished rooms, single or en suite. Also, one large alcove room, furnished or unfurnished, from Nov. 1; gas, hot and cold water, and bath-room.

TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS, WITH BATHROOM, ON Indiana-av., furnished, to party who will buy furniture at a give-away price. Address L 78, Tribune Office.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT PARlor; also, two front bed-rooms, with or without board, at 134 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FLOORS OF 8 ROOMS IN THOMPSON Block, West Madison-st., with gas, water, and water closets, suitable for housekeeping. Rent low to good parties. Also several cottages on the West Side. V. H. THOMPSON, 289 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, EN suite or single. Also one side room. No. 9, Centre-av., two doors south of Madison-st.

TO RENT—SUITES OF ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, for small families; rent cheap; call and see. No. 653 State-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—AT 17 ELDREDGE COURT, A SUITE of large unfurnished rooms, suitable for housekeeping. Hot and cold water on the same floor.

TO RENT—A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, WITH use of gas and bath, at 538 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR LADIES, or gentlemen and wives, at 358 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—CHEAP, TO SMALL FAMILY, 4 NICE, large rooms, on first floor, sliding doors, marble mantel, water in kitchen, at 15 Plum-st.; new brick house, one block south of Harrison-st., between Loomis and Laflin, two blocks east of Ashland-av., near Van Buren-st. cars; $30 per month.

TO RENT—CHEAP, TO SMALL FAMILY, 4 NICE, large rooms, balcony, 30 Plum-st., one block south of Harrison, between Loomis and Laflin, two blocks east of Ashland-av., convenient to Van Buren-st. cars; $18 per month.

TO RENT—FOUR ROOMS IN THE UPPER PART of 256 Lake-st.; rent cheap. Inquire at 614 Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—1298 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM to rent; $8 per month.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM ON FIRST floor, well furnished, to man and wife or two gentlemen. 264 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—AT $9 TO $12 PER MONTH—SEVERAL suites of four rooms each, in new building northwest corner Arnold and Twenty-ninth-sts. Apply at building to F. STEFFANS.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS—TOGETHER OR SEPARATEly, for housekeeping. 647 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FIVE NICE ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR housekeeping; location good, and rent reasonable. Call at 380 Dayton-st., North Side, near Webster-av.

TO RENT—FIVE NICE ROOMS, AT NO. 148 SOUTH Wood-st., with good barn; suitable for a party without children; rent low to May 1; also basement floor of No. 144 adjoining, 7 rooms, only $20 per month; first-class locality. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms, in private family, at 468 Wabash-av., up-stairs.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED PARlors for gentlemen and their wives. 150 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—FOUR NICE ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR housekeeping. No. 166 West Polk-st.; water in kitchen, $15 a month. Apply at 247 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms, without board, in private family, north of Sixteenth-st., east of State; reference required. Address L 22, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF NICELY-FURNISHED rooms, in a private family, with breakfast and supper, if requested. 273 North State-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS; transients accommodated. 189 West Madison-st., Room 5. MRS. THOMPSON.

TO RENT—238 WEST MADISON-ST., MADISON Block—Several furnished and unfurnished rooms for rent. Best of references required from all parties.

TO RENT—A LARGE UNFURNISHED FRONT parlor, with gas and care, at 411 South Dearborn-st., corner Twenty-seventh-st., first floor.

TO RENT—3 OR 4 FURNISHED ROOMS FOR housekeeping; a nice parlor set, sewing-machine, two beds, marble-top table, wash-stand, bureau, dishes, and everything in complete order for housekeeping; rent $44 per month (or furniture alone can be let for $20 per month), if taken within two days. Call at 410 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—TO A SMALL FAMILY, ROOMS OVER store, near Lincoln Park and cars. Rent low. CHARLES N. HALE, 136 Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS TO single gentlemen, or a suite of rooms to a small family, at 815 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS FOR $25 A MONTH, WITH water in the house, No. 6 West Pleasant. Apply at No. 4 Pearson-st., North Side.

TO RENT—WITHOUT BOARD—2 OR 3 NICELY FURnished rooms, second floor. Gas, water, bath, &c., on same floor. Terms moderate to good parties. Location A 1. 1061 Indiana-av., corner Twenty-third-st.

TO RENT—28 CORNELIA-ST., NEAR MILWAUkee-av. cars—Two front rooms, closets and water, $8 per month.

TO RENT—ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING AT 489 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—UNION PARK HOTEL, 38 ROOMS AND barn, large basement, cheap. Inquire at 163 East Washington-st., Room 18.

TO RENT—3 LARGE ROOMS, WITH CLOSETS AND pantry, in a new brick house, water and gas; cheap to prompt paying tenants. 335 Centre-av.

TO RENT—AN UPPER FLOOR OF FOUR NICE rooms, with water, in a pleasant neighborhood. Apply on premises. 781 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—3 LARGE ROOMS, 2 BED-ROOMS, 2 closets, and buttery, at 1113 West Monroe-st., west of railroad. Plenty of good cistern-water. Rent, $15. Barn if required.

TO RENT—ONE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AT 164 East Madison-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—TWO OR FOUR FURNISHED ROOMS for housekeeping, rent moderate. No. 24 Cornelia-st., near Milwaukee-av. cars.

TO RENT—NEAT FURNISHED FRONT SLEEPING-room, cheap, for a gentleman or two. Call at 707 State-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR en suite, for ladies and gents; all modern improvements, at 267 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, EN SUITE OR single, at 232 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—SUITE FURNISHED ROOMS FOR four gents; water in rooms; cheap. 147 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM suitable for two gentlemen, $15 per month, fire furnished. 256 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS SUITABLE FOR GENTLEMAN and wife or two single gentlemen. Apply at 183 Third-av.

TO RENT—SPLENDID ROOMS AT NO. 471 WAbash-av., at low rates; also good store. For particulars inquire at 471 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—141 SOUTH-WOOD-ST., TO MAN AND wife, 3 or 4 desirable rooms suitable for light housekeeping; references required.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, ELEgant front room, nicely furnished, with bedroom adjoining; day boarders accommodated. No. 183 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE SUITE OF ROOMS AT No. 3 Twelfth-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, WITHout board, to gentlemen only. Apply at 134 East Indiana-st. Family private.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS BY week or month, inquire of W. D. HAGAR, New York Store, 284 and 286 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY at 244 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR OF DWELLING-house rear of 962 Wabash-av.; water on same floor; at $15. G. S. THOMAS, 163 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR, FURNISHED OR unfurnished. Apply at 730 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—4 OR 5 ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING. 551 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—BACK PARLOR, FURNISHED; ALSO square room, with closet, at No. 467 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, FURNISHED rooms on Michigan-av., near Fourteenth-st. Address C 34, Tribune office.

TO RENT—213 MICHIGAN-AV., FRONT ROOM, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS AT 158 Madison-st., corner Fifth-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS SUITABLE FOR housekeeping at 69 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—VERY NICELY FURNISHED OR UNfurnished rooms, single or en suite. Price $15 to $40. 164 and 166 East Washington-st., Room 44.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT SITTING-ROOM, with bed-room and closet off; nicely furnished; suitable for one or two gentlemen; private family. Inquire at 88 South Peoria, near Monroe-st.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS, WATER AND CLOSETS; good locality; $22 per month. Apply at 258 Mitchell-st.

TO RENT—2 UNFURNISHED SUITES, EXCEPT carpets, on second-floor; several furnished small rooms; all modern conveniences. 197½ North Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS—A LARGE front room, with alcove, hot and cold water, bathroom attached. Also large back room, hot and cold water; suitable for man and wife, or two single gentlemen. 36 Macalester-place.

TO RENT—TWO PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, newly furnished. 139 South Peoria-st., corner of Adams.

TO RENT—3 OR 4 UNFURNISHED ROOMS FOR housekeeping at cottage 70 North Peoria-st. Call and see them.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE FURNISHED ROOM; rent, $25. Also, two smaller rooms, $10 each, at 667 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, TO 4 gentlemen, cheap, with stove and gas. 86 West Madison-st. Can call to-day.

TO RENT—IN NEW BRICK HOUSE 308 WEST Harrison-st., 7 rooms, with all modern improvements; 8 rooms, 14 Pierce-st. Call at 308 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM IN PRIVATE dwelling, to one or two single gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. Call at 114 South Green-st.

TO RENT—3 UNFURNISHED SOUTH-FRONT rooms, with or without board, in a private family; all modern conveniences; references required. Call at 706 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS, WITH CLOSETS, FOR lodging or for housekeeping; will rent cheap and furnish one basement with them, if desired, at 769 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping, all complete. 253 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM, FOR one or two gentlemen. Apply at Room 11 East Monroe-st.

TO RENT—LARGE, PLEASANT ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, at reasonable prices, suitable for sleeping-rooms, or light housekeeping. At 265 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE ROOM, SUITable for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; also single room, all furnished with or without board. 19 South Ann-st.

TO RENT—THREE FURNISHED ROOMS FOR housekeeping at 20 Superior-st., one block from Chicago-av. cars; cheap to good tenant. Call on Monday.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM AT 554 WAbash-av., corner Congress-st., very cheap.

TO RENT—A VERY NICE FURNISHED FRONT room to one or two gentlemen or gentleman and wife. Inquire at Room 38, 175 South Clark-st., corner Monroe.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED SLEEPING-room for one or two gentlemen at 239 State-st., near VanBuren, up-stairs.

TO RENT—A LARGE UNFURNISHED ROOM, AT 400 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A YOUNG WIDOW IN BUSINESS, OFfers great inducements in renting an elegantly furnished front parlor and sleeping-room, with large closet, single or en suite, pleasantly located on West Side, to any lady who will loan her the sum of $100 for 3 months; good security. None but those meaning business need answer. Address L 73, Tribune office.

TO RENT—3 SUITES OF 3 ROOMS SUITABLE for housekeeping, in brick house No. 161 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—TWO LARGE AND FINELY-FURnished communicating rooms, suitable for parlor, office, and chamber, in Door Building, northeast corner State and Madison-sts.; elevator, gas, water, and steam heater. Inquire at Room 13.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—AT 1685 WABASH-AV., TWO SUITES of rooms, unfurnished; all first-class.

TO RENT—CHEAP—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, by the day, week, or month. No. 155 and 157 East Washington-st., near Board of Trade. Inquire Room 27.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR en suite, at 398 Centre-av. Call on premises or 138 Clark-st., Room 50; also offices and sleeping rooms.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM, and closet, on first floor, for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. 570 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEmen, neatly and nicely arranged. 72 Thirteenth-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, for ladies or gentlemen, by day, week, or month, at 189 Franklin-st., corner Washington.

TO RENT—TWO SINGLE BEDROOMS, FURNISHed, with or without board, at 820 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, new marble front house, 289 Chicago-av. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS EN SUITE OR single, with or without board, at 423 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED SLEEPING-ROOM, $10 per month. Inquire at Room 26, 167 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, single or en suite, at 873 Wabash-av., corner Fourteenth-st.

TO RENT—AT 219 WEST HARRISON-ST., 5 GOOD rooms and 4 closets; also 2 rooms with closets and water.

TO RENT—332 WEST MONROE-ST., 4 ROOMS, suitable for housekeeping; up stairs.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR, SUITable for one or two gentlemen, 577 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT OF COTTAGE, 4 ROOMS; good location; $20. Inquire WILLETT & HERRING, 125 Clark-st.

TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS, FOR SLEEPING OR housekeeping—good neighborhood—at 89 Walnut-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, without board. Inquire at No. 18 Willard-place.

TO RENT—ONE ROOM, VERY HANDSOMELY furnished, in a private house, suitable for one or two gentlemen. Terms moderate. Apply at 270 Wabash-av., near Harrison-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, in brick 74 Twenty-sixth-st., four doors east of Indiana-av.

TO RENT—A FRONT SUITE OF UNFURNISHED rooms. GOSS & BUTTS, 14 South May-st.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS, WITH FURNITURE for sale, cheap. Apply at 432 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—AT 270 SOUTH DESPLAINES-ST. TWO rooms suitable for light housekeeping; rent $6. Call Monday morning.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—AT A BARGAIN—FINE STORE IN block on Van Buren-st.; near Sherman. Inquire at 126 South Clark-st., in bank.

TO RENT—ONE SIDE (OR LESS) OF A NEW AND well adapted store for State-st. trade; ladies' goods preferred; best location and rent low. Address T 74, Tribune office.

TO RENT—WITH STEAM POWER, A ROOM 60x100 on the first floor, suitable for any manufacturing purposes. Address T 51, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES AND DWELLING-FLATS IN the beautiful new Pierce Block, corner of Randolph and Sangamon-sts.; these are the most commodious of the character in the city, and most conveniently located; possession given about Nov. 1. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—THE STORE SOUTHEAST corner Harrison-st. and Fifth-av. The best place in the city for a grocery or the flour and feed business. JAMES AHERN, 349 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—STORE 221 NORTH CLARK-ST., WITH dwelling above. Apply to R. H. FLEMING, 156 Washington-st., Room 14.

TO RENT—STORE AND 5 ROOMS, 326 MILWAUkee-av., corner of Chicago-av.

TO RENT—A NEAT PLACE FOR A SMALL STORE, cheap to agreeable parties. 36 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—PART OF STORE, WITH AGENCY FOR elegant article which pays rent every month. Inquire at 113 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—STORES AND OFFICES, SINGLE OR double, with good vaults, in fine localities, for rent at very low figures to good tenants. J. M. MARSHALL & CO., 97 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—STORE 637 WEST MADISON-ST. Inquire at 163 East Washington-st., Room 18.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 261 SOUTH CLARK-ST., between Jackson and Van Buren-sts. Inquire on premises from 9 to 11 and 2 to 4 of JAMES MATHEWS.

TO RENT—STORE AND DWELLING, 915 SOUTH Halsted-st., corner of O'Neil; near the river bridge; large rooms in 917. Inquire of ZUDERMASTER, 920 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE STORES in different parts of the city. R. M. OUTHET & CO., 161 East Madison-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR OF BRICK STORE ON State-st., near Thirty-seventh, at $35 per month. ULRICH & BOND, 27 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FINE BRICK STORES ON WEST Madison-st., very cheap. A. McDONALD & CO., Room 23 McCormick Block.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 19 SOUTH CANAL-ST. Inquire of SPENCER H. PECK, 195 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TWO CHOICE STORES, NOS. 289 AND 291 East Madison-st., at Madison-st. bridge; rent reasonable. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—NEW STORE, 1028 WEST MADISON-st.; $25 per month. Apply to A. F. CHINIQUY, 289 South Halsted-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—TWO STORES; ONE ON MILWAUKEE-av., and one on Kinzie-st.; also a cottage on Union-st. Apply at 334 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP STORE AND DWELLING rooms for light manufacturing purposes. South Jefferson-st., near Harrison-st.; ... rooms, $18 per month. EDMUND G. STILES, 36 Madison-st., corner Dearborn, Room 7.

TO RENT—BUILDING FORMERLY KNOWN AS St. John's Church, on the corner of St. John's-place and West Lake-st.; 40 feet front and 100 deep, now occupied by R. E. McAlister as a furniture store. Furniture for sale for cash at less than first cost, and building in first-class order for either church or store. Inquire on premises, of R. E. McALISTER.

Offices.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN A VERY PLEASANT office, main floor, 72 and 74 Dearborn-st. Inquire forenoon.

TO RENT—FINE OFFICE, HEATED BY STEAM, on first floor, with part of basement to rent cheap. 53 South Water-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES ON MAIN FLOOR OF 46 AND 48 South Clark-st.; also suites of offices and sleeping rooms at moderate prices. Apply to H. CORNELL & CO., Room 4, 48 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—ONE BASEMENT AND OTHER CHOICE offices, at a very low rate. Schloesser Block, corner LaSalle and Adams-sts.

TO RENT—OFFICES—ON TENANT'S TERMS, ON second, third, and fourth floors of 187 Clark-st.; owner in town for two days. Apply on premises, Room 2, second floor, between 10 and 12 or 3 and 4 o'clock.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—WITH USE OF STEAM ELEVATOR—3 lofts, each 22x160, with front, side, and rear light; first loft finished, and heated by steam. These lofts are centrally located, and among the most desirable in the city, and to a reliable tenant they will be rented at an extremely low rent, much below their value. Inquire on the premises, 21 Lake-st.

TO RENT—THE MAGNIFICENT AND WELL FURnished hall of the Germania Maennerchor, in Greenebaum's Bank Building, on Fifth-av., between Washington and Randolph-sts., will be rented to parties or societies. For particulars apply to Janitor of the building, or to F. XAVERY, 369 North Franklin-st.

TO RENT—A BRICK BARN, WITH GAS AND water, good location for carpenter, Fourteenth-st. and Michigan-av. For terms apply at No. 460.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—FOUNDRY AT A BARgain. Apply at 24 and 26 North Jefferson-st.

TO RENT—LIGHT BASEMENT, WITH POWER, for printing or light manufacturing. 169 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—NEAR NORMAL SCHOOL DEPOT, A new concrete cottage, 5 rooms and good cellar, small barn; $20 per month. Inquire at 157 Clark-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—STORAGE ROOM—TO PARTIES GIVing up housekeeping, or others. 579 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS BARN REAR 873 WAbash-av.

TO RENT—FINE LARGE FOURTH-STORY ROOMS, 187 South Clark-st., with or without power, at a bargain; excellent chance for bookbinders, printers, or light manufacturers. Apply on premises, Room 2, second floor.

TO RENT—$15—BASEMENT, 30x25, MILWAUKEE-av., near Indiana-st., for any business. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 124 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—LARGE PREMISES; WOULD SUIT carpenters or any light manufacturing business, cheap. No. 183 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—OFFICE OR DRY GOODS SAMPLE room at 200 East Madison-st. Call at 702 East Monroe-st.

TO RENT—A ROOM ON SECOND STORY (25x80), with use of elevator, at 125 South Water-st., suitable for manufacturing or jobbing.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, the lower floor of a house, of about 5 good rooms, unfurnished, or a small house or cottage, in a desirable locality. Address C 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A MARRIED COUPLE, no children, two or three furnished rooms suitable for housekeeping. Address, stating terms, etc., L 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO ROOMS, OR A WHOLE floor, as a permanent home, in a house where board may be had for husband and wife, or convenient outside location, North side, east of Wells and south of Division. Address, stating particulars, L 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE OR FOUR rooms or part of a house. Address A. FIELD, New Briggs House.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO ROOMS, UNFURnished, vicinity of Centenary Church; terms must be moderate. Address J 129, Peoria.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR A SMALL, QUIET family, two or three furnished rooms suitable for light housekeeping, or apartments and board in a private family; South Side, Englewood, or Hyde Park preferred. Address, stating terms, to L 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A LADY, FIRST-CLASS house, furnished or partly; owner to board for rent, with privilege of taking other parties to board; best of references. Address HOME, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF ABOUT 15 rooms, either on Wabash or Michigan-av., north of Sixteenth-st. Call or address O. D. SPRAGUE, 46 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, BY A respectable, steady young man, out all day, where there are no children or lodgers. State terms. Address L 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY RESPONSIBLE PERson, house between Thirty-first and Thirty-ninth-sts., and west of boulevard; three in family; will pay $40 per month. Address KING, 78 Ellis-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OR SMALL house, in nice order, south of Twenty-second-st. and north of Fortieth and east of State; rent not to exceed $40 per month. Address L 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NEAT COTTAGE OF three or four rooms for a family of three persons, south of Twenty-second-st., on South Side, with water on premises. Address A B R, cigar-stand Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF NINE OR ten rooms, hot and cold water, gas, and bath-room, with furnace, east of State-st., between Twenty-second and Thirty-fifth. Address or call at 1155 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 7 OR 8 rooms, on West Side, within two miles of Court-House, by a family without children. References given. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, R 53, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE, in a good neighborhood, south of Twenty-second-st., by a small family. DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9, Bryan Block.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE OF 8 or 10 rooms, in central location; small family; no children, good pay; or 5 furnished rooms on first floor, suitable for housekeeping, wanted immediately. Address E. C. COLE & CO., 138 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED OR UNFURnished room, near West Side. Briggs. Apply at 51 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE ON SOUTH Side by a young couple without children, where good care of premises will be appreciated. Q 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 5 OR 6 rooms, or lower part of house. Address, stating terms, D. VALENTINE, 114 and 116 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM, with stove, in business part of city, for a gentleman. Address U 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR MAN AND WIFE—A neatly furnished room and bed-room, where wife can do light housekeeping for herself; must be convenient to State-st. cars; also, terms reasonable; references given. Address J 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM NOV. 1 UNTIL MAY 1, by man and wife, without children, 2 or 3 furnished rooms for light housekeeping as near the business centre as possible; the terms must be moderate. Address, stating terms and locality, R, care Carrier 7, Station E, P. O.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE WITH THREE or four rooms, on West Side, not more than 10 minutes' walk from Canal and Van Buren-sts.; no children; rent must be reasonable. Address U 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A FAMILY OF ADULTS, four pleasant rooms convenient for housekeeping, between Twenty-ninth and Thirty-second-sts., and east of State. Address G, Douglas School.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 FURNISHED ROOMS for light housekeeping. Address J. DUNCAN, in care of N. Matson.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE UNFURnished rooms for light housekeeping, east of State-st., at moderate rent; state terms. Address U 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM, WITH SUNDAY meals, by a dressmaker; would not object rooming with another lady; South Side preferred. Address L 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A LADY, A FURNISHed room in a private family where there are a few or no boarders; terms must be reasonable. Address H S, 238 North May-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—AN OFFICE OR PART OF an office suitable for real estate business. Send location and price to L 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE OF 7 to 10 rooms for a family of four; no small children. Address stating location and rent (no others will receive attention), C 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON WEST SIDE, COTTAGE of 6 or 7 rooms, good location. Address, stating price, &c., H 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A LADY, AN UNFURnished room, with or without board, in a good, reliable private family, south of Eighteenth-st.; references exchanged; please state terms. Address A, 2160 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, CONvenient to Chamber of Commerce. Address, stating terms, &c., Q 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED house, with 10 to 15 rooms, to board owner for rent, or would rent a first-class boarding-house, furnished. Answer, addressing L 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE. Address R 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 10 to 15 rooms, centrally located; Wabash-av. preferred. Parties who will take board for rent can find a reasonable tenant by addressing T 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE OR FOUR ROOMS, suitable for light housekeeping. Address, stating location and terms, C 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY GENTLEMAN AND wife, four or five furnished rooms suitable for housekeeping; best of reference. Address A C K, P. O. Box 348.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM IN the neighborhood of Union Park, by a young foreigner, musician. Address L 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE IN PLEASANT locality, 20 or 30 minutes' walk from Madison and Clark-sts. Address F, Anderson's Hotel.

WANTED—TO RENT—TILL MAY 1, BRICK BASEment house, modern finish, for which will give 80 acres fine Illinois River land. Address L 68, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

ATTENTION—WE HAVE A NICE LOT OF PARlor stoves, carpets, spring beds, hair and cotton-top mattresses; also furniture of all kinds to be disposed of Monday and Tuesday at private sale. The balance left unsold will be sold to the highest bidder Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock, at our warerooms 613 West Lake-st. HODGES & CO., auctioneers.

COMFORTS, BLANKETS, AND ALL KINDS OF mattresses, spring beds and bedding, wholesale and retail, at WHIPPLE'S, 208 State-st. Will save you from 10 to 25 per cent.

COMPLETE FURNITURE OF A ROOM, ALL NEW, marble-top bureau and wash-stand, for sale, cheap, and room to rent. Apply to C. E. MORRISON, 137 South Clark-st., Room 26.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A BRUSSELS CARpet, slightly worn. Inquire Monday after 9 a. m. at 119 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS SELF-FEEDER stove (Lighthouse, No. 11); cost $32; price, $15; nearly new. Apply at 546 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A LARGE SELF-FEEDING BASEburner, in perfect order, sold cheap for want of use. Apply at 658 Butterfield-st., near Thirty-third.

FOR SALE—ALL OR PART OF FURNITURE IN house No. 73 Twenty-fifth-st., South Side, now full of first-class boarders; will be sold cheap if called for soon. MRS. H. M. H.

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS ON INSTALLMENTS at lowest cash prices. Chamber suites, parlor suites, lounges, wardrobes, etc. Be sure and call to examine our stock and prices. Empire Parlor Bedstead Company, 363 West Madison-st.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, CROCKERY, &C., &C., at auction on Wednesday and Saturday, and at private sale during the week. 195 and 197 Randolph-st. WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

HANDSOME FURNITURE AT A SACRIFICE—A $125 parlor suit, covered with hair-cloth, equal to new, price $65; an elegant walnut buffet sideboard, marble top and onion back, cost $150, price $75; a fine French-plate oval pier mirror, cost $150, price $60; a fine large oil painting by E. D. Lewis, in elegant gilt frame, cost $300, price $50; a few other oil paintings very cheap; ... marble-top dressing bureau for $40, and one for $15; marble-top table for $5; easy chair, $9; marble-top washstand, $8; a sewing-machine at one-third cost; piano, with stool and cover, for $150. Inquire at residence No. 543 Michigan-av.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS bought at highest cash rates; also, advances made on consignments, by EDWARDS & COHEN, 65 South Canal-st.

I WILL PAY THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE FOR stoves, carpets, &c.; will buy large stocks of goods or small, to amount from $1 to $10,000; also have a large lot to sell cheap for cash. S. F. BAMBERGER, 605 West Lake-st.

ONE LARGEST SIZE "MORNING GLORY" stove, with fittings, for sale cheap. Room 1, Merchants' Building, corner LaSalle and Washington-sts.

PARTIES BREAKING UP HOUSE, OR HAVING household goods to dispose of, will find a cash buyer by addressing L. LIND, care of Willis, Long & Co., 195 and 197 Randolph-st.

PARTIES MAKING DISPOSITION OF HOUSEhold furniture of any kind, or of any kind of merchandise, will do well by calling on OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, 65 South Canal-st.

PARTIES DISPOSING OF HOUSEHOLD FURNIture or any kind of merchandise will do well by calling on OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, 65 South Canal-st.

THE COMBINED PORTABLE FOLDING WARDrobe and bedstead is the most complete article of furniture ever offered to the public. For sale at 169 South LaSalle-st.

THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD—NEW AND elegant designs—surpasses all; seven styles, all sizes; adapted to parlor, library, dining-room, office and store; occupies only one-fourth the space of a common bedstead; an elegant piece of furniture, convertible instantly into a perfect bed. Sold on installments. Prices—$25 to $150. Empire Parlor Bedstead Company, 363 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND DOUBLE heater stove to heat large room and small one overhead. HOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO., 137 and 139 State-st.

INSTRUCTION.

ACADEMIE FAVARGER—PLEASANT ROOM FOR one or two gentlemen wishing to pursue a course of study in the French language. Family table. References required. 288 Michigan-av.

ACADEMIE FAVARGER, BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies. 288 Michigan-av. E. C. PELGRAM NEWELL, Principal.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES EVENING DRAWING lessons. Address H D, Tribune office.

AT $6 A TERM, A SKILLFUL FIRST-CLASS teacher can accept a few more piano pupils; vocal culture, $8; guarantees satisfaction. Address C 48, Tribune office.

A COMPETENT YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE A few pupils on the piano. Call on or address C, 283 South Peoria-st.

ELEGANT RIDING TAUGHT TO LADIES AND gentlemen; horses trained to perfection; lessons in fencing, sabre, rapier, and single stick, by a young French officer of cavalry, just from Europe. EMILE THORBECKE, Room 80, Reaper Block.

EVENING DRAWING-CLASS FROM 7 TO 9, IN THE School of Civil Engineering, Room 48, Reaper Block, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; terms, $1 for ten lessons, in advance; also evening course of engineering.

LATIN AND GREEK—PRIVATE TUITION GIVEN in these languages. Address J F G, Tribune office.

MADAME MARCHAL, FRENCH TEACHER. Private lessons and classes at her residence, 108 Wabash-av.; also furnished rooms to rent with board. French spoken at table.

MISS THOMPSON, FROM LONDON, BEGS TO call attention to her complete system of instruction in the pianoforte, as practised by the great masters, at her residence, 226 West Madison-st.

PRIVATE TUTOR—AN OLD TEACHER, EDUcated at Yale. Good references. Inquire from 1 to 3 p. m. at 733 South State-st.

PROF. DELOULME, 412 WEST MADISON-ST., NEW engagement as organist wanted. Piano, singing, French, and Latin taught privately and in classes by the month.

PIANO INSTRUCTION FOR BOARD IN PRIVATE family by first-class teacher. Apply 705 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY COMpetent to teach small children in the common branches and music. Address or call on Miss E. A. BOWERMAN, 11 Langley-av.

THE FOLLOWING NOTE FROM THE PRESIDENT of Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, to Prof. ... Clarke, of 48 West Madison-st., Chicago, speaks for itself: "My Dear Sir: If you can send us many students as good as those you have sent, we shall have reason to be grateful to you. Yours truly, James B. Angell."

WANTED—PUPILS FOR THE PIANOFORTE BY an experienced teacher, at 249 Fulton-st.

WANTED—SIX YOUNG MEN TO LEARN ARCHItectural drawing during evenings. ... Clark-st., Room 72. Inquire at 4 o'clock this afternoon. ...

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN ENGLISH HOUSE ABOUT TO INTRODUCE articles of proved ability and general consumption is willing to give interests to suitable parties situated at various points of the United States. Parties having established business at present and sufficient capital to advance consignments preferred. References exchanged. Address Box 3804 P. O., New York City.

ANY LADY WISHING FOR A QUIET AND REtired boarding place with the best of care during confinement, can hear of such a place by addressing a letter to C 15, Tribune office.

ADVERTISEMENTS AND CORRESPONDENCE IN leading papers; short-hand reports; copying. Room 11 Kingsbury Music Hall.

ANY PARTY WANTING A PURCHASER FOR A new Babcock fire-extinguisher, or an advertising order for one, address, giving price, U 25, Tribune office.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED BY A COMpetent accountant; legal and other copying done; special attention paid to keeping books for retail merchants. Address G. C. FULLER, Room 8, 39 Dearborn-st.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED; COMPLICATED accounts adjusted; all work requiring an expert accountant solicited by WEBB, 145 Fifth-av.

CLOTHES WRINGERS OF ALL KINDS REpaired; new rolls, $3 each; $3.50 a pair; new wringers, $5 and $6. H. S. THAYER & CO., 12 West Washington-st.

CASH PAID FOR BOOKS AT THE OLD BOOKstore. CHAPIN BROS., 214 and 216 East Madison-st., third door east of Franklin.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 664 State-st.

DEEDS, MORTGAGES AND CONVEYANCES OF all kinds drawn and engrossed in first-class style by an expert. Warrants, resolutions, addresses, &c., for Masonic and other societies, tastefully engrossed. Address C 38, Tribune office.

FATHERS AND MOTHERS WHO HAVE BOYS TO clothe can save one-fourth of their money by going direct to the manufacturers. Children's suits, $3, $3.50, $3.75, $4, $4.50, $5, $6, &c. Boys' jackets, vests, and pants, $4.50, $5, $6, $7.50, $8, $10, $11, $12. Youths' suits, $9 to $18. A full assortment of men's clothing of all grades. Every article manufactured by us in our own building. CLEMENT & SAYER, 264 and 266 Milwaukee-av.

GARRET S. FREEMAN, COPYIST, ROOM 5 Major Block. Special attention given to copying legal work of all kinds; also, architects, builders, and contractors' plans, specifications and contracts. Satisfaction guaranteed. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

GRAND OPENING MONDAY, OCT. 20, AT ... 47 West Madison-st. FREDERICK MALOW.

HAVANA LOTTERY PRICES REDUCED; NEXT drawing Oct. 22. Information given by A. CASALE & CO., 48 Broad-st., P. O. Box 4381, New York.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS and libraries at BALDWIN'S, 180 East Madison-st.

IF YOU HAVE ANY FURNITURE YOU WISH REvarnished or oil-finished, or pianos polished, I will call at your house and do it reasonably. Send orders to W. S., No. 19 North Peoria-st.

I WANT EVERYBODY TO KNOW THAT DR. JOHN PHILLIPS has a very large assortment of Brazilian Pebble Spectacles for sale, which he suits by inspection to the eye. Don't forget the place, 130 Fourth-av., Optician and Oculist, a few doors from Harrison-st.

KITTIE—THAT CROWD WAS GOING TO DORR'S European Hotel and Restaurant, 77 and 79 Clark-st. Only charge 35 cents for all you can eat, oysters thrown in. Will meet you there Monday at 11.30 a. m. BILLIE.

LADIES, IF YOU WANT THE NEW STYLE chatelaine, or any description of human hair goods, of first-class quality and at low prices, please call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. 238 West Madison-st.

LIBRARIES—CASH PAID FOR THEM AT CHAPIN'S Old Book Store, 214 and 216 East Madison-st., third door east of Franklin.

LIBRARIES OF STANDARD BOOKS WILL always bring good prices at CHAPIN'S Old Book Store, 214 and 216 East Madison-st., third door east of Franklin.

MORNING GLORY COOK-STOVES. SEAVEY & CO., 180 Lake-st.

MRS. G. D. WYCKOFF HAS PURCHASED THE elegant Vermont-marble front, corner of Van Buren and Paulina-sts., at a cost of $15,000.

MORNING GLORY HEATING-STOVES. SEAVEY & CO., 180 Lake-st.

NIGHT SOIL REMOVED. GOOD JOB OR NO pay. Charges reasonable. D. GLINNEN, ... STERLING, Room 18, 120 Dearborn-st.

PRESENTED (GRATIS) AT THE ASSAM TEA Company's, to our customers, every requisite for the tea table, in handsome cut crystal, opal, and stone. Examine our stock and compare prices. ASSAM TEA COMPANY, 163 West Madison-st.

PERSONS DESIROUS OF SETTLING PERMAnently, or making a winter residence in Florida or Southern Florida, would do well to call at the office of J. Bell, 56 LaSalle-st., between the hours of 10 and 2 p. m., before the 25th inst. GEO. H. NORRIS.

REMOVED TO 238 STATE-ST., WITH A NEW assorted stock of new furniture, carpets, oil cloths, &c. Low prices will be my motto, and honest efforts are made to give satisfaction. JAMES HANNEGAN.

REAL HAIR SWITCHES CAN BE BOUGHT AT 238 West Madison-st., at half their value. Call and see them; they are a bargain.

THOSE TURKISH BATHS AT 86 MICHIGAN-AV. are splendid; try them.

TO BUILDERS—I WANT A SMALL HOUSE BUILT for about half cash and half real estate. REYNOLDS, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN WITH SOME BRAINS WHO is permanently located in Chicago to assist me in opening a marble quarry; not much capital required. I have operated with Kit Carson. Address or call for two days, R. TERRE, 767 Tyler-st.

WANTED—A GOOD NEW MILCH COW; CHEAP for cash. 1135 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND ANDERSON'S steamer, in good repair. Address, with price, CHARLES R. YATES, Chatsworth, Ill.

WANTED—AN INTEREST IN A MERCANTILE or manufacturing business, by a business man with $10,000 cash. Address, confidentially, real name, C 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR DR. SYKE'S Sure Cure for Catarrh. Consultation and advice given free at my office, 169 West Randolph-st. Pamphlet 10 cents. DR. C. R. SYKES.

WANTED—GROCERY FIXTURES, TEA-CANS, and scales, together or apart. Address or apply to H. GROTHER, 102 Clybourne-av.

WANTED—BIDS FOR MOVING 3x22 FRONT cottage about 22 blocks. A double-wagon and harness for sale. No. 5 North Page-st.

WANTED—I WANT TO BUY FOR CASH A FIRST-class set of real mink furs that have not seen much wear. Address C 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—A WHITE BOY OR MAN TO BUILD fires and make himself useful. Apply Monday, 88 Michigan-av.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN SCHOLAR, SOME female and male students in German and Latin; also an apothecary or any other person as a partner for selling the best remedy against rheumatism. 372 North Wells-st.

WE HAVE A LOT OF SEASONED HARD MAPLE suitable for making small articles, which we will manufacture at reasonable rates. WHITTLESEY & PETERS, 129 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND BLACKBOARD. Address N 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—EITHER TO RENT OR PURCHASE a hotel or boarding-house already furnished, in a good business locality. Address T 78, Tribune office.

WATER FILTERS—SEAVEY & CO., 180 LAKE-ST.

WANTED—A SMALL DARK COLORED HORSE, 4 to 6 years old, 14½ to 15 hands, weighing about 950; must be a good stepper. Address, giving age, price, color, and where to be seen, L 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH $150, TO MANUFACture an article cost 10c, will sell in almost every house for 50c. Address Z 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A SMALL STOCK OF plumbers' and gas-fitters' goods and tools. Address G 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SALOON-LICENSE. ADDRESS, stating price, R 69, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN OFFER FOR A COMPLETE FILE of the Tribune for the fire era, October, November, and December, 1871. Address T 96, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LADY HAVING FURNITURE would like to meet with a gentleman or lady with some means to start a boarding house. Address L 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—10,000 CHROMOS, CHEAP FOR CASH. Address C 58, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THOROUGHLY SEASONED LUMBER, ... headed ceiling; also ½ and ¾-inch ceiling. STARRETT & BRO., corner of Twelfth and Lumber-sts.

FOR SALE—A QUANTITY OF BLACK DIRT AT corner of Fiftieth-st. and Washington-av., Kenwood. Inquire on ground or of John M. Waite, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FINE CLUSTER DIAMOND pin. Centre stone weighs 2¼ carats. Address Q 84, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—50 EMPTY FLOUR AND SUGAR BARrels, all headed ready for shipment, by BARNARD, 979 & 981 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—IRON SAFE, HERRING'S make. Weight, 2,000 lbs. WM. O. SWETT & CO., 19 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—2 HEATING STOVES AT 628 Wabash-av., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—2 SMALL COUNTERS AND SHELVing, cheap. Call at 504 State-st., first floor, back room.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND MICROSCOPES AND telescopes, from 100 to 1,000 diameter; spectacles suited by inspection of the eye. Don't forget the place, 130 Fourth-av., Optician and Oculist, a few doors from Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—A LAMB KNITTING MACHINE, PERfectly new. Will be sold for cash. Address T 4, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ONLY $50 FOR A FINELY FINISHED double standing desk, nearly new, conveniently supplied with drawers and pigeon-holes. Can be seen at The Newspaper Union office, 114 Monroe-st., third floor.

FOR SALE—FIXTURES OF A VARIETY STORE at half value. 43 Thirty-first-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE FOR SALE A FRAME building, 25x23 feet, built in the best manner, which may be moved from its present location, 773 North ... Lot. It can be used either as a shop or at a very small expense converted into a dwelling or store. For further particulars apply to JAMES BROMFIELD, 154 ...

FOR SALE—A STORE FRONT, IN GOOD ORDER, 17 feet wide, 11 feet high. Also case of drawers, Lot of store fixings, lounges, etc., for sale cheap. One Singer sewing machine. Two stoves. ... West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—5,000 LARGE MAPLE TREES, VERY cheap for cash, or exchange for Chicago or suburban lots. A. HARSHBERGER, Room 5, Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF 1,400 LBS. FAIRBANKS' scales. 250 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AN ALDERNEY COW. INQUIRE AT ... house west from Hyde Park Gas Works, Bowen-av.

FOR SALE—A NEW AND PERFECT NO. 11 LAWson furnace, in use four months. 319 North State-st.

FOR SALE—A BRUNSWICK BILLIARD-TABLE, as good as new; used but little; will sell cheap for cash or will exchange for a good horse or horse and buggy. Inquire at 58 Canal-st. J. McCARTHY.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR TEAS, GOOD ... soda, cream tartar, &c., at No. 7 South Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—OR WILL TRADE FOR FURNITURE, a chattel mortgage on house on leased ground; good security. Address C 5, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A VALUABLE ... leased lot and estate, by calling at ...

REAL ESTATE.

But Little Doing, and No Speculative Feeling, but the Market Firm.

A Prospective Demand for the Cheaper Classes of Lots.

The Proposed Lake-Shore Drive—Collections—The Town of Mount Forest.

Recent Sales—Transfers for the Week.

There is still very little doing in real estate. Some of the dealers report rather more inquiry, especially within the last half of the week. We hear of a few sales at fair prices, all of which are for occupation. There is no speculative feeling—both buyers and sellers being satisfied to wait till the full effect of the panic has passed away.

Some dealers in the

CHEAPER CLASSES OF PROPERTY,

to be occupied by workmen of all kinds, have applications for lots with the closing of contracts as soon as the thirty and sixty-day notices given to the savings-banks have had time to expire. For months, perhaps years past, people have been saving up their little surplus earnings with an eye upon some lot which they have meant to purchase for a permanent home. Alarmed by the recent panic, they will hasten to complete their purchases. In this they act wisely, for in the long run, especially for the large majority who have not a business education, there is nothing so absolutely safe and profitable as Chicago real estate. It don't run away, and it don't break. Though at times its value may fluctuate, parties who from foresight or necessity hold on to it, never fail to come out ahead. Acting on these principles, there are probably more owners of homesteads in Chicago, in proportion to population, than in any other city in the Union. Hundreds of people are now rich who would have remained poor all their lives if they had not invested in real estate.

While there are few sales,

THE MARKET IS FIRM.

Holders are not obliged to sacrifice their property, and hence they are satisfied to hold it.

THE LAKE-SHORE DRIVE.

Some months ago we suggested to the towns and holders of property along the lake shore between this city and Waukegan to open a grand boulevard to that beautiful little city 40 miles down the lake. We renew the suggestion now, hoping that a combined plan to accomplish it will be matured during the coming winter. There is no other road in the world—that east of Nice along the Mediterranean Sea alone excepted—that we can think of that could be compared to it.

We doubt not that the movement, if once fairly inaugurated, would be a most proper one, and that it would increase the value of the real estate in the vicinity of it much more than the cost of the improvement. There ought to be enterprising men enough in Evanston, Winnetka, Highland Park, Lake Forest, and the other towns through which this grand avenue would run, to complete it within the coming year. No investment of money and energy, in our judgment, would be likely to pay better. Let each town do its part, and the thing is done.

COLLECTIONS.

Dealers report collections on previous sales as good. Purchasers seem to have made arrangements for funds, and not to have lost confidence in their investments.

MOUNT FOREST.

Among the new suburban towns around Chicago which have been visited lately by our reporter, none are probably superior, and few equal, to the one named above. Situated on the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, only nine miles from the city, one would naturally expect it to partake of the characteristics of most prairie towns, which may be briefly described as railroad stations on open prairies, with fine improvements in surveyor's stakes, and liberally populated by gophers. On the contrary, however, it is situated on a ridge of wooded land, which rises in terraces from the level of the railroad track to a height of 132 feet in a distance of about 600 yards, and which overlooks an extent of country of great diversity and beauty. The wooded ridge is already subdivided into lots, ranging from 150 to 350 feet deep, and the streets and avenues have mostly been cleared through the trees. There are 300 acres in the subdivision, of which about 21 acres, along the finest of the many romantic ravines, are devoted to parks and pleasaunce-ways. The streets in general are laid out for a width of 80 feet, and, while some wind gracefully about for the purpose of accommodating the finest building sites on the knolls and along the ravines, others run perfectly straight, and present enchanting vistas, terminating either in bosky dells, or vanishing in blue sky at the crest of the hills. There have been twenty-five hands constantly at work for the last three months in laying out streets, &c.

Among other attractions are several fine mineral springs of unfailing flow, which very probably possess considerable medicinal virtues. The Desplaines River, about one-half mile from the crest, broadens out into a deep lake, called Willow Spring Lake, whence most of the clearest and purest ice used in Chicago is taken. The fishing and shooting are very good. In the woods there are eleven varieties of trees. The sylvan splendor of these alternating knolls and ravines is unequaled anywhere else around Chicago, and the elevation of the building sites insures pure air, free from all miasmatic or other unhealthful influences.

The proprietors have built a very handsome Gothic depot midway in their tract, and no lot is more than a few minutes' walk distant. A good road and sidewalk run up from the depot to the high ground, and, in addition, the continuation of Archer avenue passes along the foot of the hillside. This being the first suburb started on this railroad—the Chicago & Alton—the commutation fare has been fixed at the same rate as that of the fare to Washington Heights, on the Rock Island Road. There are three trains each way daily, so arranged as to accommodate business men to the best advantage; and, as soon as the double track is finished to this point, another train will be put on.

Notwithstanding the beauty of this subdivision is certainly unsurpassed by any of our suburban towns, yet we learn that the management are offering the property for the next two months at prices far below those asked for lots in other suburban places, viz., from $3 to $10.

Among those who are under engagement to build and reside there are the following: Messrs. H. W. Fowler, C. B. Atkins, H. S. Dietrich, S. B. Munson, jr., and W. H. Phare. Plots and photographs may be seen, and all information obtained, by calling on any of the above-named gentlemen at No. 143 LaSalle street.

SALES.

Messrs. Elison, Pomeroy & Co. sold, on Monday, for D. G. Taylor, Esq., lots Nos. 153 and 155 South Peoria street, at $115 per foot, Louis Adams and Samuel Witkowsky, purchasers. No. 110 same street sold for $106.50, and at same time a lot 50 feet front on Sangamon street, between Adams and Jackson, west front, for $117.50, the sale aggregating $15,287.50.

On Wednesday the same firm sold for W. P. Thayer, at North Evanston, 25 lots at $7.50 to $12 per foot. The attendance was good, filling the cars of a special train.

On Thursday the same firm sold for George J. Frost, house and lot No. 290 Portland avenue, for $1,930, lot 25x124. Also vacant lot adjoining for $1,090, the purchasers being George T. Davis and J. P. Vaughan.

On Thursday, the night sale at 47 West Madison street, made by the same firm for Wilson, Pierce & Co., twenty-six lots sold at from $4 to $10 per foot—lots at Norwood Park. The sale was continued on Friday night, and twenty-one additional lots sold at from $4.75 to $8 per foot front. The attendance was good, and bidding lively.

For the coming week, this firm announce the sale of 50 lots at Ridgelawn. On Tuesday a special train will run to the ground where the sale will be made.

On Wednesday, the opening sale at their store, No. 84 and 86 Randolph street, when will be offered several valuable pieces of property, by order of R. P. Blanchard, Esq., full particulars of which will be found in our advertising columns.

Morey & Ragill sold, the past week, 20 acres on Forty-seventh street, near Archer avenue, and near the line of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, for $25,000; also 40 feet on Canal, between Monroe and Adams streets, for $16,000.

Mason & Mills sold last week 267 feet east front on Humboldt boulevard, near Armitage avenue, for $40 per foot.

YESTERDAY'S TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record on Saturday, Oct. 18:

CITY PROPERTY.

Johnson st, 112 ft s of Taylor st, w f, 25x100 ft, dated April 15; consideration, $1,400.

Rebecca st, 140 ft w of Centre av, s f, 72x124 ft, with Lot 1, Block 53, S. S. Addition, dated Oct. 16; consideration, $3,400.

Shober st, 271 ft n of North av, e f, 25x124¼ ft, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $2,750.

Central Park av, n e cor of Kinzie st, w f, 48x119 ft, dated Oct. 8; consideration, $2,500.

Wabash av, 165½ ft n of Eighteenth st, e f, und ½ of 25x191½ ft, dated Oct. 14; consideration, $4,500.

Lincoln st, 120 ft s of Moore, w f, 24x100 ft, dated Oct. 14; consideration, $1,000.

Wahpansah av, n w cor of Lowe st, s f, 24x108½ ft, dated Sept. 16; consideration, $850.

Selah st, 150 ft s of Elm, w f, 25x130 ft, dated Nov. 7, 1872; consideration, $800.

Lot 26, Block 16, Harding's Subdivision, w ½ n e ¼ Sec. 11, 39, 13, dated Oct. 3; consideration, $800.

Central Park boulevard, s e cor of Yager st, n f, 50x140 ft, dated Oct. 16; consideration, $2,500.

North av, n w cor of Leavitt st, s f, 24½x120 ft, dated Oct. 18; consideration, $1,130.

Madison st, 325 ft w of Yager, s f, 25x120 ft, with 25x134 ft, s f, on Lake st, same subdivision, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $3,300.

Trumbull av, 145 ft n of Fifteenth st, w f, 50x125 ft, dated Oct. 11; consideration, $520.

Robey st, 48 ft s of Courtland st, e f, 24x100 ft, with 104½x120 ft in same block, dated Sept. 18; consideration, $5,500.

Groveland court, bet Stanton and Vincennes avs, n f, 40x120 ft, dated Oct. 11; consideration, $11,500.

LaSalle st, 50 ft n of Indiana st, e f, 25x80 ft, dated Oct. 9; consideration, $8,000.

Ann st, bet Randolph and Washington sts, w f, Lot 13, dated Sept. 1; consideration, $4,000.

Lot 7, Oviatt's Subdivision, in McIlroy's Subdivision of w ½ of e w ¼ Sec. 1, 39, 13, dated Aug. 1; consideration, $3,000.

Madison st, 279 ft w of Fifth av, n f, und ½ of 50x190 ft, Jesse M. Allen to James W. Scovill, dated Oct. 15; consideration, $75,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

North 11 1-6 ft of Lot 1, Block 2, Wright et al Subdivision of Out-Lot 33, School Trustees' Subdivision Sec 16, 38, 14, dated Sept. 27; consideration, $300.

Lots 4 and 5, Block 50, Hyde Park, dated June 7; consideration, $5,000.

Lots 4 and 5, Block 50, Hyde Park, dated June 7; consideration, $4,500.

Lots 37 to 40, Block 1 of Resubdivision of Block 12, of Drexel & Smith's Subdivision in w ½ Sec 11, 38, 14, dated June 26; consideration, $15,000.

Lot 50, Block 1, in same Resubdivision, dated June 1873; consideration, $1,250.

Lots 36 and 37, Block 4, Wallace's Subdivision in s e ¼ Sec. 4, 38, 14, dated March 27; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 30 and 31, and e ½ Lot 16 in Subdivision of Lot 31, Sec. 18, 38, 14, dated Sept. 5; consideration, $4,600.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Humboldt boulevard, bet Armitage av and Palmer place, s f, 267x338½ ft, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $10,680.

SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, Oct. 18: City property, number of sales, 114; consideration, $504,174; north of city limits, number of sales, 7; consideration, $31,150; south of city limits, number of sales, 35; consideration, $168,600; west of city limits, number of sales, 3; consideration, $12,280. Total sales, 159; total consideration, $716,204.

CHAMPAGNE.

The Widow Chicquot's Wine-Cellars.

Rheims Correspondence of the New York Herald.

We enter first a low, gloomy cave, with a strong smell of vinegar about it, and pass on through cave after cave, dimly lighted from above, and so into a long room in total darkness, where there is a strange, rumbling noise going on. Here we are provided with candles placed in heavy iron candlesticks having hooks to hang upon the finger; and by their aid discover that the rumbling noise is produced by a man rolling champagne bottles with a dexterous twist of the wrist to make the wine deposit its crust on the corks, in order that it may be taken out and the liquor cleared before it is sent to market. Then we go into a long vault, filled with empty casks, all ready to receive the produce of this year's vintage.

On groping our way through the total darkness, amidst tubs (excellent strong tubs they seem, as the candle-light flashes upon them) and the all-pervading smell of vinegar, grown mouldy, we go down a long flight of steps into another cave. It is cold and damp. The walls are covered with a glutinous slime, so acrid and pungent that the stain of it cannot be got out of cloth or linen any more than the stain of drunkenness can be got out of character. It is a glittering slime, of a beautiful brown color, not unlike a thin coating of treacle. Bottles in hundreds and thousands shine upon either side of us, like living things, and men with candles flit about in the darkness. M. Vernet has several million bottles of champagne in stock, each bottle representing a five franc piece. The ground sounds hollow beneath our feet. There are other caves deeper than this with bottles, bottles, casks and bottles, and the same strong smell of vinegar everywhere.

We slip and stumble through the thick grease of the wine fat which covers the ground of the lower caves; and one, the small old cave in which the Widow Clicquot kept her wines, gives a good idea of a tyrant's dungeon in a melodrama. On we go again, through lanes and avenues of casks and bottles, through roads and streets of them, with that thick slime, smelling like glue and vinegar, clinging to our feet. I wonder, as I look, how much wit and thought, how much joy and how much mischief may be held in one bottle of champagne.

There is no meaning in magnums. The wine is not better for being put into a larger bottle, and the quality of that contained in pints is quite equal to that held in quarts.

The size of champagne bottles is uncertain; it varies considerably. There is no special manufacture of them, and no law or custom regulating their contents. They usually contain about three-fourths of a litre.

Each bottle should be separated by a small piece of wood when champagne is kept in stock, and it should be laid down horizontally, or the cork dries and the gas escapes.

The corks used for Clicquot champagne are especially good, however, and fully suffice to retain the essence and perfume of the wine. The metallic covering of wax put over them afterwards is merely used for ornament. A strong iron wire is the only thing necessary to keep the cork in place.

M. Vernet only employs about 200 workmen in doing the immense trade of Mme. Clicquot. But he sells very little wine in France, and none at all to private persons. The firm has no accredited agent even in Paris, none in London or St. Petersburg, but there is one in New York.

It is curious to see how clumsily and with what apparent amount of needless labor champagne is corked. The thing is done in the old way by means of an iron vice and a wooden mallet.

The last thing done to champagne is to take out the dregs of it, which collect at the neck of the bottle, in the shape and size of a large walnut. Then the flavoring syrup is added. It seems to be all done by the rule of thumb. A man took a ladle and a funnel and he put in as much as he liked to every bottle, just before it was corked up for market.

Champagne will keep for thirty years or more, unless you drink it; but it is none the better for keeping. It may be drunk in perfection at three years old. Its flavor depends upon the vintage, not upon time.

A new bottle of champagne looks like a spider's web floating about in water. It is terrible stuff to keep, and about fifteen per cent of the wine kept in M. Vernet's stock breaks yearly. The bursting of champagne bottles arises from some flaw in them. Now behind every difficulty lurks an invention.

The man who first makes a champagne bottle that will not burst will also make a large fortune. As we walked through M. Vernet's cellars bottles were bursting on all sides of us with reports louder than those of pistols, and almost as dangerous. When a champagne bottle bursts in a workman's hand—as it very often does—it frequently deprives him of his eyesight. It is a hazardous thing to shake a champagne bottle, or even to touch it, and prudent people have their corks drawn by the waiter.

Clicquot sells no magnums of champagne, only pint and quart bottles; but there is a rose-colored champagne of this brand, quite as good as the white, much prettier, and very little known in the market. It is merely stained with old Bouzy wine in the proportion of one part to twenty. There is no still champagne of the Clicquot brand.

When the wine of a particular vintage proves unusually good it is kept to mix with the wine grown the following year, to keep up an average quality. The best champagne remains about six months in the wood before bottling.

It takes two full hours by the clock to visit Widow Clicquot's wine-cellars, and one comes out of them half stifled. It is a temple of Bacchus, where he is worshiped in darkness, and the salutes perpetually firing in his honor from these bursting bottles are more costly than the broadsides of line-of-battle ships.

There is also another sort of champagne wine cellar, which is constructed out of some ancient chalk-pits which were accidentally discovered near Rheims not long ago. The best of them belong to Widow Pommery, a vigorous-minded old lady, who has built herself a queer-looking castle on a hill, without a tree near it. A flight of 120 broad stone steps leads down to these chalk-pits, where 1,500,000 bottles of champagne are stacked away. They seem like the caverns of mighty genii, who dwell amidst darkness and weird revels. Here the bottles, like tipsy people, make most row at night, and a regular *feu de joie* is heard from them during the small hours. Large as is the quantity of champagne kept in stock, not more than 25,000,000 bottles are exported yearly, and certainly not enough true Clicquot is sold to provide for the consumption of Russia alone.

How Mr. Cobleigh Lost His Suspenders.

From the Danbury News.

We are a particular people. When we place anything down we want to find it just there when we look for it. We are very particular about this, and when we do not place anything just *there*, we expect to find it there just the same. And more so. Mr. Cobleigh took a bath Sunday morning. On coming from the water refreshed and strengthened he put on his pants, and drew the suspenders over his bare shoulders, and taking his soiled clothing in his arms, adjourned to the bed-room. Here he deliberately put his undershirt and fine linen over the suspenders, and deliberately loosened those articles while he tucked in the garments. Then he looked for his suspenders. He had carefully placed them on a chair, you know—*that* chair right at the foot of the bed, and he looked there for them, as it was perfectly reasonable he should. They were not there, however. Mr. Cobleigh was surprised. He stared very hard at the chair, and tried manfully to keep down the rising temper. Then he looked in every corner of the room, and got down on his knees, and peered under the bed, and even looked up at the ceiling, and out of the window. He examined these localities not because he expected to find the articles there, but Mr. Cobleigh wished to show the world that there was no intention on his part to be unfair in this matter. He had left those suspenders on that chair, and, as they were not gifted with legs, some one had removed them. Mr. Cobleigh was so confident of this that he deemed it prudent to strike the stand with his fist, and tell what ought to be done to the party who took the suspenders. This he did, and then he called his wife. Mr. Cobleigh very briefly related the loss, because he hadn't time to talk much, and then proceeded to talk about nothing else. Mrs. Cobleigh carefully searched the chair, while Mr. Cobleigh stood by and grated his teeth. Then she carefully searched the room, which so exasperated him, as he had already made the search, and had left the suspenders on the chair, that he tartly inquired if she supposed he had hidden the articles. This led her to explain that she believed he had left them somewhere else. "Do you think I'd lie about a pair of suspenders?" gasped he, as the awful suspicion flashed upon him. Mrs. Cobleigh was not prepared to back up this proposition; perhaps she did not consider it at all, but she was confident they had been mislaid, and said so, while Mr. Cobleigh, holding up his garments, danced around in a very furious manner. Finally, a compromise was made with two strips of woolen cloth, with holes at the ends, and the Cobleighs went to church in no very happy state of mind. At night, when Mr. Cobleigh retired, and drew off his upper wardrobe for that purpose, a vehement exclamation attracted the attention of Mrs. Cobleigh, who, looking around, beheld a very sheepish-looking man trying to disengage a pair of suspenders from under a tight-fitting undershirt. "Well, I declare," commenced that lady; "I——" "Will you just shut up, and go to bed?" savagely demanded Mr. Cobleigh. She did.

Beecher's Admiration for the Scriptural Prodigal.

Mrs. Burnham in the St. Louis Republican.

If it were allowed me by some powerful fairy to escape the troubles and petticoats that encompass me round about and elect for myself to become for a year and a day some man of my acquaintance, then for 366 days would I occupy the pantaloons, pulpit, and perquisites of Henry Ward Beecher.

He has altogether the best thing of any man in these United States. If he were a woman now he would be wiped out of all shape by the late licks put in by malice and jealousy. Being a man, his popularity is greatly increased thereby, and his return last Sunday to Plymouth Church was an ovation. Friday night I saw an audience of sixty-three in the Broadway Theatre. Saturday night twenty-three persons occupied the lower part of the Grand Opera-House, but Sunday night 3,000 people waited the rise of the curtain at Plymouth Academy. Up the crowded aisles, attended by a flutter of ribbons and fans, and all the interested rustle indicating the entrance of a bridal party, walked the rosy, rotund parson. The rostrum of the church is bare and broad. Lots of room for acting. Mr. Beecher sang heartily with his immense congregation, and then rising, came up smiling, and as usual stopped with one leg ever so much ahead of the other. This actually was putting his best foot foremost, and began a discourse upon the parable of the Prodigal Son.

"Now," said Mr. Beecher, "I'd rather of the two boys have been the prodigal. The other son was a miserable creature. There was a good deal to admire in the prodigal. He went off to have a good time, and he had it, and got through with it. He reached the earth and made a rebound. He did not say when in his trouble, 'I'll go to my father and state the circumstances.' He called his performances sins, and he went and confessed 'em, and was joyfully forgiven." And here Mr. Beecher clasped his hands and raised his eyes, and said in a very beautiful way, "Our Father in Heaven, art Thou meaner than the fathers of earth?"

Then, in referring to the other brother, he described him as hearing the singing and dancing and refusing to go inside, being "too stingy to get drunk; too cautious, too cold, too unsympathizing to sin lasciviously. He was mean, stiff, and proper, and was going to Heaven as a mummy," and Mr. Beecher made himself as much like a mummy and walked as stiff as a ramrod across the stage on his road to Heaven, in the style of the prodigal's brother.

The assembled three thousand roared. No matter who the other man is, H. W. B. has the pleasantest lines of all. Then he finds the multitude waiting him Sunday after Sunday, ready to laugh or cry as his magnificent acting dictates. It costs each person about $10 a Sunday to hear him. The cheapest admissions are those bought of the sexton, who puts you in an obscure seat for $1, but will land you in the pulpit on a camp chair for $5.

Yes, all things considered, what a swell thing it is to be a pet parson.

CARPETS, &c.

CARPETINGS, CURTAIN GOODS, AND PAPER HANGINGS.

A large stock of the finest qualities and handsomest patterns will be offered this week at unusually LOW PRICES.

SPENCER H. PECK, 195 and 197 Wabash-av., CORNER ADAMS-ST.

STOVES.

THE NEW EMPIRE BASE-BURNER.

Anti-Clinker, Removable Fire Pot. Patent Gas-Burner, Double Illuminator, All Cast-Iron.

The most elegant Stove in the market, and the greatest heater ever known, except the Chicago Fire. A Companion to the

NEW EMPIRE COOK.

Manufactured by SWETT, QUIMBY & PERRY, Troy, N. Y., and sold exclusively by

JOHN D. MACLEAN & CO., 335 State-st., Chicago.

MILLINERY.

Millinery!

All the latest novelties of the season in Bonnets, Flowers, & Feathers.

Also, a fine assortment of Ladies' Suits.

MISS M. HARRINGTON, 228 WEST MADISON-ST.

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Fifth National Bank, OF CHICAGO,

At the Close of Business, Sept. 12, 1873.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,471,272.11
Over-drafts		4,256.12
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		400,000.00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages		1,000.00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agent	$151,653.14	
Due from National Banks	129,284.43	
Due from State Banks and bankers	2,855.46	283,793.03
Furniture and fixtures		12,000.00
Current Expenses		[illegible]
Premiums		73,000.00
Checks and other cash items	1,017.63	
Exchanges for Clearing-House	137,995.67	
Bills of other National Banks	7,562.00	
Fractional Currency, including Nickels	3,483.63	
Legal Tender Notes	200,000.00	350,[illegible].93
		$2,603,6[illegible].20

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$800,000.00
Surplus Fund		200,000.00
Exchange	$3,774.70	
Interest	27,480.47	31,255.17
National Bank Circulation outstanding		360,000.00
Individual Deposits	531,564.22	
Demand Certificates of Deposit	15,625.36	
Certified Checks	49,333.68	
Due to National Banks	334,373.89	
Due to State Banks and bankers	281,001.88	$1,212,399.03
		$2,603,654.20

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.: I, Isaac G. Lombard, Cashier of the Fifth National Bank of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 16th day of October, 1873. EDWARD WALKER, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: C. B. SAWYER, N. LUDINGTON, H. C. DURAND, Directors.

The foregoing statement is made at the time requested by the Comptroller of the Currency.

The annexed statement, showing the condition of the Bank at the present time, is made for the information of the public:

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Fifth National Bank OF CHICAGO,

At the Close of Business Oct. 15, 1873.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$1,097,594.59
Overdrafts		3,433.81
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		400,000.00
Other Stocks, Bonds, and Mortgages		1,000.00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agent	$78,411.14	
Due from National Banks	48,908.18	
Due from State Banks and Bankers	3,086.50	130,405.82
Furniture and Fixtures		12,000.00
Current Expenses		12,661.37
Premiums		73,000.00
Checks and other Cash Items	2,011.25	
Exchange for Clearing House	106,356.07	
Bills of other National Banks	67,097.00	
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)	5,853.95	
Legal Tender Notes	400,000.00	581,318.27
		$2,311,414.09

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$800,000.00
Surplus Fund		200,000.00
Exchange	$5,484.10	
Interest	41,105.98	46,590.08
National Bank Circulation outstanding		360,000.00
Individual Deposits	501,854.67	
Demand Certificates of Deposit	4,687.57	
Certified Checks	14,640.38	
Due to National Banks	222,109.49	
Due to State Banks and Bankers	161,531.90	904,824.01
		$2,311,414.09

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss. I, Isaac G. Lombard, Cashier of the Fifth National Bank of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 16th of October, 1873. EDWARD WALKER, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: C. B. SAWYER, N. LUDINGTON, H. C. DURAND, Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Third National Bank OF CHICAGO,

At the Close of Business, Sept. 12, 1873.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,179,232.39
Overdrafts		16,570.21
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	$667,000.00	
Other Bonds and Stocks	57,166.67	724,166.67
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	483,118.22	
Due from National Banks	147,291.11	
Due from Banks and Bankers	94,704.25	725,113.58
Furniture and Fixtures		8,307.44
Current Expenses	10,605.09	
Taxes	10,715.63	21,320.72
[illegible]		16,454.27
Cash Items, including Rev. Stamps	305,235.72	
Exchanges for Clearing-House	75,175.00	
Bills of other National Banks	2,985.85	
Fractional currency and nickels	[illegible]	
Specie	[illegible]	
Legal-Tender Notes	540,225.00	931,066.43
		$5,622,282.31

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$750,000.00
Surplus		200,000.00
Discount	$87,402.21	
Exchange	[illegible]	
Interest	[illegible]	
Profit and Loss	87,313.22	135,930.85
Dividend Unpaid		2,130.00
Circulation outstanding		576,000.00
Individual Deposits	$2,174,170.10	
Certified Checks	31,278.29	
Due to National Banks	1,163,840.84	
Due to Banks and Bankers	587,130.66	3,958,121.46
		$5,622,282.31

State of Illinois, County of Cook—ss. I, L. V. Parsons, Cashier of the Third National Bank of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. L. V. PARSONS, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 18th day of October, 1873. MACK S. BRADY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: CHAS. H. CURTIS, W. T. ALLEN, J. IRVING PEARCE, Directors.

FOR SALE.

WAX TAPERS, FOR LIGHTING GAS.

Best in the market, ¼ pound, 40 cents; 1 pound, $1. Wholesale and Retail. THOS. J. BIRCHLER, 48 South Clark-st.

BUILDINGS FOR SALE.

Suitable for manufacturing purposes or tenement houses, located on the North Branch, near Division-st bridge. A lease of the property can be had on favorable terms. One building, 40x80, two stories. Address E. J. CHAPIN, 49 Franklin-st.

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO,

At Close of Business, Sept. 12, 1873.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,230,507.22
Overdrafts		23,511.85
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation		672,000.00
U. S. Bonds on hand		59,300.00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	$644,300.68	
Due from National Banks	133,504.55	
Due from State Banks and Bankers	49,281.12	827,102.35
Banking-House		250,000.00
Other Real Estate		2,500.00
Furniture and Fixtures		11,861.38
Current Expenses		17,312.31
Premiums on U. S. Bonds on hand		7,131.62
Cash items	2,150.80	
Exchanges for Clearing House	384,398.33	
Bills of other National Banks	90,000.00	
Fractional Currency	5,172.12	
Coin	4,210.63	
Legal Tender Notes	700,000.00	1,185,931.88
		$6,337,810.51

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus Fund		500,000.00
Discount	$44,759.55	
Exchange	12,313.92	
Interest	23,071.38	
Profit and Loss	2,329.77	82,475.62
National Bank Circulation outstanding		574,710.00
Dividends unpaid		40.00
Individual Deposits	2,305,565.52	
Demand Certificates of Deposit	269,177.19	
Certified Checks	39,375.03	
Due National Banks	1,058,621.84	
Due State Banks and Bankers	507,645.31	4,180,584.89
		$6,337,810.51

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss. I, L. J. Gage, Cashier of the First National Bank of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. L. J. GAGE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of October, 1873. H. R. SYMONDS, Notary Public.

Correct, attest: SAMUEL M. NICKERSON, MANCEL TALCOTT, SAMUEL W. ALLERTON, Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Fourth National Bank, AT CHICAGO,

In the State of Illinois, at the Close of Business, Sept. 12, 1873.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$424,470.29
Overdrafts		13,544.21
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		200,000.00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	$76,972.30	
Due from National Banks	18,703.89	
Due from State Banks and Bankers	13,324.51	109,000.70
Real Estate		3,456.07
Furniture and Fixtures		4,471.13
Current Expenses		5,093.22
Taxes paid		1,755.53
Premiums		14,000.00
Checks and other Cash Items	$846.03	
Exchanges for Clearing House	64,220.38	
Bills of other National Banks	6,580.00	
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)	931.19	
Specie, viz.: Coin	121.34	
Legal-Tender Notes	75,000.00	147,698.94
		$929,490.03

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$200,000.00
Surplus Fund		15,000.00
Discount	$9,531.98	
Exchange	4,472.89	
Interest	3,766.87	
Profit and Loss	2,197.36	19,969.10
National Bank Circulation outstanding		180,000.00
Dividends unpaid		770.00
Individual Deposits	$322,201.37	
Certified Checks	35,783.68	
Due to National Banks	27,600.68	
Due to State Bank and Bankers	77,519.37	463,105.10
Notes and Bills Rediscounted		50,645.83
		$929,490.03

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.: I, Charles D. Sherman, Cashier of the Fourth National Bank of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. C. D. SHERMAN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of October, 1873. LUCIUS HOYT, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: N. S. BOUTON, GEO. TAYLOR, BENJ. V. PAGE, Directors.

REAL ESTATE.

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE.

CHEAP LOTS.

I am offering for sale a large number of Lots in the West Division, in desirable localities, at very low figures, and on easy terms of payments. Certificates of Deposit, issued by any of our Savings or National Banks, will be accepted in part payment. Call and examine plats of property, or send for lists. W. J. ONAHAN, 112 and 114 Dearborn-st.

Dwelling-House Property.

I have several commodious Dwelling-Houses, Frame and Brick, for sale in various localities, which can be bought very low during the present "pressure for money."

Also several pieces of fine property (unimproved), specially desirable for building purposes. W. J. ONAHAN, 112 and 114 Dearborn-st.

Acre Property.

Two fine acre tracts in the vicinity of Humboldt Park, will be sold at a bargain if taken this week.

Also, a desirable ten acre piece adjoining Irving Park.

Several half acre lots in the South Shore Subdivision (Hyde Park). W. J. ONAHAN, 112 and 114 Dearborn-st.

See Here, Real Estate Agents!

Grain is up! beef and pork will be up! I want to sell my STOCK FARM, within 90 miles of Chicago. Large farm, well located. If you thing you can sell it address B. PIERCE, Cincinnati, O.

DENTISTRY.

D. M. TOWNER & CO. DENTISTS, 181 and 183 West Madison-st., northeast corner Halsted.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.

Artificial Sets ... $10, $15, $20 and $25
Pure Gold Fillings ... $2 to $4
Silver Fillings ... $1 to $3
Extracting Teeth, each ... 50 cents

DR. H. R. PHILLIPS Dentist, 163 South Clark-st., bet Madison and Monroe.

Artificial Sets ... $10 to $20
Gold Fillings, from ... $2 to $4
Silver Fillings, from ... $1 to $2
Teeth Extracted without pain ... 50 cents.

All Work Warranted.

EDUCATIONAL.

HARVARD SCHOOL, 15 CONGRESS-ST.

Thorough preparation for College or Scientific School. EDW. S. WATERS, A. M.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

We have this day dissolved the partnership of Cashin & Holmes, blacksmiths and machinists, 145 North Water-st. DAVID CASHIN, JOHN HOLMES. N. B.—David Cashin pays all debts and collects all bills now due. DAVID CASHIN. Chicago, Oct. 18, 1873.

WILSON SEWING MACHINE.

VIENNA PREMIUMS.

THE WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES RECEIVED THE GRAND PRIZE MEDAL And Medal of Honor FOR THE Best Sewing Machine, THE BEST MADE SEWING MACHINES, AND THREE Co-Operative Medals FOR

The Best Made Set of Harness,
The Best Made Side Saddle,
The Best Boot and Shoe Work,
And the Best Samples of Cloth Sewing.

No other Sewing Machines received Premiums on their Merits, which we will prove by evidence at our Office, and that all reports relating to the contrary are false.

Machines Sold on Easy Monthly Payments.

SALESROOM: 197 STATE-ST. and 378 WEST MADISON-ST., CHICAGO.

REMOVALS.

TROW & WOODIN, PROPRIETORS OF THE GARDEN CITY Chromo Lithographic Press, REMOVED TO 169 Clark-st., (FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT).

Engrave and Print Cards, Bonds, Drafts, Checks, Maps, Plans, &c., in the neatest style; keep in stock a full assortment of Cigar-Box Labels, and, by the addition of Steam Power Presses, are prepared to execute and deliver work with promptness.

Special attention given to the MANUFACTURE OF CHROMOS.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

REMOVED.

HARRISON BROTHERS, PRACTICAL HORSE CLIPPERS, Respectfully beg leave to inform their patrons and the public generally that they are now located In the Rear of 633 Wabash-av., Where they are prepared to clip horses for the ensuing season, and trust that by their excellent workmanship and prompt attention to customers, they will receive some more of that patronage so liberally diffused at their old quarters last season, on Sixteenth-st. They likewise beg to draw attention to the fact, that owing to the great superiority of their Patent Clipping Machine over all others, and the dispatch with which it enables them to execute the work, they have concluded to clip horses at the small sum of $6 per head. N. B.—Please to notice the address, in rear of No. 633 Wabash-av., two doors south of Thirteenth-st., Chicago, Ill.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and for London direct every fortnight.

For QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL, from Piers 44 and 47, North River.

Spain ... Oct. 11. | Egypt ... Nov. 1.
Italy ... Oct. 18. | Greece ... Nov. 8.
France ... Oct. 25. | Spain ... Nov. 15.
For London (direct) ... Holland, Nov. 6.

Cabin Passage, $70, $80, and $90 Currency. Return Tickets, $140 and $160 Currency. STEERAGE PASSAGE, $29, currency.

Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.

The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

WILLIAM MACALISTER, Gen'l Western Agent, Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF, BRISTOL, LONDON, And all Other Points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE ... Nov. 15

These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $80 currency; Second Cabin, $55 currency; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $32. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ¶ Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:15 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Ex., via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Ex. via Main Line	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Ex. via Jacksonville	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Ex	* 4:30 p. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 3:50 p. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:20 a. m.	* 9:30 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:20 a. m.	* 9:30 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:30 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	[illegible]	* 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Texas Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 7:45 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 8:30 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 8:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 8:30 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 8:15 p. m.	* 6:55 a. m.
(a) Gilman Passenger	* 4:45 p. m.	* 9:25 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	†11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:45 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:20 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	¶11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	9:40 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
b Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
b St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

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CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†10:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:35 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†* 9:00 p. m.	† 8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:30 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st., also foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 75 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

Leave Chicago	* 9:30 a. m.	§ 9:45 p. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:37 a. m., 6:25 a. m., and 7:40 p. m.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY FOR SALE AT TRIBUNE OFFICE.

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss People and Their Country.

Ascent of the Righi and of Mt. Pilatus.

Ferney and Voltaire--Summer-Residence of Baron Rothschild.

The Castle of Chillon and Byron's Poem--Agassiz and Longfellow.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Sept. 30, 1873.

And here, in the heart of Monarchical Europe, is Switzerland, a Republic; and such it has been, with few and short interruptions, for four hundred years! Why? and how? Is it

BECAUSE OF HER MOUNTAINS?

Are these towering, rocky Alps the barriers which have defended these little Cantons, and, standing as sentinels, have declared to surrounding races, to triumphant armies, and conquering Empires, from haughty Charles the Bold of Burgundy down, "Thus far, but no farther"? It is even so. Great Emperors, proud and irresistible on the plains, have been stayed in their career of conquest by these rocky barriers, and, like waves against the granite, have been turned back powerless.

These secluded valleys, among these wild and rugged mountains, have nursed a race of shepherds and hunters, who have never been thoroughly conquered. Living in a state of simplicity and frugality, very poor, and obtaining a scanty subsistence only by hard labor, depending largely on their cattle and goats, driving them to the mountain-sides for pasturage, pursuing their game among rocks accessible only to the most hardy mountaineers, and among the eternal snows, the Swiss, on their own soil and behind their own rocks, have been well-nigh invincible; and they are free.

This little Republic, smaller than many of our separate States, is

MORE VISITED BY TRAVELERS

than any other country in Europe. Crowds of English, Americans, Germans, and French, during every summer, throng its valleys and highways, to enjoy its peculiar and unequaled scenery. Not Italy, with its sunny skies, its treasures of art, its antiquities; not England, with all her landscape-beauty; not even Paris, with all its attractions,—are more frequented than wild Switzerland. Why? The attraction is its grand mountains; its luxuriant valleys; its vast glaciers; its deep, dark gorges; its most beautiful lakes, set in a frame-work of granite, towering often above the clouds; its mountain torrents and innumerable waterfalls,—combining altogether more of the sublime and beautiful in natural scenery than any other equal space on the globe. And every season furnishes its victims to the love of this scenery,—there seeming a strange fascination in ascending these stupendous heights. Scarcely a season passes without fatal accidents to those who ascend these fearful precipices.

But the Swiss themselves seem to-day

SCARCELY WORTHY

of the magnificent homes their country affords. As compared with the English and the Americans, they look like a degenerate race. Cretinism, the goitre, and other forms of disease, are very prevalent. Lately, when conversing with a very intelligent Swiss lady, I inquired, "Who are your great poets and literary men?" She replied, "We have none; the English Byron and Coleridge, and the American Longfellow, sing the glory of the Alps."

Yet there are bright names and brilliant pages in Helvetian history. A nation that has produced a William Tell and a Rudolph Von Erlock, which has fought the battle of Grandson, so well described by Walter Scott in "Anne of Geierstein," and of Morat, may well be proud of her records.

While Waterloo with Cannæ's carnage vies,
Morat and Marathon twin names shall stand:
They were true glories, stainless victories,
Won by the unambitious heart and hand,
Of a proud, brotherly, and civic band.
—*Childe Harold.*

In modern times there have been few acts of more heroic fidelity, even unto death, than that of the Swiss Guard of Louis XVI., so grandly commemorated by Thorwaldsen's modeling of

THE DYING HELVETIAN LION,

chiseled in the solid rock of a Swiss mountain. I know of nothing in all sculpture finer than this design; and while the granite hill at Lucerne, into which the dying lion has been carved, shall stand, so long will this sublime conception reach the Swiss youth the glory of death when required by fidelity to duty.

On the 22d of August we

ASCENDED THE RIGHI

by rail, similar to that by which the ascent of Mt. Washington is made. The ascent is very steep,—so steep that it seems very dangerous,—so very steep that, in places, the idea is suggested that the car might tip over backward. But the view from the summit is magnificent beyond description, furnishing a finer panorama than some of the higher mountains I have since ascended. At the base of the Righi lies the Lake of the Four Cantons,—perhaps the most beautiful of all the Swiss lakes,—with villages, and villas, and cottages nestled clear up to the sides and under the shadows of the stupendous granite mountains; and these mountains shooting up, often almost perpendicularly, into and above the clouds; and, interspersed between them, lovely green valleys, rich in verdure and in foliage, with fruit-trees and vines on the hill-sides, and herds of cattle and goats, with their sweet-toned bells, heard from far away; and the meadows and pastures, covered with the richest grass, and variegated with lovely flowers,—harebells, violets, and crocuses, now in their second bloom. These sweet and pastoral views, contrasting with wild, and stern, and rocky rampart of high mountains in which every valley is set, make a scene of indescribable beauty.

Later in August, with one of my daughters, I made the

ASCENT OF MT. PILATUS.

Mounted on sure-footed horses, with a guide at the head and the tail of each horse, we started at 11 a. m. After passing through three or four miles of pasture, meadow, and woodland, we came to the serious part of the undertaking. The ascent became steep and rugged, and our mule-path was a zigzag up the mountain-side, which seemed to me to exceed 45 degrees in inclination. Sometimes our path wound around rocky passes, from which we could look down several thousand feet. After toiling on, we came to a rude stone shed, built for the protection of the shepherds and their goats; and here we paused, and were refreshed by a drink of milk. And then, climbing steeper and steeper, we came to the last mile, where those who are made dizzy by great heights had better walk. As we ascended, the Jungfrau, the Monk, the Silver-Horn, covered with eternal snow and

RISING INTO THE CLOUDS,

stood out bold and clear in view. As the sun was sinking we reached the hotel, weary enough to welcome it most heartily. On our arrival we found we were the only guests; but, soon after, an English clergyman, with two lads preparing for Oxford, made their appearance. After tea the clouds gathered below, and we looked down on a fearful thunder-storm; and we went to rest fearing we should be disappointed in the great object of our visit: seeing the sun-rise from the summit. This, the summit, is an almost naked cone, rising several hundred feet above the hotel, like a sugar-loaf; and the point on the top does not exceed 40 feet in diameter. We were called at 4, and, springing up, saw that the air was clear; and we hastened to the top in the dim light of early day, scrambling up by a winding path of steps cut into the rock and aided by a railing. I did not, in the dim light, discover that we could look down a sheer precipice of 4,000 or 5,000 feet. It was fearful. But the bright morning-star was heralding the sun, whose rays were already tinting the snowy peaks of the high mountains with rose, purple, and gold. Fixing my eyes on these, and holding tight to the flag-staff planted in the solid rock, I dared scarcely look off. And here we

WATCHED THE SUN RISE,

lighting up peak after peak, and saw the shadows retreat into the valleys, until all was bright light around us. The scene was very grand. On three sides were mountain-peaks, and on the fourth the Lake of the Four Canons. But, glancing down, I saw that I could toss my Alpen-stick over the rock, and it seemed to me it would fall 5,000 feet without touching a projection. I was very glad to feel the strong hand of the guide in mine, and the support of his other hand under my arm; and I was very glad indeed when I got safely down.

FERNEY—VOLTAIRE.

On the 5th of September we drove from Geneva to Ferney, once the residence of Voltaire. It is a pleasant country-seat in the midst of luxuriant foliage of trees, and vines, and shrubbery. With a vineyard of ripening grapes upon the side-hill, which slopes away from the garden where Voltaire walked and composed; an avenue of fine trees, growing naturally, leads from the front of the house into the forest; another avenue of old beech trees, cut in the French style, furnished very pleasant promenades; and in the forest, which was quite natural, stood a fine elm, planted by Voltaire himself.

In the house were two or three portraits of—shall I call him?—the philosopher, all having the sneering, sarcastic expression which characterizes all pictures of him. There was a portrait of Frederick the Great,—a present from that heroic and eccentric King; also, a full-length portrait of the great Catharine of Russia,—a present; and an engraving of Washington, from a picture in the possession of LaFayette.

The shores of the Lake of Geneva have been the home of many literary men. They point out, in our hotel at Lausanne, the place in the garden where, in his summer-house, Gibbon wrote his history. Houses are shown which were occupied by Madame de Staël, Rosseau, Byron, Dickens, and others.

Lausanne! and Ferney! Ye have been the abodes
Of mortals who sought, and found by dangerous roads,
A path to perpetuity of fame:
They were gigantic minds.

SUMMER-RESIDENCE OF BARON ROTHSCHILD.

From Ferney we rode to the summer-residence of Baron Rothschild, the great banker,—a place of exceeding beauty, overlooking the Lake of Geneva, and with most magnificent Alpine views all around; a perfect gem of garden-scenery,—not to exceed in extent, I should say, 30 or 40 acres, in grass, and trees, and flowers. It does not extend quite down to the shore. An obstinate old citizen of Geneva refuses to sell the strip of land lying between the grounds of the Baron and the lake; and I was told he said, in reply to a most extravagant offer of the banker: "The land is not for sale, and not the wealth of all the Rothschilds can buy it." Nevertheless, with its beautiful villa; with its varied treasures of trees, shrubbery, rare plants, flowers, fountains, and statuary; with its almost unequaled surroundings,—I think it one of the most perfect pictures the landscape-gardner has ever achieved. The ground slopes gently from the house towards the lake. The lawn is admirably kept, there being a deep-green, thick velvet turf, and massive groups of the most luxuriant and varied foliage; the single trees very large, and each an absolutely perfect specimen of its kind, and the variety including nearly all the noblest, both of evergreen and deciduous trees: Cedars of Lebanon; Deodar cedars, from the Himmalaya Mountains; magnificent specimens of the Washingtonia Gigantica; firs from Oregon; splendid beeches; birches of all the finest varieties; pines from Austria, Scotland, and America; our own noble elms and sugar-maples; magnolias; Portuguese laurels; and each one as perfect as you could find in a hundred parks. These are relieved by the most beautiful vines; our own Virginia creeper, called here the American ivy, and in autumn more beautiful, I think, than the English ivy; and the most lavish profusion of flowers, set in a frame of the richest green,—masses of tea-roses, of eglantine, or sweet-brier; plantations of the most gorgeous colors,—scarlet geraniums, phlox, verbenas, fuchsias, petunias, leaf plants; planted in masses, in ribbons, in stars, in circles; with the finest rock-work I have ever seen, equaling that at Chatsworth in execution, though of course not approaching it in extent; with terraces, and fountains, and statuary, all in the best taste. It is altogether almost the finest picture on a limited canvas that the genius of the landscape-artist and Nature combined have created. I was told that the cost was $2,000,000. If so, I should say that for a Rothschild it was well expended.

Near the other end of the lake is

THE CASTLE OF CHILLON.

On the 12th of September I visited it for the third time. This, the upper end of the lake, is exceedingly wide. You look up at mountains covered with snow, and the cliffs immediately behind the castle are steep and rugged, but covered with grass, foliage, and vineyards. The castle itself is crowned with several of those round, pointed towers, colored red or reddish brown, which are so common in all the ancient structures in Switzerland. It stands directly on the lake, on a projecting rock, so that the water surrounds it on three sides, and the side next the land was formerly cut off by a deep, broad moat, through which the water of the lake ran, and over which was the drawbridge. This is now partly filled, and a bridge is thrown across, by which the castle is approached. The walls have openings for musketry and cannon; and the towers project so that missiles and melted lead can be thrown upon the heads of assailants. Situated so low on the lake, and so surrounded by mountains, the castle looks low, and it is only as you go close to it, and walk around its walls, that you realize its size and height. A portion of the old, gray walls are covered with ivy, and wild flowers find root in the openings of the stones, and the waves of Lake Leman dash up to its very foundation.

Lake Leman lies by Chillon's walls;
A thousand feet in depth below,
Its massy waters meet and flow.

The old, *old* castle was built more than a thousand years ago, and within it was confined, A. D. 830, the Count of Mala, the grandson of Charles Martel. The present castle was built by Peter, Duke of Savoy, in 1228. But it derives its chief interest from having been the

PRISON OF BONNIVARD,

who was confined in it in 1570. The vaults and prisons run under the castle a distance of near 300 feet. In the room farthest from the entrance, and lighted only by narrow apertures in the walls of many feet in thickness, Bonnivard was chained. The great stone column to which he was chained, the iron ring set in the column, a piece of the chain, and the pathway worn by his steps in the rock, are still to be seen.

Chillon, thy prison is a holy place,
And thy sad floor an *altar*, for it was trod
Until his very steps have left a trace,
Worn, as if thy cold pavement were a sod,
By Bonnivard! May none these marks efface,
For they appeal from tyranny to God.

Byron's description is really very accurate, and his poem of "The Prisoner of Chillon" has done more than all else to give interest to the place. In 1816 Byron visited the castle, and, hearing some imperfect traditions of its history, the scene and its history fired his imagination, and, before leaving the lake, he wrote this very celebrated and most graphic poem.

There are seven pillars of Gothic mould
In Chillon's dungeons deep and old;
There are seven columns, massy and gray;
* * * * *
And in each pillar there is a ring,
And in each ring there is a chain.
* * * * *
They chained us each to a column-stone.

The little island which Byron makes the prisoner see, with its three green trees, is still there.

A small green isle, it seemed no more,
Scarce broader than my dungeon-floor;
But in it there were three tall trees,
And o'er it blew the mountain-breeze.

The castle now belongs to the Canton, and is a modern arsenal. The stupid, matter-of-fact guard stands sentinel over the place of the old drawbridge, and never for a moment dreams of the past; and the pert and pretty Swiss maid, who conducts you over the castle, and repeats like a parrot her tale, thinks more of the francs she eagerly seeks than of all the prisoners who have ever pined within the dungeons of Chillon.

I meant to have given you, in this letter, a sketch of my visit to Chamounix and the Mer di Glace; but I must postpone that to another letter.

One word, however, before I close, about

AGASSIZ,

who was born in this Canton, and of whom the Swiss are very proud. A few evenings since, I heard a lady of Lausanne repeat, in her broken English, Longfellow's most beautiful poem on the great naturalist's 50th birthday:

It was fifty years ago,
In the pleasant month of May,
In the beautiful Pays de Vaud,
A child in its cradle lay.

And Nature, the old nurse, took
The child upon her knee,
Saying, "Here is a story-book
Thy Father has written for thee.

"Come, wander with me," she said,
"Into regions as yet untrod,
And read what is still unread
In the manuscript of God."

And she keeps him still a child,
And will not let him go,
Though at times his heart beats wild
For the beautiful Pays de Vaud.

Though at times he hears in his dreams
The *Ranz de Vaches* of old,
And the rush of mountain-streams
From the glaciers clear and cold.

And the mother at home says, "Hark!
For his voice I listen and yearn:
It is growing late and dark,
And my boy does not return."

I. N. A.

LITERATURE.

Poetical Quotations.

POETICAL QUOTATIONS: FROM CHAUCER TO TENNYSON. With Copious Indices. Authors, 550; Subjects, 435; Quotations, 13,600. By S. AUSTIN ALLIBONE. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Chicago: Booksellers generally.

The elaborate "Dictionary of Authors" by Mr. Allibone has prepared the literary public for this comprehensive work. The quotations are necessarily short, but they are to the purpose; and one can find in this work appropriate passages for almost any subject on which he may wish to write. The only fault we can find with the book is, that, in most cases, the act or poem from which the lines are taken is not given. Readers may often wish to see the context in which two or three pithy lines occur, in order the more fully to appreciate the sentiment. Thousands of quotations are made from Shakspeare, with no other notice as to where they can be found. It may be replied that everybody should be so well read in the plays of the great dramatist that the context of any sentiment will at once occur to him. But, as a practical fact, people are not so well read; and, besides, all are liable to forget; and hence the value that such reference would give the book. As it would not add to its size, there being ample room for the addition between the quotations, it is hoped it will be made in the subsequent editions. As it is, the book is a very valuable one, and it should have a place in every library.

Phrenology.

HUMAN SCIENCE; OR PHRENOLOGY AS APPLIED TO HEALTH, MENTAL PHILOSOPHY, IMMORTALITY, INTELLECT, &c., &c. By Prof. O. S. FOWLER. National Publishing Company. Sold by subscription, &c.

Whatever strictly scientific men may say or write of Prof. Fowler,—call him humbug and all that,—the world will give him credit for putting in a popular form a vast amount of valuable knowledge. The reading of it prepares the people for a more accurate and severe statement of the principles of health, hygiene, diet, longevity, &c., &c., as made known by learned professors in the different departments of knowledge of which Fowler treats. True, empirics read his works, and then imagine themselves endowed with all wisdom and all knowledge; but even they derive much benefit from what they read. The better-informed classes can well afford to let them indulge their vaporings to their hearts' content. Probably the works of no living author have been read more widely than those of O. S. Fowler.

The Gospels.

EXPOSITORY THOUGHTS ON THE GOSPELS: FOR FAMILY AND PRIVATE USE. Vol. 3: ST. JOHN. By the Rev. J. C. RYLE, M. A., Vicar of Stradbroke. New York: Robert Carter & Bros.

This completes the notes of the Rev. Mr. Ryle on the Gospels,—seven volumes in all. The plan of the work gives the writer free scope both for an essay on the subjects contained in half-a-dozen or more verses, and for a concise analysis of the meaning of each particular verse. The tone of it is thoroughly evangelical, commending it strongly to Sabbath-school teachers and to the families of all our Orthodox churches. Christians will welcome it as a most important addition to our Biblical literature, eminently calculated to do good to all into whose hands it may fall.

Life and Character.

THOUGHTS ON LIFE AND CHARACTER. By S. P. HERRON. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

This is a collection of short paragraphs and essays, selected, as the author tells us, from a note-book. They were written at odd times, as they happened to occur to him. The style is easy and pleasant, and the subjects embrace a great variety of thoughts on historical, political, and moral themes. Some of them we have read with interest and profit. It is just the book to have on one's table, to employ a few leisure moments pleasantly and with profit.

Mineral Springs.

THE MINERAL SPRINGS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA; WITH ANALYSES AND NOTES OF THE PROMINENT SPAS OF EUROPE, AND A LIST OF SEA-SIDE RESORTS. By GEORGE E. WALTON, M. D. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

This is a most comprehensive and exhaustive work. The subject could not have been better illustrated. Not only are the chemical constituents of the mineral springs of this country, Canada, and Europe carefully given, but their curative effects on different diseases are fully described. The author seems to appreciate the superior quality of the remedial agents compounded in the laboratory of Nature to all others; and he speaks of them in a way to encourage their use by the sick and suffering.

To this information, all properly classified, the author has added a directory showing the different stage and railway lines by which the springs can be reached, a list of hotels, and a description of the country surrounding the springs. In fact, the work is a complete guide to the mineral springs of the entire country. Till within the last few years, Saratoga and the White Sulphur Springs of Virginia have had a sort of monopoly of the public attention; but it is beginning to be known that valuable and curative waters can be found in most of the States and Territories. Not to speak of the magnetic springs in Michigan, and the Waukesha springs in Wisconsin, there are several other valuable springs in this vicinity. Sulphur springs, useful in cutaneous diseases, are found half way between Ottawa and LaSalle, at Ottawa, Morris, and some half-dozen miles west of Lake Forest. In the latter little city, there is a spring strongly impregnated with iron in Clark's Ravine, and one flowing out of the bank near the hotel on the lake shore. Probably the most valuable spring near us, impregnated with iron and magnesia, is on the grounds of Mr. Atwater, at Geneva, in Kane County. From the number and value of our mineral springs, Americans need never go to Europe to find water best adapted to cure whatever disease they may have.

A Nautical Yarn.

BETSEY LEE: A FO'C'S'LE YARN. New York: McMillan & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

A book for sailors, as its title implies. We commend it to the attention of those whose lives are spent on "the great waters," where its yarns will be readily understood and appreciated.

A Gipsey Story.

THE GIPSEY'S WARNING. By Miss ELIZA A. DUPUY. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson. Chicago: W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co.

The name of the publishing house will suggest to readers of "light literature" the character of the work before us. The gipseys have for ages past furnished incidents full of the most thrilling events, both in story and in song. The plot of this tale is laid in Monmouth's rebellion, and many of the most terrible incidents in that period of English history are given in graphic style; but we are assured there is more of love than war in it. That is a topic that never wears out; for when will the time come that hosts of people will not be in love?

A Romantic Narrative.

THE CASTAWAYS: A VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD IN SEARCH OF THE CASTAWAYS: A Romantic Narrative, Etc., Etc. By JULES VERNE, Author of "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea." Illustrated by 170 engravings. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Chicago: C. D. Burrows, 159 South Clark street.

The author whose work is before us has made "a new departure" in literature. In this book he starts with an account of a splendid yacht cruising off the Scottish coast, when a great shark is seen following the ship. It is caught and drawn on board, and, on examining the fish's stomach, a glass bottle is found in it, and in the bottle are three pieces of paper, partly defaced, from which it finally appears that the brig Britannia was lost on the coast of Patagonia, June 7, 1862, and that two sailors and Capt. Grant had made their way to shore. They beg for help to rescue them from the savages.

Such is the fiction on which the story of the book is based. Lord Glenarvan, the owner of the yacht, determines to rescue these men; and his young wife, another lady, and some friends, join him, and they sail in search of the castaways. Storms and all sorts of mishaps befall them on the ocean; their travels in Patagonia, Australia, and elsewhere, are full of the most thrilling incidents and escapes from wild beasts and floods. The wild beasts and the natives attack them; but they seem to have a charmed life, and return to Scotland in triumph.

In all this the author attempts to, and we should suppose he does, describe scenery, animals, the natives, with their habits, and a thousand things, precisely as they are; and, in this way, gives his readers a vast amount of geographical and other knowledge in a most attractive form. The book is specially adapted to the tastes of boys; and, with proper questions from their parents and teachers as to the facts in the book, it may be made very useful to them. We predict that every boy who reads a dozen pages in it will not stop till he reads it through. Even older and wiser heads can look it through with profit.

The illustrations are very finely executed, and add much value and interest to the text.

Postal Matters.

THE POSTAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

We have received from the Post-Office Department a copy of "The Postal Laws and Regulations," compiled and prepared by William M. Ireland, Chief Clerk in the office of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, and J. McGrew, Chief Clerk in the office of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department,—both of them gentlemen qualified by long departmental experience for the work they have undertaken. The book, which is printed at the Government Printing-Office, and is consequently typographically perfect, contains 434 pages, including a full and exhaustive index, without which the voluminous contents would lose half their value. The work is of value, not merely to Postmasters, but to all business-men, since it gives the fullest information concerning mailable matter, rates of postage in this country and abroad, the registration of letters, the postal money-order system, etc.

A Novel by a Chicago Lady.

HIS MARRIAGE VOW.

From advance sheets we have the story above-named, by Mrs. C. F. Corbin, a well-known Chicago writer and worker, published by Lee & Shepard, Boston.

"The simple story of a woman who believes in love," the author calls it; but it is very philosophical, withal,—the more so, perhaps, for its simplicity. The main personage of the story is Chester Elms, whose "marriage vow" gives character to the whole. Scarcely secondary, however, is Lucia Deming, the widow of his friend, Cecil Deming, who returns to the home of her husband's childhood with their only child, who, unknown to the hero, bears his name. With such a bond (the more of one since Chester Elms is childless), acquaintance soon ripens into friendship, and as speedily, though unconsciously, friendship into a warmer passion.

The wife of the hero is a beautiful, intellectually-brilliant woman, but a crippled invalid from before their marriage, without hope of recovery. His devotion to her first attracts Lucia Deming's regard, rivaling, as it seems, a mother's tenderness and a lover's delicacy.

A large part of the book is given to the record of the struggles of this man and woman with an unlawful love,—his, short, sharp, and decisive; hers, lingering through years, but ended at last under the ministrations of Pastor Emanuel, a German Evangelical, and one of the finest characters in the book.

A sermon of his is given in full. By reading the text ("God is love") backwards, he shows the divinity of Love. His belief in its omnipotence in the regeneration of the world is evidently shared by the author, and handled effectively in her work. His teachings and influence finally overcome the morbidness and skepticism which had taken possession of Lucia's mind, even reconciling her to the sudden taking away of her child, and helping her to glory in a love for Chester Elms which no longer craved selfish appropriation.

All these struggles bring about the result the reader hopes for, and the finale is orthodox. The invalid wife, after years of suffering, made, nevertheless, happy by the purity and steadfastness of her husband's devotion,—dies, asking only a year and a day for keeping her memory green, and unselfishly committing him to the love with which she has seen him struggling so truly, and with whose final and highest consummation the story ends.

Whatever of doubt may occur to sensitive souls as to the utility of presenting to a novel-reading public situations in which a married man is, nevertheless, the lover of another than his wife, it is to be remembered that the book makes no attempt to portray improbable human nature or impossible virtue, but rather to show how *very human* people may rise to divine heights of life and character by the uplifting of the Divine spirit,—the love which is of God, and which is God. There is no gingerliness in the handling of the theme, no laxity in the conclusions.

Myths.

MYTHS AND MYTH-MAKERS: OLD TALES AND SUPERSTITIONS INTERPRETED BY COMPARATIVE MYTHOLOGY. By JOHN FISKE, M. A., Librarian and Lecturer on Philosophy in Harvard College. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

It is said that, in morals and philosophy, men often build broader and better than they know or even suspect. Plato, lecturing with profound wisdom to his followers in the groves of Athens, did not dream that he was uttering principles that should control the minds of scholars for two thousand years, and that his influence upon the thought of the world would extend to the end of time. Calvin, at Geneva, poring over his Institutes, did not suppose that he was laying the foundation for the cardinal doctrines of several of the leading and powerful churches of America, a country then inhabited mainly by the panther, the wolf, and the savage. So, too, when, in science or literature, an important discovery is made, or some historical fact is settled, no one suspects the consequences to which it may lead. When Jacob Grimm sat down by the fireside of the common people in Germany, and carefully noted down the tales and stories that had been told by chroniclers and old crones, and that were current among peasants, nurses, and house-servants; when Frere did the same thing in India; Casteren, in Siberia; and Campbell, in Scotland,—they did not suppose they were furnishing the materials for Max Muller and others, subjecting, as they did, these household tales to the *experimentum crucis* of philology and mythology, to trace them back to their origin among the parent Aryan nation, dwelling upon the plains of Asia, east of the Caspian Sea and north of Persia. As an evidence that this parent race dwelt for a long time in peace, it is stated that the names of the domestic animals are virtually the same among all the families derived from it. The name, for instance, of the cow is the same on the banks of the Ganges and the Volga, the Danube and the Thames; while the names of the wild animals met with in the dispersion of the race are different in most of their languages. These investigations have ruthlessly destroyed our credibility in many of what were regarded as among the best attested facts in history and literature. The story of William Tell, celebrated in music and in tragedy, is found a century or two before his memorable exploit with the tyrant Gessler; and, with names and places changed, it appears in England, Norway, Finland, Russia, and Persia. This fact is only explicable on the principle of attributing the story to the Folk-literature common to all the Aryan family of nations. Scores, perhaps hundreds and thousands, of stories circulating among the people all over Europe and Western Asia, have been shown to have a similar origin. The labors, therefore, of Grimm and others, in gathering together the Folk-lore of different nations, have laid the foundation for new and most valuable deductions in regard to the origin of mankind.

It is amazing that many of these stories should have been believed by the wisest and most intellectual men within a very few generations of our own time. Among the masses of the less cultivated people in Europe and our own country, they still have a wide influence. Much of the wild and weird music of Wagner is a weaving of these old Norse tales into his magic numbers. To understand them is easy enough when one knows the doings of the fabled fiends and spirits of earth and air on which they are founded.

The work of our author is valuable in that it gives us, in concise form, the principles on which the great advance that has been made in the history of the race is founded. He defines a myth to be "an attempt to explain some natural phenomenon by endowing with human feelings and capacities the senseless factors in the phenomenon." As an instance, take the common nursery song, "Sing a Song of Sixpence." Taylor has explained it in this wise: "Obviously the four-and-twenty blackbirds are the twenty-four hours, and the pie that holds them is the underlying earth, covered with the overreaching sky,—how true a touch of Nature it is, that when the pie is opened, the birds begin to sing; the King is the Sun, and his counting out his money is pouring out the sunshine, the golden shower of Danae; the Queen is the Moon, and her transparent honey the moonlight; the Maid is the rosy-fingered Dawn, who rises before the Sun, her master, and hangs out the clouds, his clothes, across the sky; the particular blackbird who so tragically ends the tale by snipping off her nose is the hour of sunrise." Our author remarks that perhaps this story may have too much symmetry and completeness; but "that some points at least of it are thus derived from antique interpretations of physical events, is in harmony with all that we know concerning nursery rhymes." To those who wish further information on "Myths and Myth-Makers," we cordially commend the work of Prof. Fiske.

Kenelm Chillingly.

KENELM CHILLINGLY: HIS ADVENTURES AND OPINIONS. By Lord LYTTON (Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart). Complete in one volume. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Chicago: W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co.

With reference to this book, it is about sufficient to say that the printing and paper are both good, and its form, 16mo, makes it very convenient to the reader. The lovers of fiction long since came to read everything from the pen of this noted English writer, so lately deceased. Whether the present work can add anything to his long-established reputation as one of the greatest of English novelists it is not necessary to discuss here. Every person of any literary pretensions, who has not found time to read it, will do so at once, and form his own opinion of its merits.

The Rev. Alfred Cookman.

THE LIFE OF THE REV. ALFRED COOKMAN: WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF HIS FATHER. By the Rev. H. B. RIDGAWAY, D. D. New York: Harper & Bros.

This is a most welcome biography of one of the truest Christians and most eminent preachers of our day. His death was a great and irreparable loss, not only to his family, and the Methodist Church, in whose service his life was spent, but to the entire Christian public, and to the nation at large. The sterling character he exhibited, and his marked success as a preacher, are all told by a devoted friend and father in the Church, with an earnestness, and a beauty of style and language, that will commend the recital warmly to all Christian readers. The memory of such men as Cookman is blessed, for it lives to bless all who come after, and to illustrate the power of a well-spent Christian life.

The Holy City.

JERUSALEM, ANCIENT AND MODERN: ITS HISTORY, ANTIQUITIES, ETC., ETC. By the Rev. ISRAEL P. WARREN, D. D. Boston: Elliott, Blakeslee & Noyes.

Every Bible-student, and, in fact, every reader of history, will find this book, of only 60 pages, full of most interesting information. Even the scoffer cannot ignore the existence of Jerusalem, or the facts of its most wonderful histories. The Arch of Titus, now standing on the Via Sacra, near the Coliseum at Rome, with its sculptured records of the fall of Jerusalem and the utensils of the temple; the city itself, standing right where it did in the days of David and Titus; the Mount of Olives, so associated with the ministry of the Savior; the mountains "that stand round about Jerusalem;" the children of Jacob that we meet every day in our streets,—all attest the historical accuracy—may we not say the solemn truths?—of the Bible. Dr. Warren has done a most valuable service to the public in giving us a concise and accurate history of Jerusalem in its glory; of the city in its decay, and of the excavations and discoveries that have been made in and around the "City of David." The plates are good, and the explanations are easily understood. Taken together, we do not see how Dr. Warren could have condensed more valuable information in a narrower space, and at a less cost.

Men, Women, and Things.

OUTLINES OF MEN, WOMEN, AND THINGS. By MARY CLEMMER AMES. New York: Hurd & Houghton. Chicago: W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co.

Mrs. Ames is a protege of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, and does honor to the judgment of the sharp-sighted editor and proprietor of that paper. Her letters as a correspondent from Washington and elsewhere have given her a position among the very first of American female writers. The book is a collection of papers descriptive of men,—Charles Sumner, the Grand-Duke Alexis, Horace Greeley, Edwin Forrest, &c.; of women,—Margaret Fuller Ossoli, Fanny Fern, Lola Montez, &c.; of things,—Arlington in May, Newport in September, Our Kitchens, Caste in Sex, &c., &c.,—all with the spicy wit and acute perceptions of a keen, shrewd woman. It is a good book for a leisure hour.

Punshon.

LECTURES AND SERMONS. By the Rev. WILLIAM MORLEY PUNSHON, LL. D. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. Chicago: W. T. Keene.

This is a work which thinkers and scholars will at once procure; while the style of it is so plain, and its thoughts are so vivid and practical, that all may read it with pleasure and profit. Those who have heard the lectures—and many Chicago readers have heard some of them—will be glad to have them in this permanent form. The subjects are: Daniel in Babylon, Macaulay, John Bunyan, Wesley and His Times, Florence and the Florentines, and the Huguenots. One of the first divines and scholars of the age, as Mr. Punshon confessedly is, the public will be sure of a rich treat in these lectures. The author is so well known to our readers that we deem a critical analysis of the book unnecessary. The sermons will commend themselves strongly to the Christian public.

The Centre of the Earth.

A JOURNEY TO THE CENTRE OF THE EARTH. From the French. With 52 Illustrations. By JULES VERNE. New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros.

This French author seems to be exceedingly prolific. All his books are of the same general character, and all of them are written in an attractive style. Starting with some fiction, generally a voyage, he groups together a great variety of topographical and other facts, especially adapted to attract the attention of youthful readers. In the book before us, Prof. Hardwigg gets hold of an Icelandic volume, in which, on a stray leaf, he finds a Runic memorandum of the descent of an Icelandic philosopher into the crater of Mt. Steffels, and thence to the centre of the earth. The learned Hardwigg at once embarks for Iceland, taking his nephew, the writer, with him. The journey and voyage afford opportunity to describe some of the customs of the Germans and Danes, and the Icelanders come in for a large share of attention. The top of the mountain is at length reached, and down, down they go, and at length sail on the sea at the centre of the earth. This affords an opportunity to describe as in life the gigantic vegetation of the coal and other periods, and the monsters whose fossil remains are imbedded in the rocks. After a thousand escapes, they return to Hamburg, the writer marries his pretty cousin, and Prof. Hardwigg becomes a corresponding member of all the learned societies upon the globe.

We commend the book to our youthful readers for its facts. They will readily learn to regard its fictions as the cord on which the facts are strung.

A Revised Bible.

THE HOLY BIBLE: WITH AN EXPLANATORY AND CRITICAL COMMENTARY, With a Revision of the Translation (A. D. 1611) by the Bishops and Other Clergy of the Anglican Church. Edited by F. C. COOK, Canon of Exeter. Vol. 3: SECOND KINGS—ESTHER. New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros.

A mere mention of this work is about all we deem necessary for church-going readers. As to whether any alterations have been made in the text, and whether for the better or the worse, and what are its different renderings, if any, from the ordinary version, we have no time to inquire. On all these questions, the clergy and Christian scholars will form their own opinions, and doubtless give them to the public.

Horse-Shoeing.

RATIONAL HORSE-SHOEING. By WILDAIR. New York: Wynkoop & Hallenbeck. Presented by Brayton, King & Co., Chicago.

This little book is published to advocate the use of the Goodenough horse-shoe. In regard to any controversy between that and any other shoe, THE TRIBUNE will maintain the strictest neutrality. But that the owners of horses should insist on more knowledge of their business among those who shoe their horses, there cannot be a particle of doubt. On the perfect health of the horse's foot depends his value to his owner, and that can be maintained only by having him properly shod. The book before us contains a condensed account of the wonderful mechanism of a horses foot; and, for this reason, we cordially commend it to the owners, as well as the shoers, of horses.

The City of Brotherly Love.

PHILADELPHIA AND ITS ENVIRONS. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Chicago: W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co.

This is an elaborate history of the principal churches, manufactories, public buildings, and other objects of interest in the staid old City of Brotherly Love. It is elaborately and beautifully illustrated, and will be just the thing for the hundreds of thousands of people who will visit that city during the Centennial anniversary in 1876.

The Organ.

CLARKE'S DOLLAR INSTRUCTOR FOR THE REED ORGAN. Boston and New York: Ditson & Co. Chicago: W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co.

Just the book for those who want instruction on the organ. Let all such take notice, and act accordingly.

The Boston Fire.

HISTORY OF THE GREAT FIRE IN BOSTON, NOV. 9 AND 10, 1872. By Col. R. H. CONWELL. Boston: B. B. Russell.

As the Chicago fire furnished the subject for several books, so that of Boston seems to have been equally prolific. They serve the valuable purpose of giving to posterity a full account of these, and will be much more valuable to the coming ages than to this. Certainly, all correct records of them should be carefully preserved in all public as well as in private libraries. The work before us seems to embrace all needed information, and is well illustrated by maps and pictures.

Hunting in Maine.

LYNX-HUNTING. From Notes by the Author of "Camping-Out." Edited by C. A. STEVENS. Illustrated. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Chicago: W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co.

A book that will interest and please sportsmen. It is not only curious as showing life in the woods of Maine in winter, but the writer gives much scientific information in regard to the wild animals that still live there. It thus contains more than a mere record of the doings of four or five hunters,—some of them exciting, and others exceedingly amusing; and it will have a permanent value, especially to the people of Maine, and to naturalists everywhere.

Periodicals Received.

Ladies' Own Magazine for October; M. C. Bland & Co., Chicago.

Medical Investigator for October; C. S. Halsey, Chicago.

New Church Independent for October; Weller & Metcalf, Chicago.

Our Monthly for October; Alfred Martien, Philadelphia.

Brownson's Quarterly Review for October; F. Pustet, New York.

Milliner and Dressmaker for October; T. B. Collender & Co., Philadelphia; Adolphe Goubaud & Son, London and Paris.

The Pharmacist for October; Chicago College of Pharmacy.

Gem of the West for October; C. Augustus Haviland, Chicago.

Littell's Living Age,—current numbers; Littell & Gay, Boston.

Voice of Masonry for October; John C. W. Bailey, Chicago.

Milwaukee Literary Messenger for October; *Literary Messenger* Company, Milwaukee.

American Naturalist for October; Peabody Academy of Science, Salem, Mass.

North American Review,—October; James R. Osgood & Co., Boston.

Southern Law Review,—October; Frank T. Reid & Co., Nashville, Tenn.

Every Saturday,—current numbers; James R. Osgood & Co., Boston.

Appletons' Journal,—current numbers; D. Appleton & Co., New York.

World of Fashion for October; Louis Devere & Co., London.

Bulletin of the National Association of Wool-Manufacturers,—July—September; edited by John L. Hayes, Boston.

The Galaxy for November; Sheldon & Co., New York.

Demorest's Monthly Magazine for November; W. Jennings Demorest, New York.

Literary Items.

Miss Anna E. Dickinson has written a novel which it is said the Messrs. Osgood hope to get out the present season.

—A new poem, by the author of that somewhat successful philosophical novel in verse, "Olrig Grange," is promised.

—Miss Braddon's next novel will be published early in October, and will be entitled "Lucius Davoren; or, Publicans and Sinners." The new work will appear simultaneously in France, Germany, America, and England.

—Mrs. Stowe will soon issue, through J. B. Ford & Co., a large volume entitled "Women in Sacred History; a Series of Sketches Drawn from Scriptural, Historical, and Legendary Sources," fully illustrated by chromo-lithographs, after paintings by Raphael and other great artists.

—George Macdonald has written a "sacred poem," of which the following stanza is a fair specimen:

No longer fly Thy kite, Lord: draw me home.
Thou pull'st the string through all the distance bleak.
Lord, I am nearing Thee; O Lord! I come;
Thy pulls grow stronger and the wind grows weak.

—Still another new English edition of Dickens is announced, an "Illustrated Library Edition," in sumptuous style, with "all the minor writings it was Mr. Dickens' wish to preserve." A fresh American edition is announced by Hurd & Houghton, a "New Household Edition," in fifty-six volumes, and with 550 illustrations.

—Victor Hugo, during his long and eventful life, has made with his pen several fortunes, and lost them. He is, perhaps, not as rich as Thiers, but he owns, besides his valuable property in Germany, five or six large houses in Paris, and is the principal stockholder in the very lucrative *Rappel* newspaper, besides the heavy copyrights which he still receives on several of his older works.

—The London *Athenæum* did not admire Mr. Hargrave Jennings' new book—"One of the Thirty"—and Mr. Jennings wrote a letter to that journal, in which he says: "Literature, a very clever man has declared, 'has now become a game; in which the booksellers are the Kings; the critics, the knaves; the publisher, the pack; and the poor author, the mere table or thing played upon.'" And in his despondency Mr. Jennings adds, "A target for all! with his 'newness' turned against him." The *Athenæum* adds, "Poor Mr. Jennings!"

—The memorial of the Evangelical Alliance is to be issued under the editorship of Dr. Philip Schaff. Containing all the addresses and speeches that have been delivered at the numerous meetings, it will make an octavo of over 1,000 pages. The publishers will be the Harpers.

—In Herbert Spencer's last scientific article he attempts to write down the art of writing. Here are some specimens:

This faith in lesson-books and readings is one of the superstitions of the age. Even as appliances to intellectual culture, books are greatly overestimated. Something gathered from printed pages is supposed to enter into a course of education; but, if gathered by observation of life and nature, is supposed not thus to enter. Reading is seeing by proxy—is learning indirectly through another man's faculties, instead of directly through one's own faculties; and such is the prevailing bias that the indirect learning is thought preferable to the direct learning, and usurps the name of cultivation!

—Dr. T. Thorell, Professor of Zoology in the University of Upsala, who, though a native of Sweden, has lately published a work in English ("Remarks on Synonyms of European Spiders"), holds the opinion that the English language will eventually become the common scientific language of the world, not only because English "is far more widely diffused over every part of the earth than any other culture-language, and that already two of the greatest nations publish in it the results of their scientific labors, but because English, on account of its simple grammar, and as combining in nearly the same degree Teutonic and Roman elements, is, by most Europeans, more easily acquired than any other language." M. de Candolle, it will be remembered, has given expression to the same opinion.

—H. S. King & Co., London, announce that the following is the order in which the volumes of their "Internal Scientific Series" will be published during the coming season: "Mind and Body, the Theories of Their Relations," by A. Bain, LL. D.; "The Study of Sociology," by Herbert Spencer; "Animal Mechanics; or, Walking, Swimming, and Flying," by Dr. J. Bell Pettigrew, M. D.; "Principles of Mental Physiology, with Their Applications to the Training and Discipline of the Mind, and the Study of Its Morbid Conditions," by W. B. Carpenter, LL. D.; "On the Conservation of Energy," by Prof. Balfour Stewart; "The Animal Machine; or, Aerial and Terrestrial Locomotion," by C. J. Marey.

—Dr. Henry Schliemann, whose remarkable discoveries at Ilion and his proposed book about them we have already mentioned, is now engaged in publishing the book. It is a narrative of his three years' labor, to be accompanied with a quarto atlas, containing 218 photographs, representing more than 3,600 of the more than 100,000 alleged Trojan relics secured by him; containing also six plans constructed by engineers, which will, we suppose, indicate the extent and laying out of the three cities revealed by his digging on the same site. The explorer is next to dig up buried Mycenæ and Olympia in Greece, his discoveries to remain his own during his life, and then to make a Schliemann Museum somewhere in the Magna Græcia, probably Palermo or Napoli.

—Wilkie Collins' visit to this country is to be celebrated by his American publishers, the Harpers, by the issue of a new edition of his works, in library 12mo. A fine steel portrait, by Halpin, will form a frontispiece to the first volume. The house wrote to Mr. Collins some months before his voyage, asking that he should have the most satisfactory photograph he could get taken for this purpose, and that he should himself place this in the hands of the English portrait engraver whose work would best suit him. Mr. Collins returned a photograph with answer that he knew of no English engravers who were now doing satisfactory work of this sort, and that he preferred that the engraving should be made by the engraver of the admirable portrait of Mr. James Harper, one of Halpin's best works. This is a pleasing practical compliment to American engravers.

—In the *St. Paul's* magazine Mr. Richard A. Proctor exposes the pretentious "science" which Charles Reade introduced, for the greater glorification of his hero, in "Foul Play." After pointing out the error of his method of computing longitude, and remarking that "it would have been equally to the purpose to have calculated how many cows' tails would reach the moon," he says: "It is a pity that a novelist should attempt to sketch scientific methods with which he is not familiar. No discredit can attach to any person, not an astronomer, who does not understand the astronomical processes for determining latitude and longitude. But when an attempt is made by a writer of fiction to give an exact description of any technical matter, it is as well to secure correctness by submitting the description to some friend acquainted with the principles of the subject."

—The following, although from the Danbury *News*, is believed not to be a joke: "One day Mrs. Lunt, the author, dined with Thomas Bailey Aldrich, in Cambridge, and during the meal the party fell to conversing on that remarkable incident where a young man became infatuated with the author of certain popular articles signed Zoe, and at last tendered the supposed lady a magnificent bracelet. It then transpired that the beautiful woman of his imagination was a beardless boy. Mrs. Lunt suggested that a very pretty story could be made of the incident, and Mr. Aldrich said he would write it. But the lady said she would write it. Mr. Aldrich admitted that the suggestion was hers but, claimed the story for himself; and much good-natured banter followed. Some time after, Mr. Lunt wrote Mr. Aldrich that his wife had completed her story. Mr. Aldrich wrote back that he had written his. 'But my wife's story is in type,' telegraphed Mr. Lunt. 'So is mine,' answered Mr. Aldrich. And that was the end of the discussion. In the coming month, 'Madamoiselle Olympe Zabriski' appeared in the *Atlantic* from the pen of Mr. Aldrich, and an 'Apple of the Dead Sea' appeared in the *Galaxy* from the pen of Mrs. Lunt."

A SUNDAY LESSON.

One Sabbath morn, my footsteps led me where
The Heaven-aspiring steeple pierced the blue;
The beck'ning bell, with sweet, persuasive voice,
Bade me to enter, and partake the feast
Of heavenly viands which the godly man
Should with free hand dispense. I stepped within.
The pealing organ and concordant choir
Waked with a symphony the vaulted space,
And thrilled my very soul with love for Him
Who was the theme of such melodious tones;
For the well-timed recurrence of a stress,
And periodic cadency and swell
Of sounds harmonious,—which are, alone,
Entitled to the name of music pure,—
Act on the finer senses of the mind,
And elevate the soul ineffably.
My heart was fully open to receive
The tidings glad which He of Nazareth
Did bring—when, lo! the legate of the Lord,
Howling his screed, with swift, percussive fist,
Smote on the rounded velvet of his desk,
And said that man was totally depraved;
And, furthermore, he never did nor could
Do aught to please the Lord; he could not help
Himself; and, if he called not on his God
In such peculiar way as pleased Him well,
He could obtain no favor from On High.
And thus he made the road to Heaven above
So difficult to tread that even he
Who is than fool more wise, must err therein.

Such singular confusion of the Word
Rendered repulsive all the preacher said,
And cast a sorrow where a joy had been;
For "Heaven will help the ones who help themselves"
Is sweetest music to the fainting soul.
I passed from out the portals of that church,
Feeling it was no temple of the Lord,
And that His Word was wrested to conform
To narrow views of narrow-minded men.

H. H. NEWHALL.

HUMOR.

Motto for the Internationalists—The labor we delight in physics Spain.

—The scientific conundrum of the day is: What did Io die of? Iodide of potassium.

—"Have you heard my last song?" asked a music-writer of a gruff critic. "I hope so," was the reply.

—"There!" said Jones, as he wrathfully pushed away the pie which his landlady had just served him, "that stuff isn't fit for a pig to eat, and I ain't going to eat it!"

—Off and on. The man who gets off may get offer, but he can't hope to reach the superlative; while the man who gets on, we are told, may get honor, and, by possibility, honest.

—An Iowa editor wrote: "During the past week we have been visiting the Solons of the country;" and his constant subscribers think that is a funny way to spell "saloons."

—A dry-goods merchant of Hartford was asked how he spent his evenings. His reply was, "At night I store my mind, and during the day I mind my store." He was alive at last accounts.

—At a hotel-table one boarder remarked to his neighbor, "This must be a healthy place for chickens." "Why?" asked the other. "Because I never see any dead ones hereabouts."

—Husband, who has been out West on business, and left his wife some blank checks—"Mary, I find you have considerably overdrawn at the bank." Mary—"Nonsense, John, how can that be? I've two of those blank checks left yet."

—A country editor, writing to a delinquent subscriber requesting him to pay up his back dues, concluded with, "If you pay up, you will oblige me; if you won't, I'll oblige you."

—A man in blouse—scene Paris, of course—presents a bottle of perfume to his beloved, saying: "When you smell this you will regret that your Creator did not make you all nose."

—Though Shakspeare positively doth affirm it,
And to dispute it may not be discreet,
Yet I cannot believe that which we call flour
By any other name would smell as wheat.

—Catching a little Tartar—"So you don't care about donkey-riding, Miss. And why?" "Oh, I've got a pony, and one doesn't care about donkeys after that, you know!" "Has a pony got more legs than a donkey, then?" Missy (who don't like to be chaffed)—"Yes; exactly twice as many as *some* donkeys that I know of."

—The Pioche *Record* says: "We have many beautiful meteors these autumn nights. One evening a tender swain said to his 'sweetness': 'Some of these falling stars seem to leave behind them a bright path, as if they were celestial messengers flying earthward, the dust of heaven falling from their feet, and making a track of light behind.' To which the maid replied: 'They allers makes me think about the circus man that swallowed fire.'"

—Not much danger as yet!—Squire's lady: "And how has your brother Jack been behaving lately, Sally?" "Thank'ee, my lady, ee haint bin no wuss; ee are read the good book as you sent 'im, and bin twice to Sunday-school, and it don't seem to have done him no particular 'arm at present."—*London Fun.*

—Jones dropped in at a closed bar the other day and purchased a glass of his favorite beverage. As he munched the customary clove, he observed that the bar-tender had returned him short change. "Well," said the gentleman of the shirt front and diamond pin, "we'll owe it to you." "But what kind of security can you give me?" asked the wary Jones. "Supposing you take a lean on the bar," was the reply.

—A Woodward avenue business-man found a counterfeit 50-cent scrip among his currency the other day, and he put it in his vest, and that afternoon gave it to a little girl begging on the streets. When he came back from tea, he found the same piece of scrip in the drawer again, and, questioning his clerk, he learned that a little girl had brought it in, bought a stick of gum, and gone away with 49 cents good money. That bank has suspended on currency payments to beggars.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—The British scientists, lately in session at Bradford, appear to have made light of Mosaic chronology. Mr. Pengelly, who is the official geologist of the Government for exploring Kent's Cavern and other bone-caves of Devonshire, brought forward his annual crop of extinct animal and human remains, showing the vast antiquity of man on the planet, and in the course of it related that some ladies had visited Kent's Cavern under his guidance. One of them naively asked if the remains did not prove that man must have lived on the earth a very long time—six thousand years, at least. "A great deal longer than that," replied the geologist. "Ah!" said the lady, "but the Bible says man was created six thousand years ago, and it's wicked to add any more." "Wicked, no doubt," replied Pengelly; "but you may add a great many ciphers to that six thousand, and still it will not be *naughty* enough."

—A man is so much more polite in church. He is on dress-parade, as it were. Nobody was surprised to see that young man last Sunday dive suddenly into the bottom of the pew to pick up her parasol. While he was at the bottom he saw the embroidered edge of her pocket-handkerchief sticking from under the edge of her dress. He commenced tugging at it, when there was a fierce scuffle, and a little hand darted down. He came up without it. There were two red faces in the sanctuary, to which the calm of the blessed Sabbath seemed to bring no relief. But he was a young man that meant well.—*Staunton (Va.) Vindicator.*

...se, and that he should himself ... hands of the English portrait ... work would best suit him. Mr. ... a photograph with answer that ... English engravers who were now ... work of this sort, and that he ... engraving should be made by ... of the admirable portrait of Mr. ... er, one of Halpin's best works. This ... practical compliment to American ...

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A SUNDAY LESSON.

... morn, my footsteps led me where
... aspiring steeple pierced the blue;
... bell, with sweet, persuasive voice,
... enter, and partake the feast
... viands which the godly man
... free hand dispense. I stepped within,
... organ and concordant choir
... a symphony the vaulted space,
... my very soul with love for Him
... theme of such melodious tones;
... timed recurrence of a stress,
... cadency and swell
... harmonious,—which are, alone,
... the name of music pure,—
... inner senses of the mind,
... the soul ineffably.
... fully open to receive
... glad which He of Nazareth
... when, lo! the legate of the Lord,
... screed, with swift, percussive fist,
... rounded velvet of his desk,
... man was totally depraved;
... more, he never did nor could
... please the Lord; he could not help
... if he called not on his God
... way as pleased Him well,
... no favor from On High.
... made the road to Heaven above
... to tread that even he
... feel more wise, must err therein.
...gular confusion of the Word
...pulsive all the preacher said,
... sorrow where a joy had been;
... will help the ones who help them-
... music to the fainting soul,
... out the portals of that church,
... no temple of the Lord,
... Word was wrested to conform
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H. H. NEWHALL.

HUMOR.

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... Shakespeare positively doth affirm it,
... dispute it may not be discreet,
... not believe that which we call flour
... other name would smell as wheat.

... a little Tartar—"So you don't care ... key-riding, Miss. And why?" "Oh, ... pony, and one doesn't care about don... that, you know!" "Has a pony got ... than a donkey, then?" Missy (who ... be chaffed)—"Yes; exactly *twice* as ... donkeys that I know of."

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PERU.

Two Fearful Coolie Tragedies—Apprehended Chinese Revolt.

Banditti in the Outskirts of Lima and Callao.

Wonderful Vegetation—National Races—Singular Names of Horses.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LIMA, Peru, September, 1873.

I have often written you of

THE COOLIE LABOR

on the various sugar-estates and plantations up and down the coast, and of the cruel way in which the Coolies are treated. You may have seen a mention of the tragedy on the San Pedro, 8 miles from Callao; and, as no particulars of the affair have been given, I thought I would write them to you, that you might see for yourself what a grave mistake the Peruvians (and the California planters as well) are making in dealing with this Chinese element in so severe a manner, and in exciting the smouldering hate of the Malays and Coolies. Many a planter has told me that he lived in such fear of these treacherous Coolies that he dared not sleep on his plantation at night without a double guard. And they cannot, perhaps, blame these poor wretches, since they are kidnapped and betrayed on board the Peruvian trading-vessels, confined in poor quarters, half-starved, and beaten, and then, on landing, driven like sheep out to a plantation, worked worse than slaves, and treated with gross injustice.

The plantation of San Pedro is one of the largest on the coast, and I have often ridden out on horseback to enjoy its hospitalities. A Chinaman waiter at the table committed some blunder, and was struck across the mouth by his master, so as to bring blood. This a Coolie never forgets. At night, armed with a common bread-knife, our Coolie penetrated to the inner bed-chamber, where slept the family, and

MURDERED SEVEN PERSONS!

cut the throats of the entire family: the master who had struck him, his master's wife, her aged mother, and four defenseless little children! In the morning they were found weltering in their blood, and the public indignation reached almost as great a height in Lima and Callao as when the infuriated Cholo populace stabbed the murderer of Balta, their late President, and in cups, and hands hollowed out, drank his blood. Nothing would quiet the fury of the people, and the Coolie was taken to a public plaza (or square), tied to an iron post with iron chains, saturated with oil, and

BURNED ALIVE

at his iron pillar. This was done in open day, in full view of the entire populace not only, but before as many of the Coolies of the adjoining sugar-estate as could be driven or induced to attend. The same day, at an adjoining olive-plantation, the major-domo (or steward) was murdered by a Coolie for having his throat cut at a beating he had ordered given to the Coolie, his servant. This Coolie was also taken, saturated with turpentine, and burned alive, fastened to an iron stake; and, at the time of the steamer's leaving, the whole Coolie tribe are up in

ALMOST OPEN REBELLION.

It is considered decidedly dangerous to ride out to these plantations just at the present time, and our delightful morning-rides are greatly curtailed in consequence. The Coolies are dreadfully enraged and excited, and it is feared that they will rise in open revolt. They might massacre every white person, for there are so many thousands of them at work on the estates that, if they should rise, they would carry everything before them. An armed force from Lima has gone down to the plantation of San Pedro, but the trouble is by no means over.

These Coolies make splendid servants, if kindly and humanely treated, and are not used to firearms. They can be instantly subdued by the sight of firearms, but they are deep and treacherous, and, if aroused, their weapons are always razors and knives, ground to a fearful sharpness. I am sure I would not choose the position of either master or overseer on one of these estates, although the Coolies become very tractable and attached to some of their owners. But the danger from an uprising of these people seems at present to be threatening.

We are tormented just now in the outskirts of Lima and Callao by

BANDS OF ROBBERS AND BRIGANDS,

who stop people and take from them their valuables. This is done in broad day. They come, in companies of ten or twelve, on horseback, to some corner-grocery or liquor-store (called pulperia) in the suburbs, and, entering suddenly, overpower the proprietors, help themselves to whatever they may choose, break open the money-drawers, and, in several instances, compel the store-keeper to give over all the money he may have saved. In one instance they found a padre, or priest, just coming from his church. They surrounded and carried him into his own house, next door, and compelled him to give up all his own, and the church's funds as well, 6,000 soles he had hidden in a bag. They work so in concert, and so quickly, that, before the poor, sleepy celadore (policeman) has arrived on the spot, they have mounted and are away. All the celadores carry a loaded gun instead of a club, and they have received official orders to fire upon these bands of marauders wherever they may come upon them. This may have the effect of breaking up the gangs, as they will bluster and terrify with drawn swords, but are afraid of guns and pistols. The main drive between Callao and Lima has been infested with them, so that the ladies and children no longer dare drive out on the Lima road for pleasure.

SOME AMUSING INCIDENTS

are related about their exploits. In one instance, they tied an old Peruvian duenna to her easy-chair, and wedged a comota (sweet potato) between her teeth, daring her to take it out or make any outcry, and, while one stood over her with a drawn sword, the rest, in broad daylight, were counting over the little hoard of soles she had tied up in an old stocking. And all this with doors and windows open, people constantly passing, some of the robbers actually singing, and one standing in his shirt-sleeves in the front door, bare of head and smoking, while another stood before the old dame to obstruct the view of any one looking in upon her. The neighbors thought she had some company, and so naturally did the robbers carry out the plan that they escaped with the plunder. The fact is, the celadores, or police, are perfect cowards, and dare not attack or arrest one of these brigands. Some of the people declare that these robbers and celadores are in league. I understand President Pardo is taking very active measures to break up these gangs of brigands.

In speaking of the wonderful fertility of the soil in Peru, I have never spoken of a little plant, or leaf, they have here, which I never met with in any other place or country. I do not know the botanical name, and I hope that some botanist or savant can give me the name and species. The natives take a simple pale-green leaf, something like a fern, and pin it to the wall with a common pin stuck through it,—just pin it on to the plain adobe wall. Sometimes they fasten it up with a tack. The leaf itself is not so large as a geranium-leaf. Incredible as it may seem, from this leaf will spread out tiny tendrils and shoots, and delicate leaves will form, and will spread, and run, and cover

THE WHOLE WALL.

I had one in my own side-yard, or corral, that covered the entire side of the wall, and it grew from one small leaf, pinned on to the adobe to hold it in place. It becomes a thrifty running vine. I would not believe it possible but that I have seen it repeatedly and successfully tried. In the poorer houses, the natives plant a common comota (or sweet potato) in part of a glass of water, changing the water weekly, and leaving at least half the potato above the water. This glass is then placed in a corner of the room, behind a table-leg or a chair, on the floor, and near the wall. In a fortnight, a beautifully green vine shoots from the top of the potato, and runs at will all over the wall, curling its long green tendrils around picture-frames, over curtain-cornices, anywhere you may choose to train it, and often covering and embowering a whole window,—for the windows need never be closed for storm or rain. Yet I have repeatedly sent the same kind of potato to my friends in New York and at the West, and, in spite of all my directions and their attentions, the vine would never grow and the plant never flourish. I presume it requires other soil and temperature. But this is the country for flowers. Flowers bloom here perpetually, and in great abundance.

THE GREAT NATIONAL RACES

in Lima came off on the 8th inst. They were, as usual, largely attended. The race-track is in close proximity to Callao, and the convenience afforded by all trains stopping thereat caused an immense attendance. And added to this was the fact that the 8th inst. was one of those innumerable feast-days peculiar to Peru, on which people are bound to enjoy themselves, and be idle, if not religious. This fact, no doubt, contributed to make up the largest gathering ever witnessed at the Lima races. The Grand Stand—which is an admirable construction—was literally filled with the beauty and fashion of both cities, and carriages were packed in in large numbers, filled also with some of Peru's most beautiful ladies. Of all the singular names that are given to horses, I think the Peruvians excel in that line. One of the horses, in jumping a hurdle, fell and broke a leg. He was a very valuable (Chili) horse, and his name was "Siete Vacas,"—literally, Seven Cows. Is it any wonder that he broke his leg with such a name? Another was called "El Cid," The Cid; and still another—a real Irish racer, imported, jockey-boy and all, from England—was named "Guayanaso,"—Turkey-Buzzard. They never trot, at the races in Peru; they run horses, with imported jockeys in full Derby costumes. Another splendid racer was named "Hesus,"—literally Jesus, the J being pronounced H in Spanish.

WALDA.

A VISIONARY HOUSEKEEPER.

Amateur Fire-Building—Co-operative Laundries.

Now, Karl,—sometimes we call him Don Carlos, and sometimes Don, for short,—the ruler and head of our family, is as tractable and easily managed, I suppose, as most men; but there are times and occasions when he is——well, impracticable, not to say inefficient.

I remember, I'm sure, of his telling me, in the early days of our first acquaintance, that he was a farmer's son, and had been brought up to know what labor meant. He had split cords and cords of wood, laid miles of stone-wall, and thought it a good joke to milk fifteen or twenty cows before breakfast. I remember it seemed to me that it would be very easy to live with any man who could turn off such prodigies of work. And not the least pleasant circumstance about it was, that it had left no trace on him. He didn't look as if he had done all these things. That was a long time ago. That a person may effectually "let bygones be bygones," I have a realizing sense of at the present time. For, one day since the cool weather commenced, I invited him to

CHOP A FEW KINDLINGS,

and the amount of time I used up in persuading him that he ought to do it, and the amount he consumed in doing it, was something fearful to contemplate when we consider that "Time is money."

It was Sunday. Our friend, the Cynic, dropped in after morning-service to dine with us. For even a Cynic likes to dine out, if only for the sake of abusing some one or something. After dinner we adjourned to the library. But, instead of settling into our favorite seat for our usual cosy talk, each one commenced an uneasy perambulation, according to his or her fancy. No one said anything. Furtive glances were directed toward me, as if *I* were the author of this unpleasantness. Involuntary shiverings seized us all. La Belle Helene thought she would bring her shawl, as it seemed a trifle chilly. Now, with the guile of woman, although I well knew, from the appearance of things, that the servant had neglected to lay a fire on this particular morning, I took off the blower as if to make a cursory examination before lighting up. I replaced it hurriedly with a groan, intended to carry to the listeners a sufficient amount of surprise, indignation, and regret. The Don took one more turn around the room, and stood gloomily before the fire-place.

"NO FIRE, EH?"

he grunted. "No," I replied with much suavity, "but it's all nice and clean, ready for one, if anybody would bring up a little kindling and coal." "Ah, yes! I see! The chimney is there," responded this unfeeling being as he continued his walk. Just then I heard the register click as some one opened it; and, turning round, beheld our Cynic with outspread hands trying to detect some latent heat from that source. A cold wind caused him to close it quickly. "Are you cold?" I asked with some asperity; for this proceeding was a blow to my housewifely pride. "Oh, no! not in the least." "Well, what made you look for a fire, then?" "Mere curiosity," he said. "I only wondered if there was one." Karl took a seat, and, with determination on his brow, said to me, "You had best order Ann to lay a fire in the grate. We shall all freeze to death here." "Ann!" I ejaculated. "Why, she has gone! This is her Sunday out!" "Well, then, you might as well have Bridget start a furnace-fire. It's cold enough anyway for a fire in the furnace," he added, reflectively. "But," I objected, "she is hurrying to get her dishes done in order to go out, and I wouldn't like to ask her." "But it would only take her a few minutes to throw in the kindling and coal. Besides, she has been out once to-day, hasn't she?" "Yes," I answered with the air of patience and forbearance that one assumes toward a refractory child; "but you know she goes out twice every Sunday; once to morning-church, and after dinner until 10 o'clock. Besides, there is no kindling split, and, if there is a fire made, I expect

YOU WILL HAVE TO MAKE IT."

I confess to feeling an inward quaking as I reached this ultimatum. Not even the recollection of all the cords of wood he had split afforded me the slightest foundation for believing that the misanthropic look which now dawned on his countenance betokened a willingness on his part to renew any part of his former experiences. Now, to be sure, the Don, incased in a velvet smoking-jacket and embroidered slippers, didn't exactly look like a being to be dispatched on such an errand. But the necessity was dire. I pressed the point with vigor, and at last he departed on his mission,—not exactly with fervor, or, indeed, a becoming amount of celerity. At the end of three-quarters of an hour, he appeared with the required materials; also, a cut in the face from a flying splinter, a disarranged neck-tie, and a large coal-smudge on one slipper. It seemed to me the part of wisdom not to make any audible comments on these phenomena, but to accelerate in every way the completion of the task. Soon, under the benign influence of a bright fire, conversation became not only a possibility, but a pleasant fact.

"Now," said the Don, turning to me, and pausing in the operation of toasting his right foot, having already thoroughly performed that operation for the left, "do tell us the reason—the *real* reason, I mean—why you wouldn't let Bridget build that fire." "Oh, don't!" pleaded our dinner-guest, with an affectation of tearful entreaty in his voice. "Don't ask a woman to give a reason! Don't you know by this time that the creatures are so constituted they can't reason?" "Yes, I know, of course! But I like sometimes to drive them to the wall to see what they will say. Out of curiosity I would like to hear what she will say."

I was seized with a sudden and unaccountable desire to speak the truth, and retorted with some spite: "The fact is, that, to-morrow being washing-day, I didn't

DARE ASK ANY EXTRA DUTY

to be performed to-day. Any other day in the week, it would have been different. I have yet to see the woman who dares voluntarily to offend the laundry-maid and cook on the eve of a 'big wash.' And," continued I, waxing warm with my subject, "it's a shame that the American people—a nation of inventors—should endure tamely, year after year, such a system of housekeeping as ours is; arranged I should say, to be so wearing on each individual housekeeper that every man stands a chance of having two wives, and every woman with any social demands upon her at all, of dying young." "'Whom the gods love,' you know, etc.," interrupted the Cynic. "It takes until the middle of the week to finish the ironing. And there is only one day, then, left in it, in which you can with any comfort ask your friends to dine." "Glad of it!" observed the Don. "Dinner-parties are expensive these panicky times."

"And," I proceeded, with growing indignation, "all the cleaning, cooking, mending, and visiting are crowded into so short a space of time that, by Saturday night, both mistress and servants feel as if they had been running a race with Time, and had suffered an inglorious defeat." "Well," said our neighbor from over the way, who had entered at the beginning of this talk, "this state of things has existed ever since I can remember. Now, what do you propose to do to reform it? It is easy enough to complain; but what is the remedy, and who will find it?"

"It has been found already," I answered. "Who will apply it? is the question.

CO-OPERATIVE LAUNDRIES

is the grand remedy for overworked housekeepers, if we could only induce people to use it. I would like to make the trial, if we could prevail upon a sufficient number of our neighbors to join with us in furnishing a laundry-room and dividing the expense. I know it would prove a great success."

Now, our neighbor is a very enterprising man, and fully endowed with the progressive spirit of the age. He seized this idea with such fervor, I was induced to believe that my pet plan was about to be put into execution. "Why," he said, with what sounded to me delightful generosity, "if my new barn was finished, you could have plenty of room there to make the trial, and I feel certain we could induce at least twelve families to join us, and perhaps more."

Then we counted up the cost of the necessary machinery, the wages of laundresses (or Heathen Chinee), soap, starch, bluing, &c., and found that the

COST WAS SUFFICIENTLY LOW

to enable us all to avail ourselves of so great a blessing. Then we mused awhile. Our Cynic suggested that the present plan might be the best one; "for," queried he, with suspicion and detraction in his voice, "What would you women do with all the extra time you would then have?" "Oh! a million of things I don't dare even to think of now," I answered, with enthusiasm. "I would in the first place——" "There! that is enough! I don't want to hear any more! Couldn't stand it! Thank Heaven! I'm not a married man," said he, buttoning his coat and walking away.

Our neighbor, thinking also to pass out, already had his hand on the knob of the open door, when I asked, "And when will your new barn be done?" With good-humored nonchalance, he answered, "Oh! I can't tell. Perhaps I shan't build any at all."

And he shut the door.

DORSEY.

NELATON.

Anecdotes of the Great French Doctor.

The Paris correspondent of a medical journal gives a pleasant reminiscence of the celebrated Dr. Nelaton, physician to the late Emperor, whose death was recently announced by cable:

"As I passed into the hall I heard groans, evidently of a child in great pain, the door leading to the sick ward was ajar, and I heard the voice of a man talking earnestly with a little sufferer. There was something very affecting in the imploring tones of the child's voice and the tender and sympathizing replies of the physician, and it seemed to me not wrong to witness unseen through the crack of the half-open door the scene that was passing within. On a narrow pallet near the window lay a fine boy, 9 or 10 years old, dying of cancer developing itself between the eyes and behind the nose. It had not shown itself externally, but had destroyed the sight, and was attended by excruciating suffering. By his side sat a stately white-haired man holding with one hand the two of the little patient, while with the other he caressingly smoothed his hair. The child told the story of his pain, *Ah, je souffre tant!* ('O! I suffer so much'), to which the old man listened patiently, promising to devise some relief. Then he rose to leave, but first bent over the boy, and, with tears dropping from his eyes, kissed his forehead as lovingly as a mother. The white-haired man was the world-renowned Nelaton."

The Paris correspondent of the New York *Times* narrates the following:

"In 1865 the young Prince Imperial took a fancy, in the riding-school, to drive his pony close along the wall, and seemed to take so much pleasure in it that all remonstrance about its danger was in vain. At last the pony went so close that the Prince had his leg severely bruised. His father had been informed of this habit, and had ordered him to discontinue it, and hence the Prince was afraid to confess that he was hurt. He bore up bravely for a day or two, although in great pain, but at length limped so much that attention was called to it, and he confessed. A few hours later he was confined to his bed. Nelaton was sent for, and stated that an abscess had been formed which must be opened. He prepared for the operation. The Emperor was in the chamber in a nervous fever, now walking up and down the room, stroking his mustache, then going to the window to beat a tattoo upon it with his fingers. His anxiety could be calmed for a moment only, and then he would rush to his son, pet him, embrace him, and lavish upon him his strong affection. As the doctor prepared to make the puncture, Napoleon caught his hand and shuddered as if the bistouri had been plunged into his own body. Nelaton pushed him brusquely away, and he went to the window again, but was immediately called back by a cry. Seeing that nothing but blood came from the wound, the emperor began to abuse the surgeon, and for a moment used some very strong language. 'I did not go deep enough,' said Nelaton, calmly, and he again prepared his knife. Once more the Emperor caught his hand. 'You prevent me from doing my duty, Sire,' said Nelaton, severely, once more pushing the Emperor's hand aside, and in an instant plunged the bistouri into the abscess. A stream of pus flowed from the wound, and with a gasp as of intense pain the Emperor seized the surgeon's arms. 'There is yet something to be done,' said Nelaton, tearing himself loose, and not very gently, and with a stroke of the knife he laid [illegible] the young Prince's thigh. The Emperor's eyes flashed with rage, and he [illegible] as if ready to strike the surgeon dead at his feet, when the latter pointed to the pus, which was then flowing freely. Napoleon melted in a moment before this evidence, and, crying like a child, he warmly embraced the surgeon. The Prince was saved, and Nelaton was adored by the Court."

IN MEMORIAM.

PROF. S. G. LYON, DIED SEPT. 23, 1873.

The flowers we laid upon thy grave
May wither in a day;
But, fresh and green, thy memory
Within our hearts shall stay,—

The memory of a noble face
Which bore a record fair
Of earnest thought and patient toil;
And kindness, too, was there.

Oh! if the Heavens show God's power,
And all our own fair earth,
May not the work which thou hast done
Show something of thy worth?

How many hearts will grieve to hear
That one from earth hath gone
Who, in the light of wisdom's way,
So kindly led them on.

How many lives will keep alway
The traces of thy power;
And grateful hearts will speak thy praise
Until life's latest hour.

Gone are the shadows which disease
Cast o'er thy noble soul,
For Christ, whose name thy lips confessed,
Hath touched and made thee whole.

Oh, friend! thy work was nobly done;
Thy rest hath come to thee,
And from the clouds of earthly life
Thou art forever free.

M. H. ROWLAND.

Pie-Biting in New York.

From the New York Sun.

In the southwest corner of the Post-Office there is partitioned off a triangular space of not more than ten feet square. Two of its sides are the brick walls, and the third is a counter. More pies are eaten off that counter than from any other in New York. Pie pyramids lift their heads high above it, and behind the shelving presents a background of solid pie. Such a scene of harmony and indigestion exists nowhere else. This place is almost exclusively patronized by boys from the brokers' offices of Wall street and its speculative tributaries. At noon yesterday there was the usual crowd of them at the pie-stand. They were dapper, well-dressed youths, all over vim and hurry. They bounced in, seized pieces of pie, paid for them, and were out again in a jiffy, eating as they went. A few only stood at the counter and ate their lunches, adding to the quarter of pie, in some cases, a glass of milk or a 5 cent cigar. Pies—mince, apple, lemon, custard, peach, and some whose contents bore an air of impenetrable mystery—were passing outward over the counter as fast as two men could handle them and the pay. Among the patrons was a sharp-eyed boy of 12 or 14. He had just put a bundle of letters in the drop, and pushed his way hurriedly through the crowd to the counter.

"Mince," he said.

His eyes looked hungry and his mouth watery. A piece was cut from a mince pie and pushed toward him. He grabbed it and brought it quickly to his lips. Then he put it down. Taste had conquered impatience. He wanted sugar on his. A sweet shower fell from a big pepper-box on the segment of crust-inclosed meat, apple, and much etc. Again he raised the pie to his mouth with one hand, and laid two three-cent postage stamps on the counter with the other. His mouth swung open and, the geometrical pole of the savory quadrant entered it.

"Stop," said the salesman.

The pie was saved, but it had run a dreadful risk.

"We don't take those any more," and the stamps were shoved back to him.

With a lingering look at the pie which he had so nearly tasted, the boy took the stamps and departed.

"Postmaster James has ordered us not to take any more stamps for pie," was the man's explanation to a customer. "It had got so that about all the brokers' boys bought their pie every day with postage stamps. They came to the office to post letters, you see, and would bring a couple of extra stamps to buy their lunch with. Some of them would eat five or six 3-cent stamps' worth at a time. They got to running the thing so strong that their bosses dropped on 'em, and went to the Postmaster about it. So he has ordered us not to take any more, and the boys who can't raise the money are shut off on their pie."

THE SIOUX.

An Indian Nation Numbering Nearly Forty Thousand Souls.

The Various Bands, and Their Reservations—Characteristics of the Tribe.

Their Hostile Operations This Year—A Thorough Chastisement Deserved.

The Story of Lone Wolf's Death.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SWEETWATER RIVER, Wyo. Ter., Sept. 26, 1873.

There seems to be a prospect that the Sioux Indians are to be chastised for their frequent and cruel attacks upon the white people during the past year, and a few words respecting them may not be without interest. In their own dialect, these Indians call themselves

DAKOTAS.

They are by far the most powerful and numerous tribe on the American Continent, and are divided into several bands. For centuries past they have lorded it over the whole of the northwestern portion of the United States, lying near the head-waters of the Mississippi River, and along a great portion of the Missouri. They have been, and are, the lords of the Plains, and every man and animal that has passed through their country for ages past has done so only with their permission. They are brave, hardy, and warlike, and able to bring into the field such numbers of men as to overawe their weaker neighbors, and keep them in the proper degree of subjection.

In general terms, all Sioux Indians living north and east of the Missouri River are Santee Sioux, while those living south and west of that stream are Teton Sioux. Of late years, however, these names have got greatly mixed up.

This tribe is divided into several bands, named respectively: Sisseton, Warpeton, Cuthead, Bruté, Ogallala or Red Cloud's, Minneconjou, Yanctonai, Yankton, Uncpapa, Two Kettle, Sans Arc, Blackfeet; and Santees proper. It must not be understood from this that all of these bands are clearly and fully defined. The Indians have a way of mixing themselves up from time to time, so that it is utterly out of the question for a white man to make out much in regard to them. When any depredation of a peculiarly-aggravated character is committed, the Indians help one another, and endeavor to make it appear that they themselves are unable to find the criminals, on account of the number of different bands. These bands occupy an immense extent of country, and are able, upon occasion, to bring into the field more than

THREE THOUSAND WARRIORS,

well armed and mounted. The Sioux Nation, as a whole, numbers more than 39,000 souls,—a formidable nation of savages truly!

For years past they have dictated their own terms to both white and red men, and have declared their intention to continue such a course in the future. The members of this tribe are personally brave, and all men are trained soldiers and hunters. They make no concealment of their supposed ability to whip the people of the United States whenever and wherever they are so minded, and point to the various battles in which they have beaten the whites in proof of this assertion. The arrogance of these knobby-nosed miscreants is almost beyond belief, and they strut about in their greasy buffalo-robes and blankets as odorous and oleaginous as a walrus at a picnic.

The Sioux have been pampered [illegible] of them but an [illegible] and nothing will [illegible]

DEFEAT AND HUMILIATION.

[illegible] OVERWHELMING [illegible] of horses, the very best kind [illegible]. They [illegible], and a full supply of ammunition. They consider it a great feat to kill a small number of soldiers; but the crowning glory of their lives is to kill a few aged and helpless women. After having butchered some whites, or their red neighbors, they glorify themselves for many days, holding the scalps of white women up to all kinds of mockery and derision, and painting themselves up until they look like the veriest fiends on earth, which in truth they are.

It will be no joke to conquer the Sioux, but, whatever may be the cost, it will have to be done, and the sooner the better.

THE YANKTONS,

numbering about 2,000, are located in the extreme southern part of Dakota Territory, on the east side of the Missouri River, about 50 miles from the Town of Yankton, upon a reservation of 400,000 acres. This reservation is nearly all rolling prairie, set apart for them by the treaty of 1858, of the tract then ceded by them to the United States. They have not been much inclined to work, and, although there is good land within their reservation, are poor,—having still to be subsisted in a great measure by the Government.

THE SISSETON AND WARPETON

bands have two reservations,—one at Lake Traverse, Dakota, containing 1,241,000 acres, where there are 1,500 Indians. The other is near Devil's Lake, Dakota, where there are over 700 Indians, including the Cutheads. These Indians lived in Minnesota at the time of the frightful massacres in that State, and murdered many white people in cold blood. A more savage race of beings cannot be found on earth, and they only await a favorable opportunity again to imbrue their hands in the blood of the whites, with ten times more malignity than before. The ferocity of these creatures toward the people of Minnesota almost exceeds belief.

OTHER BANDS.

The Uncpapa, Blackfeet, Yanktonai, Sans Arc, Brulé, Two-Kettle, Minneconjou, and Ogallala bands are located at five different Agencies, viz: The Upper Missouri, or Crow Creek Agency, on the east side of the Missouri; Grand River Agency, at the mouth of the Grand River; the Cheyenne River Agency, at the mouth of the Cheyenne River; the Whetstone Agency (so called from its former location at the junction of the Whetstone with the Missouri River), on the White River, about 225 miles west of the Missouri; and the Red Cloud Agency, in Nebraska. The Indians at the Agencies number, in the aggregate, over 22,000. They have a reservation set apart for them by the treaty of 1868, containing about 25,000,000 acres, lying west of the Missouri River, and north of Nebraska. For years these Indians have been hostile. They are doing everything in their power to prevent the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and their operations the past summer have been but a forerunner of what they intend to do in future. A few of the Indians at each of the Agencies on the Missouri have shown a disposition to engage in agriculture; but by far the greater part of them remain "breech-clout" Indians, disinclined to labor for a living, and accepting subsistence from the Government as the natural and proper consideration for the favor done the Government by their consenting to remain at the Agencies assigned them. If they have any suspicion that this thing cannot last forever, and that they will soon have to work or starve, the great majority do not allow themselves to be influenced by it, but seem determined to put off the evil day as far as possible. The present cost—according to the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs—of supporting these 25,000 Indians does not fall much short of $1,500,000 per annum. This is truly a fine showing for a tribe of Indians who let no opportunity slip to murder white men, women, and children!

For several years past the Sioux have been laying in an ample supply of arms and ammunition, for the purpose of commencing a war upon the people of the United States; and late atrocities committed by them would seem to indicate that they are now, not only ready, but anxious,

TO HAVE THE WAR COMMENCE.

Their barbarous murder of white women in the Wind River Valley; their running off stock and stripping settlers on the Shoshones Reservation; their butchery of the Pawnees; their capture of a section-house on the Union Pacific Railroad; their murder of men connected with the survey of the Northern Pacific Railroad; and their attack upon Gen. Custer's command,—all go to show that they have no desire to maintain longer their (so-called) peaceful relations with the whites. They have had enough of this humdrum kind of existence, and now pant for the excitements of the war-path. All of the atrocities here mentioned were committed during the past summer.

The Sioux are an exceedingly coarse-featured race of people,—their faces looking as if they were made out of a lot of refuse pieces of condemned bacon. They are

VERY FILTHY,

too; and I recollect, years ago, having to eat at a Sioux lodge, near White Bear Lake, in Minnesota, where an old squaw cooked some fish for our party. The fish were neither scaled nor eviscerated, and, when the old hag poured the contents of her kettle out on a large wooden platter, I never smelled a more loathsome compound. We did the best we could toward eating it; but it would not go down, and we were, perforce, obliged to go to our mosquito-infested sleeping-place, hungry, cross, and unhappy, and wishing all the Sioux squaws in the world were safely moored beneath the waters of the Stygian Lake. I could not at that time conceive how human beings could become so filthy, but I know more about Indians than I did then; and, if there is a cleanly thought or action among them, I certainly do not know when or where it manifests itself.

A favorite hunting-ground of the Sioux is up along the banks of Powder River, which stream is called, in their language, Chakadee Wakpa. They also like the beautiful country near Big Horn River, and the lands to the south, where they find immense herds of buffalo. They sometimes swarm near Heart River, which is known, in their language, as Tachanta Wakpa; and just below the mouth of this stream, on the eastern side of the Missouri River, is the present terminus of the

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

This road has always been a thorn in the side of the Sioux, and many of them have sworn by the ashes of their fathers that it shall not be built. They say this road will destroy their land, and the engines will sing the death-knell of their people. The Great Spirit is angry with them for allowing the road to be started west of the Mississippi River, and the shades of the dead of their deserted grave-yards watch at night in the hollow caves of the mountains, where they wail over the degeneracy of their children, who are about to be overcome by the white men. The sun goes down in blood; the storm-clouds gather in the Spirit-Land; and the children of the nation—if any are left—will become pigmies, or not-a-wit-se, who will have no dwellings except in the branches of thorn-bushes.

It is impossible to tell how long the Sioux have had possession of the country which is now occupied by them. They were found on the grounds which they now hold when the French discovered them, and were known as

NAUDOWISSES.

As they required new lands, they made war upon the neighboring tribes, and carried their conquests far to the south and west. They always have had able leaders, some of whom in war would rank as Generals of the first order, and this, no doubt, is the secret of their success. They are a stolid race of men, and only seem to get thoroughly waked up when murdering or robbing. Their cruelty to the prisoners taken by them knows no bounds. When found, they were a powerful nation of Indians, and have held that power until the present day. At times they have pretended to be friendly with the whites, but this was only to get some great advantage over their Indian enemies. In diplomacy they are fully equal to the whites; and, in almost every instance where they have made treaties, have retained a decided advantage to themselves. In peace and war they are cunning, revengeful, and sneaking, and little or no dependence can be placed in what they say. They are a lazy race of mortals, to whom has been given some of the fairest lands belonging to the Government.

As winter approaches, these Indians become very friendly to the whites, as they wish to get as much out of them as they possibly can, in the way of food and ammunition; but, when spring-time returns,

THEY COMMENCE DEPREDATIONS,

which last until the grass begins to die on the prairies, and there is no longer anything left for their horses to eat. In the summer it is easy for them to hide their women and children in the mountains, where there is no difficulty about getting enough for them to subsist on; but, during the cold winter-months, they live in the thick bushes near the margins of the streams, and behave comparatively well.

Soldiers might almost as well attack a flock of blackbirds as attack these Indians during the summer-time, as they disappear with almost equal facility; but, in winter, when they have all their camp-equipage with them, they can easily be overcome and severely punished. They know well enough that they deserve a severe chastisement, and it is to be hoped

THEY WILL RECEIVE ONE BEFORE LONG,

as, until they do meet with some heavy reverses, there will be no such thing as living with them in peace. Like all ruffians, they have unbounded [illegible] people on earth can equal them in prowess and knowledge of the art of war.

So far as I know, Red Cloud and Spotted Tail are the leading men of the Sioux. Both of them have been to Washington to visit the Great Father, and both have an abiding sense of the power of the United States. But this seems to have very little effect upon a majority of Sioux, who are panting like lizards to be on the war-path, with all its dangers and excitements. The older Indians are content to stay in comfortable houses, or lodges, and behave themselves; but the young men scorn such effeminacy, and long for the day when they may meet their foemen (no matter who) in the shock of battle.

One of them was talking in his broken way, a few days since, and made this statement: "Me got heap of horses; heap of squaw; plenty good grub (provisions); but me no got scalps. All 'y time squaws say, Why you no get scalp, same like oder Injin?" Here is the secret of the desire to go on the war-path. It is

TO GET SCALPS,

in order that they may make a great figure in the eyes of their nation, and be honored as becomes a great warrior. The women are responsible for a great deal of the mischief done by the Sioux, though no people on earth treat their women worse than they do. The life of Sioux females is that of slaves,—nothing more or less,—and they are kicked and cuffed about without mercy.

LONE WOLF

was a Chief of the Ogallalas many, many years ago. On one occasion when he was out chasing buffalo on the plains, near the North Platte, he came suddenly upon a band of hostile Indians, who at once prepared to capture him. Lone Wolf was a notable warrior, and, having a reputation to sustain, as well as a life to save, did not propose to be captured easily. It was a wet day, and, as a consequence, the bow-strings of the bows belonging to the savages were not in good condition to send arrows, being wet and slack. All hands were mounted, and round and round circled the screaming Indians, thirsting for Lone Wolf's blood. In vain they tried to shoot him with their arrows. They slipped on the strings and carried but a short distance. Finding it useless to play that game any longer, they went at him with their long lances, thinking by so doing they could make short work of him. But in this they were mistaken. Lone Wolf eluded them in every way, and, finally, seeing a favorable opportunity, ran his own lance completely through one of them. As might have been expected, this made them ten times more anxious than ever to kill him; or, what was still better, capture him, in order that they might have the pleasure of torturing him to death, which is

THE GREATEST AMUSEMENT

the Indians can conceive of. Lone Wolf put his horse to his highest speed, and cleared the circle of his foemen; but, as he did so, one of them struck him with the point of his lance. The wound, however, was not very serious, and he kept on his way. The whole savage pack was now after him, and he almost despaired of being able to get away from them. Out on the prairie he went under full headway, nothing retarding his progress, and gradually he got out of the reach of all except two young bucks, who hung to his tail like bloodhounds. He allowed the leading one to come up alongside of him, when he gave him a furious thrust with his lance, and nearly unhorsed him. By this time the other Indian arrived, and succeeded in planting the end of his lance between Lone Wolf's ribs, giving him an awful wrench. The pain was so great that he cried out, whereat the two foemen yelled with glee. He endeavored to recover his lance; but, ere he could do so, the savage who arrived last withdrew his lance, and, giving another push with all his might, sent Lone Wolf rolling over on the plain, as dead as the clods of the valley.

ALGERBA.

Curiosities of Superstition.

Louis Napoleon in his will emphasizes the solemn declaration: "With regard to my son, let him keep as a talisman the seal I used to wear attached to my watch." This piece of fetichism would appear to have formed yet another link between the imperial exile that has passed from our midst and those Latin races whose cause he affected to represent, whose superstition he certainly shared. Indeed, the ancient Romans degraded a priest because his mitre fell, and unmade a Dictator because a rat squeaked. Cæsar crossed the Rubicon, because, on the opposite bank, he saw a man with a fine figure. His nephew felt confident of winning the battle of Actium, because he met a peasant of the name of Nicolaus mounted on an ass. Wolsey was warned of his doom by a crosier-head; Sejanus, by a flight of crows. Dr. Johnson objected to going under a ladder. Montaigne avoided giving his left foot priority in putting on his stockings. Alexander was believed to have united the Gordian knot with a slice of his sword. For good-luck's sake, Augustus wore some portion of a sea calf; Charlemagne some trinket of unknown value. Mohammed was all fate. Bonaparte all star and destiny. Cromwell believed in Sept. 3, and Louis Napoleon in Dec. 2. Sulla called himself Felix, the favored child of fortune, and Timoleon turned his house into a temple of chance. Alexander, if we may credit the account given by Quintus Curtius, was terrified by blood flowing from inside his soldiers' bread during the siege of Tyre in 332 B. C. His seer, Aristander, foresaw in this crimson efflux of the vital stream out of the commissariat a happy issue for the Macedonians; and the warriors thus nerved took Tyre. From the year 1004, the alarming spectacle of the bleeding host and bread, as well as the bewitched bloody milk, several times in each century, gave simple folk a scare; thus, it was noticed in 1264, under Urban IX., at Bolsena, not far from Civita Vecchia; and Raphael has taken this for the subject of his picture called the "Miraculo de Bolsena," which is, at all events, a miracle of the pencil. In 1383, when Heinrich Von Bulow destroyed the village and church of Wilsnach, drops of blood were found eight days afterward on the host placed on the altar. But the victims of superstition have the bump of causality remarkably developed; and in 1510, thirty-eight Jews were burnt to ashes because they had tortured the consecrated host until it bled. Again, the sight was seen on the Moselle in 1824; and in 1848 the famous Ehrenberg analyzed the terrible portent. After stooping with his microscope over the red stains on bread, cheese, and potatoes, this savant declared that they are caused by small monads or vibrois, which have a red color, and are so minute that from 46,556,000,000 to 884,736,000,000,000 distinct beings adorn the space of one cubic inch. Unfortunately, when, in 1510, thirty-eight Israelites, as we have seen, were burnt to ashes, no scientific Ehrenberg existed to point out to their superstitious butchers that what they called a proof of the consecrated host being tortured until it bled, was merely due to aggregation of hungry red insects.—*Chambers' Journal.*

A LONDON CAT SHOW.

Scenes at the Crystal Palace.

From the London News, Sept. 20.

The Cat Show for 1873, which will probably to-day attract a large concourse of visitors to the Crystal Palace, exhibits many signs of advance as compared with its predecessors in previous years. The Grimalkins sent in are not quite so numerous as they were last year, but they are generally of better quality, and include specimens well worthy the attention of connoisseurs. There are about 260 "black tabbies and white, red tabbies and gray," and they are all ranged in cool and comfortable cages in front of the courts on each side of the north nave, a very superior arrangement to that of last year, when they were placed back to back down the centre. The cages run all the way down to the tropical regions, at the entrance of which is placed a table for the accommodation of the most select specimens.

Here may be "interviewed" Mr. Lloyd's famous Angora, which has been thought worthy of an enlarged photograph, and of which the following brief biography is circulated in the Palace: "Born in Paris, April 7, 1860; came to London, Nov. 18, 1861. Traveled thence to Hamburg, and is now finally settled down in Lower Norwood. Her life-size portrait is published at her own expense, out of the money she has gained in prizes, and she has been thought worthy of two eulogistic stanzas by Frederick Locker. N. B.—The visitor to inquire for 'Mim.'" The famous tortoise shell Tom again makes his appearance, and again takes the first prize. He is in excellent condition, looks quite fresh and kittenish, and has his unique specialty as to hide coming out brighter and more pronounced than ever. He is well worthy a close inspection, for cats of his color are very rare. The specimen now at the Crystal Palace may be had for $100, although $250 was offered and refused for him last year.

Next in interest and rarity are three red tabbies, extremely fine specimens. Last year's show was the first that produced anything of the kind, but this year's "pen" is greatly superior to its predecessor. There are grand Angoras flourishing in fur and dignity, Russian cats of a weird and singular expression of countenance, and a pair of playful little kittens from Siam, which bear the closest possible resemblance to pug dogs. Very curious also are the specimens from the Isle of Man, where the cats have no tails, and they are so beautifully marked as to throw the judges into ecstasies. One curious cat rejoices in the possession of twenty-six claws, and another, which comes from Australia, indicates by his color and the character of his fur a tendency on the part of the puss of the domestic hearth, when transported to Australia, ultimately to approximate to the color, figure, and proportions of the kangaroo.

But we must pause here, lest we should leave no pleasurable surprises for visitors to the show. It will be sufficient to add that all the cats and kittens exhibited are of very high feline merit in their respective classes, and that they are admirably arranged for exhibition. It may be mentioned as a matter for regret that a huge fellow weighing twenty pounds, who went for weight, and had been christened "The Claimant," has been shut out from this year's exhibition through coming too late. The prizes are on the usual liberal scale, and increased inducements, as well as facilities for sale, are this year offered to workingmen and women to send in candidates. The directors, we think, deserve credit for this, as it is a step in the direction of educating the whole public into gentleness and humanity toward the domestic members of the brute creation. To Mr. Wilson, of the natural history department, the public owes the admirable arrangements of the show, and the office of judge has this year been worthily filled by Mr. Harrison Weir, F. R. H. S., Mr. J. Jenner Weir, F. L. S., and Mr. P. H. Jones. Upward of $600 has been distributed in prizes.

RESTORATION.

Peaceful the rising and the setting sun;
Peaceful the nodding forests on the hills;
Peaceful the waters flowing to the sea.

Slowly the op'ning mountains yield their ore;
Slowly the gathering wisdom of the centuries
Yokes stubborn Nature to the wheels of Use!

Plodding through patient years, the toil goes on,
Marked with the hammer's stroke and chisel's clink,
Until the city waxes on the waste—

The city born of commerce and of man,
The teeming focus of abundant life,
Pulsing on iron nerves to every shore.

Swiftly destruction falleth from the sky!
What ages build, a day may scatter down;
So leaneth everybody toward the dust!

A gleam of awful glory on the night!
A pall of ashy horror on the day!
A wailing, fearful, homeless Exodus!

Wide wastes of ashen pallor, and long rows
Of ruined walls, like ranks of skeletons
Throwing long shadows from the dropping sun!

The broken pulses of the startled world;
The liberated, living warmth of love,
Flowing from all the nations to the wound!

The hopeful clink of hammers in the waste;
The shouts of gathering workmen on the walls;
Behold, the prostrate city lives again!

Jocund the rising and the setting sun;
Voiceful the forests tumbling on the hills;
Furrowed the waters singing to the sea.

Quickly the opened mountains yield their ore;
Nimbly the gathered wisdom of the centuries
Bends willing Nature to the wheels of Use!

Heaven blessed the city that well nigh
Outran destruction in her might restored;
The love that aided her was blest before!

Now, like a bride, she sits, with showy robes,
Within her palace by the leaping wave,
And, happy, takes the hand of all her guests.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9, 1873. B. H. CAMPBELL.

John Brown and the London Times' Special.

The Glasgow *Herald* gives the amusing details of an encounter between the famous John Brown, chief of the body-guard of Queen Victoria, and the special correspondent of the London *Times*, during the late visit of the Queen to Holland. On Saturday of last week, the Queen, Princess Beatrice, Lady Churchill, Maj.-Gen. Ponsonby, Dr. Fox, and John Brown left Inverlochy Castle to visit the famous pass of Glencoe. Her Majesty arrived at the study of Glencoe, from which by far the finest view is obtained, and sat down behind a common dry-stone dyke to sketch the three immense piles of rocks termed the Three Sisters—Faith, Hope, and Charity. Out of deference to the expressed wishes of Her Majesty, the little "cloud of correspondents," who were following her systematically, kept her out of sight. At the study there is a sharp bend on the narrow way which pursues a sinuous course through the glen, and they ascended to the study. When they got there they discovered that a few roughly-hewn stones separated them from the Queen. At the approach of footsteps the burly form of John Brown suddenly appeared on guard. The main body of the reporters hurried rapidly past. They were allowed to pursue their way unmolested. The *Times'* correspondent, who was also engaged to do a little sketching for a well-known illustrated paper, had happened, however, to wander along on the neighboring height alone. Unwittingly he got upon a knoll which commanded a view of the royal party, at a distance of two or three hundred yards. It was a few minutes ere he was aware of his position, and the moment he became so, withdrew from the spot. As he was descending he was met by John Brown, who, in an unmistakable Aberdeen accent, asked, "Wull ye be ceevil enough, sir, to get oot 'o that?" Nettled by this demand, and zealous of the honor of the power he represented, the Highland blood of the *Times'* correspondent rose at once. Trusting that the magic name at his command would strike terror into and enforce civility even upon John Brown, the *Times'* representative named his paper. The undaunted John replied: "I don't care that for the *Times*, or any other paper," and at once offered to fight! Brown is upward of six feet high, and the breadth of his shoulders and length of his arms are indicative of great strength. The representative of the *Times* is also a very muscular man. Fortunately for everybody, a peace-maker appeared on the scene; but, before he joined the royal party, Brown intimated that he was ready and willing to meet his opponent at any place in the vicinity of Fort William. It is pleasant to think that no blood has yet been shed.

NOTHING TO EAT.

Troubles of Americans in Paris.

Paris Letter to the Baltimore American.

Nearly all the American families residing in Paris soon break away from their boarding-houses, hire a suite of furnished rooms, employ servants and go regularly to housekeeping. They endure French cooking and French living until they can stand it no longer, and then start off "on their own hook." During the five weeks we have been at a French pension two families have already left and gone to housekeeping, and a third is now preparing to follow their example. They are here for the education of their children, and proposing to remain a couple of years, soon discovered that it would be impossible to endure French living. Still, this house has the reputation of keeping the best table in Paris, but the manner of serving the dishes is so unreasonable that the enjoyment of the food is destroyed. Think of serving roast beef without potatoes or vegetables, and, when it is masticated, having peas or beans, that would have been so delightful to eat with it, served separately. Then the desserts are always a melange of some kind, so mixed that it is impossible to tell what you are eating. A lady remarked at the table to-day that she ate everything mechanically, without a thought as to what it was, contenting herself with the reflection that she would relish home food better when she got there. "Well, mother," responded a sharp-witted daughter at her side, who had probably been reading Mark Twain, "you can't expect to enjoy sweet potatoes and hot corn with Michael Angelo and Worth, the dress-maker, all at one time."

Breakfast is served in the rooms to each boarder as soon as it is called for, consisting of coffee and bread and butter. At 12 o'clock a lunch is served, of three or four separate courses, generally fried eggs, then beefsteak, or veal cutlet, and fruit, after all of which is disposed of coffee is served. Dinner is ready at 6 o'clock, requiring an hour and a half to dispose of it, each article being served separately, and the plates changed, the vegetables invariably following the meat, but never with it. The food is all good enough, and much more abundant than at the hotel tables, and would be very palatable if not served up in this nonsensical way. There is also abundance of wine at both lunch and dinner. "How I long to get home to enjoy a good, square meal," is the constant exclamation of the American wanderers. We must not neglect to add that the parties who have gone to housekeeping since our sojourn here reported progress, and are delighted with their experience, viz: Muffins, waffles, and flannel cakes, for breakfast, with beef-steak and ham and eggs; dinner at 2 o'clock, with roast chicken and boiled ham, potatoes, peas, and Baltimore pearl hominy, all spread out on the table at once, to the horror of the French cooks and servants; supper at 8 o'clock, with coffee, cold chicken, and hot rolls from the Boston bakery on Boulevard Malesherbes. They are seriously contemplating buckwheat cakes and pumpkin-pie. The only boarding-house in Paris which serves meals in American style is Mme. Deshon's, No. 29 Rue Camartin, but her table has become so popular that more than a hundred Americans from the Grand and other hotels in the vicinity dine there daily. They have literally turned this once quiet boarding-house into a refectory, much to the discomfort of home guests. We should not wonder if some of these American ladies who have just started housekeeping on a small scale, should ultimately develop into American boarding-house keepers, and revolutionize this mode of eating in all these establishments. To an American it seems contrary to reason and common sense to be eating peas or beans as a separate fish and meats without vegetables. Their guests are all Americans or English, and the sooner the revolution is commenced the better.

FALLING LEAVES.

The dead leaves of Autumn are falling:
They are faded, and withered, and torn;
They shrink from the world and its tumult,
Like souls that are weary and worn.

Not a light wind that wavers through the branches
But plucks the sear leaves from the spray,—
But tosses, and tosses, and tosses,
And twirls them and whirls them away.

They have flourished in beauty and freshness;
They have laughed in the beams of the sun;
They have wept when the heavens were unwindowed;
They have sighed when the darkness begun.

Let them fall: it is well: let them perish:
Their youth and their sweetness are fled:
Never more will they waken in beauty
From the limitless Land of the Dead.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15, 1873. THEO. CARPENTER.

Roughing It.

A few evenings since a Detroit chap was sparking a West-Side girl who wore an Elizabethan ruff. Expecting his coming, she had dressed for the occasion, and her ruff, stiff as an unrestricted use of satin-gloss could make it, was of the most stunning character. The lover came at the orthodox time, and was ushered into the parlor, where the enchanting maiden and her father and mother were seated. He was cordially received, and the evening passed pleasantly, although the old folks sat up a good deal longer than the youngsters thought necessary. Finally they went to bed and the twain were left alone. After a certain amount of preliminary bashfulness, the maiden assented to her lover's request for a kiss. He essayed to take it, but was met at every point by a bristling wall of tarlatan and starch. He came up to her in front, and was gouged in each eye. He sidled up to her and the right-hand prong cut one of his ears half off. He attempted to reach the prize over her shoulder, and a chevaux de frise of lace tickled his nose till he was obliged to take a seat and sneeze. Then the maiden came to the rescue, and held down one side of the provoking ruff, and again the lover advanced. Just as he had all but reached her blooming cheek, the damsel lost her grip, and the razor-like decoration flew up with a force that took an "under bit out of his right ear." Then he got mad. Then she got mad. Then they both got mad, and an anticipated wedding has come to a premature end.

Couldn't Recollect Her Name.

London Correspondence of Harper's Bazar.

One of the most amusing incidents that have ever gladdened "the best circles" has just occured in the Highlands (where, as a general rule, funny things do not occur), and has been received in this almost depopulate metropolis with little short of rapture. 'Twas this, told at the clubs:

"You all know Macpherson, by name at all events; once a page at court, and a great favorite with her Majesty; then in the Guards, where he didn't do quite so well; afterward of nowhere in particular. In point of fact, he has been obliged to *live* in Scotland for the last ten years; drinks whisky in the daytime, and lots of it. Well, Lord Dunronald asked him to his castle the other day, when the Queen came to see the falls, and lunch. In the afternoon she came out of the pavilion and walked about a bit among the company. Macpherson was standing alone, a little 'fou' with his mid-day dram, and up she came to him. 'It is many years since I saw you, Sir, but I never forget old friends. How are you, Mr. Macpherson?'

"'Madam,' said he, holding out his hand, which she took most graciously, 'you are very good. I remember your face quite well—but—I'm very sorry—but if you were to give me a thousand pounds *I can't recollect your name.*'"

The Duke of Brunswick.

The late Duke of Brunswick has excited the envy of the Parisians, for leaving his money to Geneva instead of to Paris. "*Quel gros bêtard!*" said a Frenchman, "to go and leave all that money to Geneva, instead of to Paris—and all the fault of a *mauvais commissionaire*, on account of a glass of water!" "A glass of water?" asked the correspondent. "What is that?" Well, don't you know the Duke of Brunswick threw a glass of water out of the window, and a *Commissionaire* went to him to say that it was not allowed to do that in Paris. The Duke swore he would do as he liked, and as soon as the official was gone, he threw another glass of water out of the window, whereupon he was fined, which so exasperated the Duke that he immediately sent for his lawyer, and had his will altered in favor of Geneva, instead of Paris."

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

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The Chicago Tribune.

Sunday Morning, October 19, 1873.

RESTORATION OF CONFIDENCE.

It may be assumed that Confidence, which was so rudely shaken by the failure of Jay Cooke and the subsequent suspensions in various parts of the country, is now restored. But the confidence which now exists is of a more scrutinizing type than that which prevailed five weeks ago. Confidence is not restored in the Northern Pacific Railway on the Jay Cooke basis. It is not restored in a majority of the "enterprises" which led to the panic. It is not restored in Vanderbilt's watered stocks, or any other species of moonshine. People now have confidence that whatever is, is. During the panic, they seemed to believe that whatever is, isn't. The abundance and excellent character of the crops, and the unusual demand for them in foreign countries, have ballasted the reeling craft of Finance, and given us time to inquire rationally whether there is anything to be frightened about, and, if so, what it is.

It has been found that there is not so much property in the country as the credit system, which has been built up during the past ten or twelve years, calls for. This condition of things is the usual make-up of a financial crisis. There can be no real crisis without it. A currency panic, which is an altogether different affair, never lasts long or does much mischief. We had a financial crisis in 1857 which was disastrous and protracted in its consequences. There was not so much property in the country at that time as people supposed when they entered into their obligations. We had a currency panic in 1861 which was short-lived and inconvenient, but, on the whole, not disastrous. People had not contracted obligations much ahead of their means. The lesson of 1857 was too fresh in their recollections. They had been brought down to "hard pan," and they had not got away from it. Hence, when the Southern States revolted, and their bonds, upon which our currency was partly based, became valueless, we lost that much of our investment, but nothing more. The ingredients of a financial crisis did not then exist—therefore it did not come.

The panic is over, but the crisis is not. This is shown by the fact that the people have stopped running the banks, but the manufactories have not stopped discharging their hands, the railroads have not recovered their former volume of traffic, the Government is not able to pay its current expenses out of its current receipts, merchants are not doing the same business as before. Confidence has been restored to the extent of recognizing this fact, and acting upon it. While some persons are still hoarding greenbacks, the number is much less than it was two weeks ago; but all have begun to economize. The aggregate expenditures of the people have been curtailed hundreds of millions of dollars. Profligacy and waste have nearly ceased. Speculation has been brought up with a round turn, and exists now only in cases where desperate men are striving vainly to get back what they have lost. All this is a healthy process—the only process in fact which can bring us out of our difficulties. We have been spending too much, living too fast, betting too heavily on the future, investing our surplus too largely in the distance. We must now curtail expenses, cease discounting the future, and employ our capital in productive industry. Our investments in dissolving views like Northern Pacific will return to us in time, just as the investments in Chicago & Alton, Illinois Central, LaCrosse & Milwaukee, St. Paul & Fond du Lac, and a multitude of the best-paying roads in the country, which went by the board in 1857, returned to us after the country had grown up to them.

We repeat that confidence is now restored, but it is a rational confidence,—a confidence based upon facts, and not likely to be shaken again very soon. Recovery of business and full resumption of prosperity will be more speedy, we judge, than in former crises, because the resources of the country are greater in proportion to the outstanding liabilities. The room for economy and retrenchment is certainly more ample, and in applying this remedy—the only sure one the case admits of—each one must be his own physician.

CITY POLITICS.

There have been various movements during the last ten days for the selection of proper candidates for municipal offices. All these efforts, though made by different persons, have had for their common purpose the union of the respectable and tax-paying citizens against an organization which may threaten the peace and imperil the credit of the city. As we write, a conference between Mr. Hesing and those opposed to Mr. Hesing's attempted combination of all the foreign-born citizens has been arranged, and from this, it is to be hoped, a common understanding may be reached, without which success is impossible.

The Hesing party claims to have the entire German, Irish, Scandinavian, French, and other foreign-born vote, besides all those interested in the liquor-traffic, of whatever nationality. If this claim were well founded (as it is not), there would be an end to the whole matter, and all that Mr. Hesing would have to do would be to get his party to the polls and elect all his candidates. The foreign-born vote of this city is about two-thirds of the whole. But Mr. Hesing cannot muster all of the Germans, and only a limited number of the Scandinavians. His following among the native-born citizens is an uncertain quantity, depending largely on the issue presented when the campaign is fully opened. The Irish are instinctively opposed to any union with the Germans, no matter what the object of that union may be. They have no personal or political sympathy with Mr. Hesing, whom they remember as an arbitrary, unscrupulous, and tyrannical enemy during the past eighteen years. They have no sympathy with any Sunday saloon movement. They are essentially and universally a church-going people; they are perhaps the only class of citizens who recognize and comply with it as an imperative duty, not to be shirked or evaded, to attend church on Sunday. They not only attend church themselves, but their families, down to the smallest child, attend church every Sunday in the year. The entire force of their religious instruction is against the use of liquor, and especially against any traffic therein on Sunday. Therefore, Mr. Hesing is reckoning without his host when he counts on any large Irish support. His chances are much better among the native-born population.

Now, it is an open question whether people whose personal, political, and religious feelings are opposed to Hesing and his party, will ultimately vote with that party or not. It is certain they will not vote with Hesing unless driven to do so by an intemperate or intolerant antagonism. The mass of the voters are not temperance people in the sense of favoring prohibitory laws or the legal enforcement of religious observances; and it is a question whether they shall be driven to the support of Hesing or allowed to unite in a common effort to elect men of personal integrity and fitness to administer the Government of the city, unembarrassed by a proscriptive platform. It would be far better, in view of the financial difficulties which oppress us, and are likely to continue through the winter, to kick all the platforms to the dogs, and unite in a good ticket to defeat the Hesing combination, which is only the gathering nucleus of a Chicago Tammany Ring, based upon foreign votes and public plunder. It is a serious question for those who are opposed to Mr. Hesing to decide whether they can overcome one form of intolerance by another. The Committee of Seventy have prepared a platform, which they insist shall be ratified by the public. It has the appearance at least of a religious crusade, and this appearance will count largely to their disadvantage at the polls. Other bodies of citizens have their peculiar views, which in turn are opposed by large numbers. It seems to us that this is no occasion for platforms at all, of any kind. The people of Chicago do not propose to inquire, at this election, by whom candidates have been nominated; but each voter proposes to vote for that candidate whose personal character and standing give the best assurance that he will be an honest and faithful public officer. Mr. Hesing arrays himself against the Sunday laws. These laws, until repealed, have to be enforced, and the question of their repeal or modification rests not with the Mayor, County Treasurer, and Probate Judge, but with the Aldermen elected in the several wards.

It seems to us that, if there be a desire to unite the opposition to Hesing upon one ticket, the course is a very plain one, and that is, the withdrawal of all platforms, of whatever kind, and the selection of candidates for Mayor of well-known citizens of honesty, integrity, and capacity, whose personal character alone will give assurance that they will administer the Municipal Government economically, execute the laws fairly and impartially; who will neither steal themselves nor permit others to do so; and who will seek to promote the general welfare of the city, and not their own personal aggrandizement.

THE PROTECTED CARPET-MILLS.

One of the first effects of the panic was the closing of a number of the carpet-mills of Philadelphia, and it is now announced that others will soon follow. From various parts of New England we have the fact that mills are shortening work, by either reducing the hours of labor, or closing the mills one, two, or three days each week. These all indicate that there is a general retrenchment of expenditure; that the public are forced to buy less, and to dispense with everything that can be spared from the ordinary economy of the household.

The manufacture of carpets in the United States is under the special patronage of the Government. In the first place, the carpet-makers are allowed to import their wools at a nominal rate of taxation. They are then protected from the competition of foreign-made carpets by taxes amounting to 75 per cent in currency. Every yard of carpet made in Philadelphia is protected from competition by that tax. The Government has entered into partnership with the carpet-manufacturers to tax the people. It collects for its own use the duties on the imported carpets, and allows its partners to collect them on the home-made article,—agreeing that the price shall not go below a certain figure. Under this stimulus the business has been overdone. The anxiety to share the extraordinary profits has led to over-production, and these mills for several years have found themselves with stocks of goods on hand far beyond the amount needed to meet the demand. These carpets are of the cheaper kind, such as the mass of the people purchase. The styles and patterns are changed almost every year. The unsold stocks at the end of each season have to be disposed of to make way for the new, and are generally sacrificed. What is therefore made with one hand by protection is lost by the other in a glut of the market. If the protection had never been granted at all, the manufacture of carpets would have grown more slowly, perhaps, but more surely, and [illegible] would not now be on its beam-ends.

The same is the experience of the woolen-mills which manufacture the coarser lines of goods. Protected by a tax of 80 to 120 per cent, they, too, produce more than they can sell, and, as in the case of the carpet-makers, any interruption to the demand leaves them with immense stocks of unsalable goods, which in the end must be sacrificed. The present panic, having lessened the demand for all articles whose use can be dispensed with, has left these two classes of manufacturers with large stocks of goods and no purchasers, compelling them to close their mills and discharge their hands. This serves to show the value of that "home market" which protection is supposed to furnish for the consumption of Western breadstuffs. The producers of breadstuffs are taxed from 73 to 100 per cent on their woolen goods and carpets in order to build up a home market of laborers who are supposed to buy the breadstuffs. But, at the first interruption of business, these protected establishments close their doors and discharge their operatives, leaving the home market without a cent of wages with which to purchase bread or anything else.

EXPORTATION OF BEEF.

The New York *Times* states that it has been found upon experiment that the exportation of live beeves to Europe will not pay at the present rate of freights on steamships. The Glasgow house which has attempted this trade has abandoned it, but it has not given up the idea of supplying the British market with fresh beef. It is now proposed to slaughter the beef, and transport the carcasses in vessels furnished with refrigerating-tanks.

The success of this business depends almost exclusively upon the character of the beef shipped. The English have an aversion to hard and stringy beef. The Texan beeves, or cattle fed on the Plains, will not suit the English market. It is assumed, however, that beeves from Central Illinois, Ohio, and Kentucky, fed three years on grass, and corn-fed one year, will meet the standard of good beef in England, and that they will furnish as good beef as any brought to the London market. The *Times* estimates that these beeves will dress on 62 pounds to the 100, leaving 38 for offal. The cost will be about $75 per head for steers that, when slaughtered and dressed, will weigh from 900 to 1,200 pounds. The "fifth quarter," which includes the horns, hoofs, hide, shank-bones, head, tongue, and entrails, are relied on as sufficient to pay the railroad freight and cost of slaughtering. At present, beef commands an unusually high price in England, because of the exclusion of beeves from the Baltic and from Lisbon because of disease. The present importation of beef into England from Ireland is so great that beef-raising has largely taken the place of hog-breeding, and the crop of Irish pork is lower than in previous years. Under these circumstances, it is anticipated that the supply of pork for the British Navy heretofore obtained from Ireland must be sought this year from the United States. The demand for mess beef will of course be increased by the ruling high prices of fresh beef in all the British markets. It is not improbable, therefore, that, in addition to the unusually large demand for breadstuffs, there will be also an increased demand for provisions. Should the exportation of fresh beef become permanent, then beef-raising in Illinois will receive a fresh impetus.

TAKING CARE OF THE SICK.

A paper was read before the Evangelical Alliance on the subject of "The Care of the Sick," prepared for the Conference by the Count Agenor de Gasparin, of Geneva, since deceased. It took the ground that there should be less of organization and more of free individual action in our charities, and illustrated this principle by a comparison of the Roman Catholic Sisters of Charity and the Protestant Deaconesses of Germany and Switzerland. Corporations and hospitals, he says, were the charities of the Middle Ages; and we have kept up these traditions of the Roman Church because they provide the most ready and comfortable disposition of the money we are ready to devote to the care of the sick, the poor, and the aged. The system is essentially selfish. The organization of Protestant Deaconesses is the opposite of this system. It is not in the nature of a secret association of exclusive membership and religious vows. It does not break up all social intercourse, but leaves those who choose to devote themselves to the work of charity the liberty of choosing their work according to their own judgment and adaptibility. At Lausanne, in Switzerland, there is a training-school for nurses, in which women of all ages and conditions serve an apprenticeship of eight months, after a preliminary examination establishing their fitness for the vocation, and then go out into the world well prepared for the line of duty they have chosen. Maidens, wives, and widows are equally permitted to enter the institution. Young ladies of good family and simple peasant-girls come together without adopting any common dress or sacrificing any personal preferences. They are described as a harmonious community, in which concert of action is promoted by the common and voluntary purpose of doing good directly, and not by proxy. When they graduate as expert nurses, they go where they are most needed. Those who have ample means of their own give their services gratuitously. Those who are poor accept their board and a small recompense from such as are able to pay, or from an association which pays for service rendered to those who are too poor to give even the small recompense required. Under this system, the scriptural charity of clothing the naked and visiting the sick is done literally, and not by the selfish misconstruction of furnishing the money to maintain corporations for the purpose. It is a substitution of individual or family care for cold, professional charity; and the system is working so well that it is being extended to all classes of the needy and helpless. In Belgium, the same practice is adopted for the charge of the insane. Instead of howling lunatic-asylums and cruel discipline, the insane are committed to certain villages, and distributed among the various families, who receive a recompense for the charge put upon them.

There is an institution of Deaconesses at a little place, not mentioned in Count Gasparin's paper, called Kaiserswerth, not far from Dusseldorf, in Germany. It has a beautiful location on the Rhine, and is known as the Mother-House. It is a sort of retreat for the Deaconesses who have become exhausted by their work or laid low with disease. In their day of active service, the Deaconesses go from city to city, wherever they may be called, confronting vice and misery, and watching by the sick and the dying. They are under more of the restraints of conventual discipline while thus employed. Their work is one of love rather than constrained duty. But they can always look forward to the assurance that, when their energies are exhausted, they will have in turn a comfortable home and good care in sickness or old age. Societies of Deaconesses have been started in England during the last thirty years, but they have made the mistake of imitating the Roman Sisterhoods rather than the German Protestant Associations. They have attached themselves to the Anglican Church, taken monastic vows, shut themselves out from the world, and imitated generally the corporation principle. We have already pointed out how the German Deaconesses have avoided these traditions. They are attached to the Church, in one sense, but they may belong to any of the forms of the Reformed German Church which prevail in the country or city where they reside. The Anglican Sisterhood, on the other hand, have become more or less identified with Ritualism, and the various orders that have been established have the same conventual, exclusive, and mysterious organization as the Catholic Sisterhoods. The result is attested in England that their sphere of usefulness is confined and their good works limited by these characteristics. The efforts that have been made so far in this country at the establishment of Protestant Sisterhoods have been in imitation of the English orders. The system of organization and work adopted by the German Deaconesses is undoubtedly better adapted to the Protestant religion and the general character of American institutions.

DALMATIAN CUSTOMS IN CALIFORNIA.

In the interior of California there is a Sclavonian colony, which consists mostly of emigrants from Austrian Dalmatia. Among the other medieval customs which this community has imported into a civilized country (at least civilized by contrast) is one which concedes to a disappointed lover the right to abduct the woman on whom he has placed his affections, in case she will not consent to marry him, or to kill her if the attempt at abduction proves a failure. As a result of this preservation of the traditions of the Dark Ages, a tragic story has just been brought to light, extending over two years, and already responsible for three human lives. In 1871, a young lady named McDaniels went to visit relatives at Cherokee Flat, where she met a Servian emigrant named Sharksovitch, who had formerly worked for her father, and had been dismissed on account of his disagreeable attentions to her. The friends she was visiting knew nothing of this, and, restrained by motives of modesty, she did not inform them of it. Sharksovitch took advantage of her reticence to renew his importunities on every occasion when he found Miss McDaniels alone. He pressed his suit with all the fervor of his barbarian nature and traditions, mingling threats with entreaties. At last, he swore by his blood and his tribe that he would kill her the next night at a party which was to be given at a neighboring ranch, if she did not consent to become his wife. Alarmed at this, Miss McDaniels took one of the young ladies of the house into her confidence to the extent of admitting that Sharksovitch was pressing his love upon her, begging at the same time that the young lady would not leave her alone. This was promised, and the next evening they went together to the party. As they were preparing to go home, Sharksovitch, who had been watching his opportunity, rushed upon Miss McDaniels, and stabbed her to death. He then proclaimed his name, gloated over the deed, and made his escape before the appalled spectators could gather their wits together. The next morning, a party of ranchmen was organized to pursue him. He was found in an out-of-the-way cabin, where he had concealed himself. As the pursuing party came up, he shot himself, with a fiendish shout of exultation over his crime. The incensed ranchmen set fire to the cabin and threw his dead body among the flames. Here ends the first chapter.

The sequel is equally bloody and appalling. A short time after, a writer in the San Francisco *Chronicle* exposed the barbarous custom of the Sclavonian colony which led Sharksovitch, or "Austrian George," as he was called, to murder the woman who could not respond to his affections, and charged that, if he had reached his tribe, they would have defended him to the last man. This exposure incensed the colony, and they laid it at the door of a Sclavonian merchant of San Francisco named Marchella. They declared the national vendetta against this man, and one of the tribe named Ross was chosen as the instrument of their vengeance. He was true to his murderous trust, and, in March last, he came upon Marchella in Montgomery street, San Francisco, and shot him down. When arrested, Ross declared that he had done the deed for his race, and not from any personal enmity, and that he was willing to die for having duly punished a traitor. The murderer has recently been arraigned for trial in San Francisco County. It is said that, although that portion of Dalmatia from which these barbarians come is now under Austrian dominion, the Austrian Governor has thus far been unable to obliterate their murderous traditions in unsuccessful love-affairs. We hope that the Government of California will develop a greater executive force, so far as the Dalmatians are under its jurisdiction. The customs are little worse than the horrid revelations made not long since of the Chinese secret society in San Francisco, and they are of a character to justify the most summary and effectual means that can be discovered for suppressing them or the people who abide by them.

PROF. TYNDALL'S PRAYER-GAUGE.

Orthodox Christians who have been at all disturbed by the prayer-test suggested some time ago by Prof. Tyndal may find a good deal of comfort in an article published in the September number of *Fraser's Magazine*, in which Leonard Woolsey Bacon examines the relations of Prayer and Natural Law from a theological point of view, and makes the strongest statement of the orthodox estimate of prayer that has yet been brought forward to controvert Tyndall's position. He takes the familiar incident of the muscular young priest who climbed the Alps to "bless the mountains" for the purpose of averting the inundation after, as Tyndall maintains, all the causes that could lead to the dreaded event had a fixed place in the system of natural law. Mr. Bacon suggests several escapes that will commend themselves to Christian minds. There is the hypothesis of a miracle, which, he claims, is conceivable alike to religion, philosophy, and science, though probable to none. There may be an answer to the prayer through the agency of human wills, such as the application of science, or the engineering art. There is also the hypothesis of a Divine intervention. But Mr. Bacon is willing to take up a more difficult problem than any which Prof. Tyndall has suggested,—one in which the matter of the prayer is already decided and past, though the decision is not yet known to the petitioner. In the consideration of so extreme a case as this, he makes an ingenious argument to show that prayer is still proper, commendable, and perhaps necessary. The case suggested is one of actual occurrence. When traveling in Mesopotamia some twenty years ago, Mr. Bacon met two American clergymen. At Diarbekr, on the Tigris, one of these gentlemen received a letter from Shanghai, in China, several months before, announcing that his brother was at that time lying dangerously ill of typhus fever. The question then arose whether it would be right to pray for the sick man's recovery. It was decided that it would not be right, as the prayer would be for resurrection and not for recovery, for the invalid must have either recovered long since, in which case prayer would be superfluous, or died, in which case it would be useless. Mr. Bacon thinks that the decision was wrong, and illustrates his view of the matter by a parable. A gentleman who had two sons at school promised them gifts at Christmas on condition that they would write to him one week before to remind him of his promise. Soon after, he removed his residence so far away that a letter dated a week before Christmas could not possibly reach him. The sons knew this. Nevertheless, the elder wrote the letter, according to agreement, while the younger pooh-poohed the waste of time, and went off to play. When Christmas Day came, the elder son received a package containing his father's present, but none came for the younger. The way it happened was this: The father understood that the letters could not reach him in time, but, knowing the different characteristics of his two sons, he said to himself that the elder would be sure to write when the time came around, but that the other would neglect it. He therefore started off the elder son's present in time to reach him by Christmas Day, but sent nothing to the younger. His judgment proved to be correct. The analogy is obvious. If a parent, having only a conjectural foreknowledge of a son's free acts, may forecast approximately what that son will do in a certain emergency, then the Father of all, having an infallible foreknowledge of what His children will do, may certainly outline events with reference thereto, and always correctly. The prayer of a man on one side of the world for the recovery of a brother who was taken sick of typhus fever six months before, on the other side, was therefore proper if it was a natural prompting of his intuition. It was not a petition for a chemical change in the ink of the letter bringing him information of death or recovery, but a prayer that the plans of the Father might include the preservation of his brother's life. Mr. Bacon holds that the idea of prayer contemplates a moral and spiritual system of the universe, to which all things must be subordinated at least equally with their subordination to natural laws. This is not necessarily in conflict with any position advanced by Prof. Tyndall.

Musical Notes.

M. Thalberg has been embalmed, by order of his widow, and is preserved in her *salon*.

Offenbach's latest opera-bouffe is called "La Jolie Parfumeuse."

The Vescelius sisters, whose concerts throughout the Provinces have been the theme of much editorial praise, are at present under the musical supervision of Signor Muzio.

The Abbe Liszt has just put the finishing touch to a third oratorio, "St. Stanislaus," and now intends compiling a new book of instruction for young pianists.

Herr Joseph Forster has composed, for the Opera Comique in Venice, a romantic comic opera called "Ines; or, The Queen's Pilgrimage," in which Miss Minnie Hauck will be the prima donna.

The Kellogg English Opera Company has met with great success in Philadelphia. The troupe opened there on Monday night last, Miss Kellogg appearing in "Faust."

Miss Fanny Davenport's very sweet, cultivated, and quite powerful soprano voice, says the Philadelphia *Press*, should not be so carefully concealed by this young lady. It is a gift of which she should not fail to make more frequent use. Her sister Blanche, still studying in Europe, promises soon to add lustre to the operatic stage.

During one of the recalls in last Friday night's performance of "Faust" at the Academy of Music, New York, a bouquet was flung from one of the upper proscenium boxes to Mme. Nilsson. It came whirling through the air like a bomb-shell, and caused the diva to start with a look of alarm. M. Victor Capoul, who had led out the cantatrice, caught the flowers "on the fly" with his left hand. The round of applause which greeted this feat suggested to a cynic that a good fielder had been lost to the world of base ball when M. Capoul became a singer.

The Liederkranz Society of Louisville will render thirty different operas in that city during the next three months. They will give opera on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, and a sacred concert Sunday nights. The troupe consists of the following artists: Miss Anna Jaeger, from the Royal Theatre at Stuttgart, prima donna soprano; Miss Josephine von Frankenberg, from the Court Theatre of Brunswick, prima donna; Miss Sophia Dziuba, prima donna contralto; Miss M. Fehrmann; Mr. Carl Beetz, from the Court Theatre of Sterlitz, tenor; Mr. Julius Hermann, tenor; Mr. Fred. Lafontaine, from the Imperial Theatre of Vienna, baritone; Mr. Adolph Franosch, from the Royal Theatre of Cassel, basso; Mr. Kroener, basso, and a grand chorus and orchestra, consisting of fifty persons. The highest price of admission is 75 cents. A repertoire of thirty operas in one season of three months is the most extensive yet heard of.

The Paris correspondent of the New York *Times* writes, Oct. 1: M. Strakosch will open at the Italiens on the 7th of October, beginning with "Don Pasquale." He has taken this theatre on a lease for seven years, and with a subvention of 100,000 francs a year. But the best part of the speculation is the engagement of Patti and Nilsson, for, though the latter is bound to Max, it is "all in the family." I am told that Mr. Strakosch received 250,000 francs damages for releasing Patti to sing this winter at St. Petersburg, and, from the manner the arrangements are made for several years in advance, I am confident that Strakosch will have a success—not this year, nor perhaps next, but in the course of three or four years. Of course I speak of a financial success, for in a musical way probably no impressario is so uniformly successful in Paris. I met La Patti on Sunday, riding with M. De Caux beside the lake of the Bois De Boulogne, and she looked in charming health, and very happy. She left yesterday for Vienna, and will go thence to Russia.

Japanese Morals.

The Japanese, like the Chinese, make no distinction between moral and mental science and very little between ethics and etiquette. To them education is morals. A cultured man is, in their view, of necessity a moral man. They say it is not polite to lie, to cheat, to be angry, etc. One of the new things under the sun is the difference between the intellectual and moral character of a man, as taught in Christian ethics. In their theoretical system and in popular practice the virtues most exalted and sought are self-restraint, freedom from anger and from slander, obedience, respect to superiors, and patriotism. Truth, chastity, and the positive virtues so prominent in the Christian code are subordinate or absent. To be rude or impolite is far worse than to tell a lie. For a man to lose his temper is much worse than to commit fornication. The greatest stumbling-block against the advance of Christianity in Japan is not that most of the unmarried foreigners have native concubines, but that so many of them act the part of the bully, habitually lose their temper, and have no regard for the feelings of the natives. The rude, ill-tempered, and impolite missionary, whatever be his qualifications, can never hope to have permanent influence or success among the Japanese. The contact of the natives with the foreigners in Japan has already produced some highly developed specimens of the boor. We can bear witness that when the native of Japan is spoiled he becomes as hateful a human being as can be produced by the mixture of the worst qualities of two races.—*New York Independent.*

Protective co-operation has assumed a new form, which the Boston *Courier* sums up in this shape: "Certain actresses connected with the Paris theatres have lately been forced to give up many valuable presents received from their 'protectors,' the latter having become either bankrupts or defaulters, and having also neglected to pay for the jewelry with which they won the hearts of the fair devotees of Thalia. In consequence of the frequency of this contretemps, the ladies of the profession have unanimously agreed to accept no gifts from their adorers unless they are accompanied by receipted bills."

JEWELRY.

Ornaments in Coral, Turquoise, Cameo, Onyx, Pearls, and Diamonds.

Lenten Crosses — French-Enamel Watches—Russia-Leather Work.

Bronzes, Table-Ware, Clocks, &c.

There is no place, perhaps, where the fashionable woman, the woman who loves beautiful things for the pleasure they afford just to look at them, or the housekeeper with a full purse, can find so much to attract as at a large jeweler's.

Starting first with the woman of fashion, here she finds everything to complete her toilettes in the way of ornament, from the costliest diamonds to the simplest Roman gold. There are, for demi-toilette, ear-rings which are shaped like balls, dotted all over with turquoise in raised settings. They are simple, unique, and very pretty, and can be bought for $27.

CORALS

do not seem to be in so much demand; but, like certain lines of dry goods, they are staple,—always in good taste; and the lady who can only afford one set of ornaments can always safely buy a set of corals without fear of their ever looking out of place. They vary in price, somewhat dependent upon the shades of color, but principally in reference to the carving. From the simplest forms, they are elaborated to perfect studies of artistic carving and design. The latter are very frail, however, and require the most careful handling and wear, and, unfortunately, they lose their polish from use. Still, fine coral will answer to wear at almost any time, having the elasticity of purpose which is the chief recommendation of black silk for dress-goods.

IN BRACELETS,

broad bands of Roman gold are still shown, though exquisite designs in jeweled bars, butterflies, and flowers are worn to fasten velvet bands at the wrist, and also higher up on the arm. Beautiful stone cameos, each delicate line cut with the most exquisite perfection, are worth about $200 a set, consisting of a brooch, which can be used as a neck-ornament, and ear-rings.

For Lent, when sackcloth and ashes will be in order, and when all of us will, or should, be saying *Mea culpa, mea maxima culpa*, all the time believing that it is our neighbor who is so very bad and not ourself,

A CROSS

worth $140 will be quite the appropriate thing. It will serve to show that the sackcloth is not a financial necessity, but the more fashionable garment of humiliation. This little article, which is intended to convey this ray of light to the questioning observer, is of onyx, beautifully mounted with a vine of gold leaves and flowers, which are pointed with diamonds,—a brilliant means of dispelling any doubts as to the real position of the penitent. This will be properly accompanied by a long chain called the Royal-guard. It is a combination of the two chains which have been known under those names, and can be used in its combined form, or detached to make the two different ones.

For full reception dress, a

SET OF ONYX,

consisting of bracelet, pin, and rings, beautifully ornamented with diamonds and pearls, may be bought for $2,000. Of course, a few such sets are quite necessary to any lady of real fashion; while any lady without the real fashion, would no doubt be satisfied with one such set, or could possibly live out her allotted time without anything half as expensive. They are things of beauty in themselves, and so we suppose must be a joy forever. The principal stones are large, pear-shaped pearls, and these are surrounded by fine diamonds. Not too much money for such beauty and worth, if Miss Rothschild, or any of her American cousins, wants them. To these might be added an ornament for the neck, shield-shaped, made of Roman gold and also set with pearls and diamonds, and valued at $800. A poorer cousin Rothschild might be content with a less elaborate affair,—a flower in turquoise with a diamond heart, and only $85.

A VEIL-PIN

of gold, representing a small whip, can be obtained for $15, and might be easily removed by any dexterous hand in a crowded thoroughfare. It is a question of conscience, then, whether such a temptation ought to be placed within such easy reach of the light-fingered gentry, and we have not the slightest doubt but those who cannot afford it, or perhaps we might say, who can neither pay for it nor get it on credit, will virtuously refrain from thus tempting the weak and erring.

A WATCH OF FRENCH ENAMEL,

beautifully made, and with a small opening in the outer cover, showing a portion of the dial and a second set of hour-denominations, after the pattern of fine chronometers, would be an acceptable present to any young lady; and any person with a philopena-present to make, and $200 in cash that was a trouble to him, might try it. We need scarcely remark that, except in the fact of its being a watch, it did not bear the slightest resemblance to Capt. Cuttle's. We fancy we hear some spiteful old bachelor or some self-sufficient young man remark, "Well, in regard to keeping time, it no doubt would resemble that venerable time-piece before long, if it was carried by a woman."

WE NEVER SAW BUT ONE MAN

who did not consider the fact that he wound his watch every night at a certain hour as being equivalent to all the good works which are considered essential to the obtaining of a happy state of future existence. Our one man who forgot that the chief duty of man was to wind his watch at a stated hour was a traveler on one of the steamers that cross the Sound and convey passengers from New York Bostonwards. Sitting on the upper deck, surrounded by a crowd of people, he—a large man, a handsome, portly man—asked a stranger the time, at the same moment drawing out his watch, taking the key from his right-hand vest-pocket and proceeding to wind up the article in question. His query was replied to by a cold, precise person, who would wind his watch at the proper moment if his wife was dying, and would try to do it if he was at the last gasp himself. This man remarked, with a pitying severity of tone, "Watch run down, I s'pose." "No," answered the other, "but I wind it up and set it

WHENEVER I THINK OF IT."

The disgust pictured on that precise man's countenance was reflected on that of every other man in the crowd, and a few of the women; but the majority of the latter, we feel sure, would have liked to embrace him, and were doubtless only restrained by a sense of propriety. Wherever he is, may he always have a watch to wind whenever he thinks of it.

Solitaire buttons for the ears do not find the favor here which has been accorded them elsewhere, and pendant ear-rings still seem to be preferred.

TO CONTAIN ALL THESE GEMS,

besides the cumbrous leather-cases, may be bought a fine dark Russia-leather jewel-case, lined throughout with satin, with trays divided into compartments, and the cover finished with an exquisite design in inlaid porcelain, beautifully painted. Price only $100. To accompany this is another necessary article for the dressing-table,—a fine case of Russia-leather, fitted up with hand-glass, brushes and combs, with ivory backs carved in floral designs, for which Miss Millionaire need only pay $325. A desk of finely-polished French walnut, with heavy brass mountings in the antique style, and filled with all necessary articles for writing the tenderest billet-doux, will be another useful and ornamental piece of bric-a-brac, and will only require another $100.

These are a few of the desirable articles for a woman of fashion. For the lover of other beautiful things, there are exquisite statuettes and the finest of

BRONZES.

For the latter American taste still requires culture, for very few real bronzes are sold, at least in Chicago, compared with the imitations. The latter cannot be detected in color from the simon-pure; but, to the cultivated eye, they are as crude almost as a rudely-hewn statue compared with the fine chiseling of some master-hand; real bronzes also being finished with delicate touches after they have been removed from the moulds. There is a very great difference in the weight, also.

Beautiful pictures, painted on ivory, of which Raphael's Cherubs, the Mater Dolorosa, and Beatrice Cenci, seem to be the favorite subjects to please the worshiper of esthetic taste.

FOR THE HOUSEKEEPER,

the supply is almost inexhaustible; and, though silver has been greatly superseded by plated ware, still to one who can afford it, there is something very tempting in the ring of the real metal. First, there are the epergnes for the center of the table. The designs are exquisite; and the fancy, as in other ornaments, is for oxydized silver. They are purchasable at rates ranging from $500 to $5,000. For the latter price a very handsome ornament is obtainable, and, when filled with fruit and flowers, would be very pleasing to the eye. Nut-dishes, with the dropping fruit, a tiny squirrel perched upon each handle, with the accompanying spoon and picks, are a trifle to be desired by a well-regulated mind. A grape-dish, beautiful in form and Æsopian in design, portrays the tolerably well-known fable of the fox and grapes. It would be safe to fill it with the finest black Hamburgs, however, as far as that special fox was concerned. A dish for cracked ice, looking like a fragment of Polar production, with tongs to lift the cooling morsels, will also tempt the purchaser of fine goods. Individual salt and butter-dishes also prevail in the precious metal, but are not as beautiful in our eyes as those of fine crystal in frames of gold. Ice-cream dishes with tiny spoons, and the same little implements for stirring after-dinner coffee, are specially attractive.

NAPKIN-RINGS

are of all shapes and sizes,—round, oval, mounted on feet, in pairs, in sets, and singly. The prettiest were wreaths of flowers in oxydized silver, tied with a knot of ribbon, the ends of which acted as feet to keep them from rolling. A very unnatural production, no doubt, critic Eastlake would say, as nothing more absurd than a wreath held erect by the ribbon that fastened it could be imagined. Quite right, we admit, but this is fairy-work, and, though not of the same kind, still recalls these lines from Scott:

> It was as if some fairy's hand
> 'Twixt poplars straight the osier-wand
> In many a freakish knot had twined,
> Then framed a spell when the work was done,
> And changed the willow-wreaths to stone.

In fact, all this delicate silverware looks like fairy-work, and we cannot but admire the artistic thought that has created it, and the artistic workmanship that has materialized the idea.

Somewhat more prosaic and suggestive of good dinners are the

KNIVES AND FORKS.

With carved ivory-handles, a set of meat-carvers, game-carvers, steel, and two dozen rank and file, may be bought for $35. The large knives and forks bristle with four projecting points each, which make knife-rests unnecessary, as these prevent them, when soiled, from touching the table-cloth. A set with plain handles may be bought for $50; but, to the fair dame who can afford it, a set with pearl handles, at $100, if used with care to prevent their falling and breaking, will be preferred. Pearl does not discolor like ivory, and so gives better satisfaction when such expensive cutlery is to be bought. These all have the finest of steel blades, guiltless of plating,—silver blades with pearl handles being added for fruit-knives.

A visit to some large importer of fine china and glass would, of course, be next in order; for only the most delicate porcelain and purest crystal would be in keeping with such articles as we have described. These must be left for another time, however; but, before we leave the jeweler's, we must not forget to mention.

THE CLOCKS

of all descriptions, from the one of plain, polished black marble, surmounted by a sphinx, to the most elaborately-carved bronze and the more pretentious but less pleasing gilt. The first, with urns to match, for side-ornaments, suggestive of the ancient receptacles for the ashes of the beloved dead, would be in good taste for a smoking-room. Here the masculine fumeur could ponder on that old conundrum of the puzzler of the desert, and, as he gracefully leaned against a corner of the mantel-piece, deposit in the urns the ashes of his vanishing cigar. A traveling clock, which can be struck like a repeater, was very handsome, but struck us as being rather heavy for ordinary use; but then our tastes are simple. A repeater, worth $200 or $300, we should think enough, and much more easily carried, while these clocks cost from $80 to $200, and would add another item to the present impediments of big box, little box, band-box, and bundle, when we go off for a day or two. We think we shall decline the clock, unless some one insists upon giving us one.

We had nearly forgotten one article which nearly all our lady-friends would like,—the

SILVER ICE-PITCHER LINED WITH WOOD.

It is such an improvement upon the old one of metal alone that it must soon dispossess that entirely.

Having described some of the handsome articles we have seen, we do not wonder that there is so much to attract any lover of the beautiful at a jeweler's, even if they can only look at the treasures there. If you want them, you have only to put money in your purse, and if there is enough of it, you can get what you like.

THE "HOTEL AMERICAN" IN EUROPE.

His Habits, Haunts, Recreations, and Affectations, as Seen from a British Standpoint.

From a Vevay Letter to the London News.

There is a certain class of citizens of the United States who have been good enough to take up their permanent residence in the hotels of Europe. A barbarian who has adopted civilized ways notoriously loses the virtues of savage life, without acquiring those of civilization. So it is with these Americans. All that is bad in Europe they have grafted upon all that is bad in America. They have acquired the follies, the vanities, and the silly conceits of the two continents. They seem to have a natural aversion to privacy, and live year after year in hotels, gregariously. No one has a more sincere admiration for the sterling qualities of the true American than I have, but the "Hotel American" is, assuredly, one of the most offensive products of modern civilization. In his manners there is a sort of exaggerated, stilted civility. From always wanting to do exactly the right thing, and not exactly knowing what the right thing is, he is awkward. His French is bad, but the shrug of his shoulders is purely Parisian. His conversation is a sad and dreary attempt to imitate that nil admirari style which is supposed in novels to characterize the English gentleman. For the same cause he is slow and solemn in his actions. If one speaks to him of any eminent man of his own country, he smiles superciliously, and says that he is in quite another set. Because he resides in Europe he is under the impression that he is mixing in European society. But society does not care for him, and he therefore mixes with others of his kind. Vevay has become of late years a great resort of our transatlantic cousins, and is infested with these "hotel Americans." Each hotel has its gang. The ladies of the gang get up late and do not make their appearance until dinner-time. They come to the table d'hote gorgeously, if not tastefully, dressed. The gentlemen pass the day in playing at billiards and smoking. They neither read, nor walk, nor talk. I have watched them sitting together, and they seem never to get beyond asking each other where some one else is, or some other person is going. After dinner, ladies and gentlemen, the latter scrupulously arrayed in evening dress, with beautiful flowers on each side of their coats, dance until a late hour, and when they are not dancing they walk up and down the passages—serious, stupid, and precise,—like a number of pupils who are cultivating deportment under the eye of the dancing-master. The ladies appear to be greatly superior to the men. American women have a natural predisposition to enjoy themselves, and they are not inclined to sacrifice their nature on the altar of deportment. But even their love of fun and flirting is damped by the dreary but comic dignity of their admirers. The gang occasionally picks up and adopts one of those third-rate Counts or Barons, who are plentiful abroad, but as a rule it keeps to itself, except when it visits the gang of another hotel. How any human beings can manage to lead this existence, even for months, it is not easy to conceive. One would suppose that they would long, after a short apprenticeship, to get somewhere beyond waiters, gas, and bands. But they live on the same life, happy and contented, for years, and become something between a French petit creve, an English heavy dragoon, and an American bar-maid. Vevay is a favorite summer quarters of the hotel Americans. Nice is infested with them in winter. In the latter place they have literally driven away other nationalities, and if the nuisance does not abate here they will have this place all to themselves, for they are simply unbearable. They must be aware that, in their own country, where every man who has no occupation is despised, they would not be tolerated. It is somewhat hard, therefore, that they should have taken possession of two of the most exquisite spots in Europe.

The Des Moines Dramatic Club is divided as to the meaning of *Desdemona's* exclamation after *Othello* has told the story of his life, "Would that Heaven had made me such a man." Some believe she desired to be an individual of that description, and others hold that she wanted such a man bestowed upon her.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

A Clear Case of Clerical Starvation in West Chicago.

Union of the American Reformed and Jefferson Park Churches.

Alumni Association of the Chicago Theological Seminary.

Interesting Extracts from the Local Religious Press.

How the Interior "Scooped" the Presbyterian Association of Ministers.

Personal Paragraphs—General Notes—Services To-Day.

Whenever a writer now-a-days seeks to contrast the relative cash values of a finished education in the Old and New Worlds, the invariable example of Old World non-appreciation of cultivated talent is the Oxford graduate curate struggling against the Fates with an annual stipend of £50. How he gets along with his salary of somewhat less than a pound sterling a week, managing to satisfy the natural cravings of appetite and to obey the inexorable fiat which requires him ever to appear clad in a suit of as unimpeachably clerical cut as that of his Bishop, who enjoys an income of £5,000, is a mystery that can only be fathomed by reading one of those interesting works which set forth how the author raised a family of thirteen on a dollar a week, and laid up money in a Franklin Savings Bank against a rainy day. Should one of these works not be near at hand, perhaps the next best thing a Chicago inquirer could do would be to make a call upon the incumbent of one of our West Side Episcopalian churches. That he would prove able to give an inquirer a wholesome lesson in domestic economy, the following incident, in relating which names are avoided, will prove: On a recent Sunday, said West Side Episcopalian minister went through the morning service as usual, though it was noticed by many of the congregation that he lacked his usual fervor and earnestness. When it grew near the time for the reading of the sermon it was apparent that the reverend gentleman was suffering from a cause unknown to his congregation. The text of the homily was read, and at this juncture the minister broke down. He announced the cause of his doing so. He had not been to market the day before, for the simple reason that he had had no money to go there with, and the most unfeeling of parishioners will admit that, even for a man whose calling is supposed to fit him for trials and self-abnegation, a trip to an overflowing market can be anything but pleasant to a man with empty pockets. At dinner the previous day he had sat down to a meal of bread and butter and tea. His breakfast that morning had proved hardly so luxurious. Whether, after the morning service was over, and he returned home, there would be any dinner at all awaiting him he did not know. It was a clear case of clerical starvation. The minister closed his book, and the congregation rose in their seats and departed, sermonless, it having been shown plain to them that their pastor could not supply them with spiritual food, when they had so shamefully neglected to give him the wherewithal to obtain physical sustenance.

UNION OF THE AMERICAN REFORMED AND JEFFERSON PARK CHURCHES.

The negotiations which have been in progress between the American Reformed Church and the Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church, of this city, have been brought to a termination entirely satisfactory to all parties concerned. Last week the following communication was sent to the Session and Trustees of the Jefferson Park Church:

DEAR FRIENDS: The Board of Domestic Missions of the Reformed Church in America, and a Committee of the General Synod representing the denomination in the East have, with great liberality and unanimity, determined to relieve our church here at once from its present financial embarrassment, and to provide for the final entire liquidation of our debt. Therefore, the consistory of the American Reformed Church, in behalf of the members of the church and congregation, do now most cordially invite the Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church to unite with us in church worship and work, according to the general features of the plan proposed, leaving all matters relating to the future consolidation of the churches to future negotiation. Believing that thereby a more efficient work for the Master may be accomplished, and the mutual welfare of our churches be promoted, we cheerfully and heartily extend this invitation. In behalf of consistory. U. D. GULICK, President.

The invitation was as cordially accepted as it had been extended, and on last Sabbath the first united services were held in the beautiful edifice of the American Reformed Church. The following is the basis upon which this present union is effected:

First—The church shall be known as the American Reformed and Jefferson Park Church.

Second—The Consistory and Session shall jointly have the oversight of the affairs of the united church.

Third—New members shall be admitted into either church as they may prefer.

Fourth—All collections for church Boards shall be equally divided.

Fifth—The Sabbath-schools shall be united under one Superintendent chosen by the school.

Sixth—Each church maintains its own legal existence and connection with the denomination to which it belongs.

With the harmony and unity with which this relation is formed, the kindly spirit manifest, and the freedom from all financial burdens, this united church has before it a promising future. The friends of the Reformed Church now rallying to its support with real enthusiasm, and those of the Jefferson Park Church with equal zeal in united effort, will cause it to take a prominent position among our churches, and a few years will witness it one of the strongest and most influential in the city.

Among the prominent members of this church are the following: John Dillingham, George T. Van Arsdale, P. R. Westfall, William Todd, Edward Walters, Charles W. Griggs, Charles V. Blake, John Onderdonk, John Creighton, Tuthill King, Dr. Joseph P. Ross, Hugh Templeton, John Henry, Hugh Watt, William J. Hanna, William Nichols, W. G. Holmes, Thomas Templeton, and others. The pastor, the Rev. U. D. Gulick, is a young man, of pleasing address, deep piety, and filled with a desire to do good. He is much beloved by all, and the choice of the united congregations upon him has been a wise one.

CHICAGO THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The Alumni Institute of the Chicago Congregational Theological Seminary will meet to-morrow evening at 7:30, at which time a sermon is expected from the Rev. N. A. Millard, on the "Relation of Christianity to Social Progress." This Seminary now numbers 153 graduates, who are laboring in twenty-one States and Territories, and in eight different foreign countries. The first class graduated in 1859, and consisted of five persons. It is expected the present meeting will be largely attended and the exercises very interesting. The sessions will continue from to-morrow evening until Friday, closing at 7:30 p. m. on that day. The programme of exercises will be as follows:

Tuesday—At 8:30 a. m., prayer and conference; 9—10, criticism, Prof. Fiske presiding; 10—11, discussion, "What is the true doctrine of the Second Advent?" opened by George E. Ladd, Prof. Boardman presiding; 7:30 p. m., lecture by Joseph Haven, D. D.

Wednesday—8:30 to 10 a. m., Prayer and Experience Meeting, the Rev. H. M. Daniels presiding; 10 to 11, discussion "Insanity, as Related to Morals," opened by Dexter D. Hill; 11 to 12, discussion, "Is the Power of the Pulpit over the People Waning?" opened by A. F. Sherrill, Prof. Hyde presiding; 7:30 p. m., discussion, "Liberality and Liberalism," opened by Charles Richards, Prof. Fiske presiding.

Thursday—8:30 a. m., Prayer and Conference; 9 to 10, discussion, "What is the Measure of a Minister's Responsibility for the Conversion of Souls?" opened by Thomas Gillespie, Prof. Hyde presiding; 10—11, "Review of Literature and Dogma" (Arnold) by O. W. Fay; 11—12, question, "What is the Basis of Church Fellowship?" Answered by C. N. Sanders, George M. Landon, Hanford Towle, and E. T. Hooker, Prof. Fiske presiding; 7:30 p. m., address by President Edwards.

Friday—8:30 a. m., prayer and conference; 9—11, English Literature; 11—12, discussion, "Is a Minister one of the People or one of a Class?" opened by S. E. Lathrop, Prof. Hyde presiding; 7:30 p. m., selected Reading by Prof. Booth; closing exercises.

The meetings of the Association during the past years have been of much interest and great profit to the members attending. By a special arrangement and the proper application, others than the Alumni of the Seminary may become members of the organization. This enlarges the numbers and increases the general interest. The officers of the Association at present are, President, the Rev. Charles A. Towle, of Sandwich; Secretary, the Rev. A. R. Thain, of Turner Junction.

THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

The *Advance*, with a commendable spirit, has issued an "Evangelical Alliance Supplement" of eight pages, which, in addition to the proceedings, contains the likenesses of thirteen of the sage divines in attendance. The names of the clergy destined to this kind of immortality are Charles Hodge, Henry Ward Beecher, Bishop Simpson, Theodore D. Woolsey, William Plummer, M. B. Anderson, Noah Porter, William A. Muhlenberg, Richard Storrs, Nathan Bishop, Richard Newton, W. H. Allen, and W. H. Campbell. For the most part, the pictures are good representations. The editorial comments are upon the Alliance, and "Learning from the Enemy." In the latter it is stated:

Anger opens the mouth wonderfully, and specially inspires frankness of communication. An angry friend may, therefore, repeat in ten minutes the faults, real and supposed, which he has seen in us for years, or which he has heard others attribute to us during that time. Ah, it would be very unwise to reject those disclosures, because made in an angry spirit. Angry men may tell the truth. A downright enemy often does this, in order to injure our feelings, or to mar our prospects. How foolish it would be to assume that his accusatory words are untrue. Better were it to treasure up his utterances for careful scrutiny; for it may be, that God is thus giving us a valuable opportunity to gain self-knowledge.

The entire editorial page of the *Standard* is given to the proceedings of the World's Evangelical Alliance, which is not any too much space for that great meeting. Otherwise the paper is given to the accounts of various Baptist Associations, which are now in session all over the land.

The editor of the *Advocate* is still off among the Conferences, but the paper is prolific in news. A call is made for the Church to wake up and organize for a new campaign. After a survey of thirty-one conferences, the call proceeds:

Let us start right. Therefore, while solicitude may respect finances, new churches, new parsonages, good congregations, denominational competition, good church music, and all such legitimate points, why not organize the year at the victory point by putting the emphasis where God does? The Church is *to save souls*. Why not, therefore, in the face of stringency, of a dilapidated temple, of even Church dissension, beseech God to begin a thorough reformation in all things by pouring out His Spirit on saints and sinners? A few days since, when panic overhung the land, we thought quietly that if ruin does overrun the markets and the Church's treasury, more than full compensation will surely come out of the almost inevitable turning to God that always follows financial disaster. Does panic convert men? Do broken banks persuade God? Do freshly made paupers exclusively make up Immanuel's army?

The other topics treated editorially are the "Beneficent Hindrance" and "The Issue in France." The proceedings of the Alliance occupy only two columns.

The *Western Catholic* editorially discusses the "Alliance Farce," "Old Catholics, No Catholics," "Will We Have a State Church, and What Will it Be?" "The Irish Priests and the Irish People," and "Liberalism in New Mexico." The remarks about the Old Catholics close as follows:

When we see the "Old Catholics" making common cause with Evangelists, we cannot help remembering the Latin proverb: *Similes cum similibus facillime congregantur*. In colloquial English it means that birds of a feather flock together. The plumage of the "Old Catholic" is identical with that of all birds of the Reformation. They are unclean birds, that are driven from the flock of Christ. Every age produces a new sect of heretics; we have in the "Old Catholics" the swarm that will infest our era. They are neither numerous nor powerful, but they will do all the mischief they can until [illegible] the ground. Germany, that sustains them [illegible] complete and thorough. She [illegible] conquest that will be in opposition to the Church of Christ, [illegible] made to feel the power of Him who has "power over all flesh." What Cæsar planned and Bonaparte attempted, must yet be executed—the conquest of the North of Europe. Barbarism has got to be quelled, that heresies may cease and religion prevail. The future triumph of the Latins will be the triumph of the Church.

The *Interior* devotes, editorially, four more columns to "Inspiration," under the caption, "In Conclusion." Considerable space is given to the Alliance work, on which the following comment is made:

Very little that was of an unsatisfactory nature occurred during the proceedings or resulted from them. The most noticeable was a protest signed by seventy foreign delegates against the recognition of the Old Catholics. This is a very easily-determined issue. The doctrinal basis of the Alliance we gave last week. All who accept that basis are entitled to recognition as evangelical. The Old Catholics accept it, and were clearly entitled to the reception which they so cordially received. The only other point of serious disagreement is really beyond the pale of the Alliance, and is one of discipline in the Episcopal Church. A certain English missionary, Dr. Tozer, has filed a complaint against the Dean of Canterbury for communing with the members of the Alliance. Dr. Fremantle, of London, and Bishop Cummings, of Kentucky, communed with the Presbyterians. It is probable that the American brother will be cited to answer for this charitable escapade, but the Church of England will probably not thank the zealous Tozer for his tattling proclivities.

THE PRESBYTERIAN ASSOCIATION OF MINISTERS "SCOOPED" BY THE "INTERIOR."

Our religious contemporary, the *Interior*, acted in almost the manner of the flesh in a recent issue. It is as follows: That paper has for many weeks, it seems, been writing long editorials to show that the imprecatory Psalms of David are a good and healthy part of Gospel hymnology. The ministers' meeting took up the inquiry, and four prominent clergymen labored hard to show that those Psalms belonged to only a certain age when the Hebrews built up their Church by war. Three other brethren thought those curses might be only a prophecy of God's wrath. Two had no opinion, while one most distinguished brother from the West Side said there were many things in the Bible which he never expected to understand. He gave the riddle up. Out came the *Interior* with a note, proudly remarking that the ministers' meeting was a "unit" upon the Psalm question, all agreeing that between the imprecatory Psalms of David and the sermons of Christ there is a most perfect harmony. As the *Interior* is published at St. Louis and Chicago, this report was a fine indorsement of its editorials, and must have carried great comfort to the editorial heart of that religious publication. In politics this method is called "the manufacture of public sentiment;" in reporters' dialect, such a march upon a whole crowd is called "scooping;" the Bible-name of the action is different.

DEDICATION OF ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH.

Four thousand persons were in attendance at the dedication of St. Michael's Church last Sunday. The ceremonies were performed by the Right Rev. Bishop Foley. Thirteen benevolent societies were represented, and at least 2,000 persons who could not get in stood around the building. The services were very solemn and imposing. After the dedicatory ceremony was performed, according to the Roman ritual, Bishop Foley, assisted by a large number of the clergy, consecrated the main altar of St. Michael, after which Pontifical Mass was celebrated. This was followed by a powerful sermon from the Rev. Father Venn, pastor of St. Boniface's Church, which was timely and instructive. This great church edifice was destroyed by the fire of 1871, only eighteen months after its completion. It has taken two years to rebuild, notwithstanding the fact that the walls were left in a good state of preservation. The new structure surpasses the old in beauty and convenience, and right happy is that part of the city that such is the case. The St. Michael's is now one of the largest and finest Catholic churches in Chicago and the West.

THE SYNOD.

The Synod of Illinois, North, now in session at Sterling, represents ecclesiastically about one-third of the Presbyterian churches in the State. Each congregation is allowed to send its minister and one Elder as a delegate. The object of the body is a general review of the past year's work in the Presbyteries, and, through these, of the churches, and the devising of such plans as may accelerate the work during the coming year. In this department the appointment of a Synodical Secretary, who shall have the superintendency of the mission work in the immediate field, is one important question before the Synod. Also the change of the time of meeting, so that all the Synods may not convene simultaneously, as they nearly all do now. Quite a number of the Chicago divines are present to-day, whose pulpits will be filled by ministers from abroad. A number who went out on Thursday returned last night. The meeting will probably adjourn to-morrow.

STATE BAPTIST MEETINGS.

A very interesting series of Baptist meetings are being held just now at Canton, Ill. On Tuesday and Wednesday, the meeting of the Pastoral Union, which embraces all the Baptist ministers of the State, took place. This was followed by the meeting of the State Sunday-School Association, and this by the General Association, which is still in session. This last is quite a large body of Baptist ministers, who come together from all parts of the State in this capacity, for the purpose of inspecting the work of the Church during the year. The Revs. T. W. Goodspeed, John Gordon, Dr. Northup, Dr. Smith, Dr. C. B. Blackall, and others from the city, are in attendance.

ASHLAND AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

We are glad to announce that the Ashland Avenue Presbyterian Church, under the leadership of the Rev. Dr. Swazey, has made a decided step towards permanent location. This Society, only one year in existence, has bought a lot on Ashland avenue, between Adams and Jackson streets, adjoining the residence of Henry Waller, Esq., which secures to it a site in a most desirable neighborhood, and as eligibly situated as could possibly be desired by its best friends. This organization is supported by many of the best families in the vicinity mentioned, and those interested in its success have the means and disposition to place upon the lot secured one of the finest churches of which our city can boast. This news will be gladly received by the friends of Dr. Swazey in all sections of the city, and the success that has attended his efforts in this enterprise is no greater than his abilities and social qualities entitle him to.

DUBLIN TRACTS.

The Young Men's Christian Association, during the past week, received, by Red Line, from Boston, over five tons of Dublin tracts, sent over by Mr. D. L. Moody to the Association, which they will use for free distribution in their various branches of work in the city. Their booth in the Exposition Building has been crowded at various times by parties anxious to get samples of the Dublin tracts. They have handed out several hundred thousand pages to all who wished them, and are willing to supply tract-distributors, Y. M. C. Associations, ministers, and others with them at cost. Parties visiting the Exposition should not fail to notice their stand in the gallery, near the northeast corner of the building.

PERSONAL.

Prof. Beck, from Paxton, Ill., is supplying the English Lutheran Church on the North Side.

The Rev. Dr. Everts has returned from his tour in Wisconsin and Minnesota, where he has been dedicating a number of new churches.

The Rev. Dr. Torrey, of New York, is in the city, and will preach in the Fifth Presbyterian Church this morning.

The Rev. J. L. Irwin has been secured as the Indiana editor of the *Standard*, with headquarters at Indianapolis.

The Rev. A. T. Graves, the celebrated Baptist revivalist, is expected to assist the Rev. Florence McCarthy in a series of religious services next month.

The Rev. M. M. Parkhurst, recently pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, Chicago, has just sailed from San Francisco for Yokohama.

The many friends of the Rev. Dr. E. J. Goodspeed will be glad to learn that his health is greatly improved and that he is again preaching every Sunday.

Judge Williams is making himself very popular and useful in one of the Hyde Park churches by his public descriptions of the Temple of Jerusalem.

The Rev. Dr. Reid, who recently passed through the city on his way home, has just visited ten annual conferences, viz.: Erie, Detroit, Michigan, Southeastern Indiana, Central Ohio, Iowa, Northwest German, Upper Iowa, Minnesota, and Illinois.

Bishop Foley administered the sacrament of confirmation to 120 persons in the Church of St. Ann last Sunday. This church is represented as being very prosperous. It is the design of the pastor, the Rev. Thomas Leydon, to commence the erection of a large and handsome new church the coming year.

The statement made in several papers that Prof. G. N. Boardman, of the Chicago Theological Seminary, has accepted the Presidency of Middlebury College, and entered upon the discharge of his duties, etc., is wholly without foundation. He has no thought of leaving his present Chair of Theology, which he is filling with great acceptance.

The Rev. Harrison Daniels has been appointed to act as the Financial Agent of the Board of the Northwestern Baptist Educational Society for the year to come. The Society needs $10,000 to aid it in educating young men for the ministry. Mr. Daniels has been commended to the churches of Chicago and elsewhere for the purpose of securing this amount.

The subject of the Rev. C. L. Thompson's discourse this evening will be "The Alliance."

The basement of the new Methodist Church in Oak Park will be ready for occupancy next month.

The Presiding Elders are printing their list of quarterly-meetings on the back of postal-cards.

It is proposed to raise $75,000 for the Indiana Asbury University by collecting one dollar from each member of the Methodist Church in the State in which the institution is located. The collection is to be made on the 26th inst.

The Presbyterian Society at Elgin, whose house of worship was burned some time ago, are rebuilding, and expect to go into the new church next month. The house seats 400, and will cost about $4,000.

More than sixty societies in connection with the Congregational Church are asking that body for aid to build new churches. The Board has promised aid to fifty of them, and now calls on the churches for the money.

St. Bridget's Fair and Festival, in behalf of education, will be held in St. Bridget's Hall, commencing to-morrow and closing on the 1st of November. Great efforts are being made to make the Fair a success. The cause represented is said to be a very worthy one.

The autumnal Sunday-school service in the Fifth Presbyterian Church last Sunday evening was something new, and proved very interesting to all present. Each class presented offerings of leaves and fruits, after which the pastor preached a children's sermon from the text, "We all do fade as a leaf."

The fifth annual meeting of the Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior will be held, not at St. Louis as previously announced, but at Racine, Wis., on Wednesday and Thursday, Nov. 5 and 6. Delegates desiring entertainment should address Mrs. D. E. Bierce, Racine, Wis.

The Ashland Avenue Presbyterian Church leaves the chapel of the Theological Seminary to worship hereafter in the chapel of the Swedenborgian Society, on West Washington street. Dr. Swazey's society occupy the new quarters for the first time on Sunday morning next. The New Jerusalem Church people have shown their usual liberality in offering their chapel to their Presbyterian neighbors. Dr. Hibbard preaches at 3 p. m., and Dr. Swazey at 10:30 a. m.

The Literary Society in connection with the Second Baptist Church is proving a remarkable adjunct to that body. About five hundred persons attend the meetings, which take place every other Friday evening. Nathan Sheppard, otherwise known as the "Keynote" of the *Examiner*, added much to the general interest by his readings last Friday evening.

The three colored Baptist churches of the South Division held a Union Sunday-school Concert at the Olivet Church last Sunday afternoon. Ex-Gov. Pinchbeck, of Louisiana, was present and, in response to a call, made an address. Remarks were also made by Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Brayman, and by a few members of [illegible] propose to organize [illegible] church. These three churches [illegible] Woman's Auxiliary to the Woman's Society of the [illegible].

The Rev. Dr. Roy has returned from a four-weeks' tour of missionary inspection through the Northern Pacific Railroad and through the [illegible] and reports the attendance upon the General Convention of Wisconsin, the American Board, the General Conference of Minnesota, and the General Association of Dakota, as large and all extremely interesting meetings. He also reports the Indians connected with the Santee Agency, in Nebraska, afflicted with the small-pox, four having died the day he left.

TO-DAY'S SERVICES.

BAPTIST.

The Rev. Florence McCarthy will preach as usual at the Union Park Church.

—The Rev. N. F. Ravlin will preach as usual at the Temple Church.

—The Rev. E. J. Goodspeed will preach as usual at the Second Church. The evening subject is, "Paul's Preaching."

—The Rev. W. W. Everts will preach this morning in the First Church. In the evening B. F. Jacobs leads the gospel meeting.

—W. W. Everts, Jr., preaches this morning, and Dr. Everts this evening, in the Indiana Avenue Chapel.

—The Rev. A. J. Frost will preach as usual at the University Place Church.

—The Rev. A. H. Stowe, of Logansport, Ind., preaches this evening to the new Baptist interest, in the church corner of Paulina and Monroe streets.

—The Rev. R. J. Laugridge preaches as usual at the South Church. The evening subject is, "Excellent Persons."

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Rev. W. W. McKaig will preach as usual at the Ninth Church.

—The Rev. Arthur Swazey will preach to the congregation of the Ashland Avenue Church this morning in the Swedenborgian Church, on Washington street, near Union Park.

—The Rev. Ben E. S. Ely will preach as usual at Grace Church.

—Prof. Swing preaches this morning at McVicker's.

—The Rev. U. D. Gulick will preach this morning and evening in the American Reformed Church to the united congregations of that and the Jefferson Park Church.

—The Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge will preach this morning at the Third Church, on "The Evangelical Alliance," and in the evening on "The Young Man Whom Christ Loved."

—The Rev. Walter Forsyth will preach this morning at the First Scotch Church. In the evening the Rev. Mr. McLaughlan preaches on "Lessons from Elijah."

—Rev. Dr. Torrey, of New York, will preach this morning in the Fifth Church, Wabash avenue and Thirty-first street. In the evening the pastor, the Rev. Charles L. Thompson, will preach on "The Evangelical Alliance."

EPISCOPAL.

The Rev. Henry G. Perry officiates as usual to-day at All Saints' Church.

—The Rev. E. Sullivan will preach this morning and evening to the congregation of Trinity Church at Martine's Hall.

—The Rev. Dr. Stocking will officiate as usual at the Church of the Epiphany.

—The Rev. Charles Edward Cheney will preach as usual in Christ Church.

—The Rev. George Wallace, of Janesville, Wis., officiates this morning and evening at the Church of the Atonement.

—There will be services as usual at the Church of the Holy Communion.

—The Rev. J. F. Walker preaches this morning at Calvary Church, on "Imitation and Habit, the Two Great Natural Forces of Character," and in the evening on "The Martyrdom of St. Ignatius."

—The Rev. H. N. Powers will officiate as usual in St. John's Church. The morning subject is, "The World's Evangelical Alliance."

METHODIST.

The Rev. S. McChesney will preach this morning and evening at Trinity Church.

—The Rev. Dr. Dandy will preach as usual at the Ada Street Church. The evening subject is, "The Church and the Age."

—The Rev. J. O. Peck will preach as usual at Centenary Church.

—Centenary Church, Monroe street, near Morgan. Rev. Dr. Rigg, of London, will preach at 10:30 a. m. The pastor, Rev. J. O. Peck, will preach at 7:30 p. m. Sabbath-school 2:30 p. m.

—The Rev. E. W. Jeffries, of the Upper Iowa Conference, will preach this morning and evening at the First Church.

—The Rev. C. E. Felton will preach this morning and evening at Grace Church.

—Services will be held this morning in the Bethel African Church, Third avenue, south of Taylor street. The Rev. J. W. Malone, pastor, will preach.

UNITARIAN.

The Rev. Minot J. Savage will preach this morning at the Third Church on "Salvation," and this evening will lecture on "Success."

—The Rev. Laird Collier will preach this morning in the chapel of the Church of the Messiah.

—The Rev. Robert Collyer will preach at Unity Church.

—The Rev. M. J. Savage preaches this afternoon at the house of C. B. Dupee, corner of Woodlawn avenue and Forty-sixth-st.

—The Rev. William R. Alger will preach this morning at the Music Hall, on "The Antichrists of Christendom." The evening lecture is on "Hopes of a Better Future for Humanity on Earth."

—The Rev. F. L. Hosmer, of Quincy, will preach this morning in the Fourth Church, corner of Prairie avenue and Thirtieth street.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The Rev. Albert Bushnell, of New York, will preach this morning and evening at the Leavitt Street Church.

—The Rev. A. S. F. Savage will preach as usual at Oakland Church.

—The Rev. William Alvin Bartlett preaches as usual at Plymouth Church.

—The Rev. E. P. Goodwin will preach as usual at the First Church. The morning subject is "Comfort in the Doctrine of the Resurrection."

—The Rev. L. S. Chamberlain will preach as usual in the New England Church.

—Rev. Dr. Rigg, Principal of the Wesleyan Training College, London, will speak this evening at the New England Church, corner North Dearborn and White streets.

UNIVERSALIST.

The Rev. Dr. Ryder will preach in Aiken's Theatre this morning.

—The Rev. R. H. Pullman will preach this morning and evening at Murray Chapel.

—The Rev. J. E. Forrester will preach this morning at the Church of the Redeemer on "Religious Demand and Supply—the Evangelical Alliance," and in the evening on the "Social, Financial, and Political Aspects of the Times."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Advent people will meet at No. 169 West Madison street.

—Dr. Samuel Maxwell will lecture this morning and evening to the First Society of Spiritualists at No. 181 South Clark street. He will also describe spirit friends.

—The Rev. Dr. Stowell will preach this morning in Dr. Cooper's church, corner of Centre and Dayton streets.

—The meeting for railroad men will be held this afternoon in the depot reading-room of the Michigan Southern depot, and will be led by J. H. Dumont. All railway men are invited to attend.

—The Rev. H. Peck will preach this morning at the English Evangelical Lutheran Church.

—Elder G. G. Mullins will preach to the Christian Disciples at the old Jefferson Park Church this morning, on "Worship the Father in Spirit and in Truth," and in the evening "Who is on the Lord's Side? Let Him Come Unto Me."

—Friends' meeting this morning at 11 o'clock in the Methodist Church Block, corner of Washington and Clark streets.

—The Christadelphians meet this morning, in the hall corner of Lake and Desplaines streets, to discuss "[illegible] Present and Future."

—Capt. M. V. B. Richardson, of Worcester, Mass., speaks this evening on Temperance, at the Methodist Church No. 782 South Halsted street.

—The Progressive Lyceum of Chicago meets at noon in Good Templars' Hall, corner of Washington and Desplaines streets.

—The Rev. O. Day Noble preaches this afternoon to the Swedenborgian Society, in Plymouth Church, on "A [illegible]."

—W. F. Moore, of Cincinnati, [illegible] of the *Christian Quarterly*, will preach this morning at the Indiana Avenue Christian Church.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

EPISCOPAL.

Oct. 19—Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Oct. 19—Twentieth Sunday after Pentecost; Nativity of the B. V. M.

Oct. 20—St. John Cantius, C.

Oct. 21—St. Peter of Alcantara, C. (from Oct. 19); St. Hilarion, Abb.; SS. Ursula and Comp., V. MM.

Oct. 23—Votive of the Blessed Sacrament.

Oct. 24—St. Raphael, Archangel.

Oct. 25—Votive of the Immaculate Conception; SS. Chrysanthus and Daria, MM.

REVIEW OF AMUSEMENTS.

THE DRAMA.

The past week has been an eventful one in theatrical matters, having been the first of what is believed will be a series of successful and entertaining weeks. The great star of the season, the most powerful magnet to Chicago audiences, has been playing during the week, and has been centering attention at one theatre. In the face of this, however, all the others have been doing well enough, with only moderate attractions, but promise better for the present week, when a variety and excellence of bills will be presented second to none ever produced in Chicago. It will be a remarkable week, all things considered, and deserves the full attention of the public.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

It may seem strange at first sight that a genius like Charlotte Cushman should, during a profitable engagement at a theatre like McVicker's, be the subject of so little newspaper notice, but the reasons for it are plain enough. Her impersonation of *Meg Merrilies* is familiar to everybody, and too near perfection for criticism. Hence, beyond the announcement that she is playing to overflowing houses, there is absolutely nothing to say. And as the interest of the whole drama centres in her, it is equally unnecessary to pass judgment individually upon the manner of her support. Allusion was made to the dreariness of the first act of "Guy Mannering," which induces Mr. McVicker to make a few remarks calculated to give nearly every reader a little twinge of conscience. Said he, a day or two ago, in relation to this: "Of course, there is very little to interest people in the first act, because *Meg Merrilies* does not come on until the second. Much of the first act could be cut out; but, as you have observed, everybody is not seated before the curtain rises on the second act." In other words, the public, through its persistent want of punctuality, delays the performance. There is no earthly reason why it should, for 8 o'clock is late enough to commence, and the drama loses its flavor by [illegible]. During the present week Miss Cushman appears in "Henry VIII." and "Macbeth," and it is seriously [illegible] that those who wish to see the performance [illegible] their seats before the curtain rises. It is [illegible] and will be profitable to themselves. [illegible] Monday and Tuesday nights "Henry VIII." will be given with the following cast of characters:

Queen Katherine	Charlotte Cushman
King Henry VIII	Frederick Bock
Cardinal Wolsey	James O'Neill
Cardinal Campeius	W. A. Lovell
Capucius	L. C. Meriditt
Duke of Buckingham	James W. Norris
Duke of Norfolk	F. R. Pierce
Duke of Suffolk	H. N. Brown
Lord High Chamberlain	George Holland
Lord Sands	W. H. Seymour
Earl of Surrey	M. Rainford
Gardiner	S. Young
Sir Thomas Lovell	George Gaston
Sir Henry Guilford	H. M. Wilson
Cromwell	Edward Stuart
Brandon	T. N. Edwards
Surveyor	G. W. Shields
Clerk of Court	T. McCarthy
Lady Denny	Marie LeGros
Annie Boleyn	Miss May Montelle
Patience	Miss Emma Marble
Agatha	Mary Myers
Cicely	Ida Vail

On Wednesday afternoon a special matinee will be given in order to gratify the wishes of Miss Cushman's admirers, and give them a chance to see her in the sparkling comedy "Simpson & Co.," which has caused more merriment in McVicker's Theatre than any other drama played there. The comedy will be preceded by some light piece. The cast is as follows:

Susan Simpson	Charlotte Cushman
Peter Simpson	J. H. McVicker
Mr. Bromley	J. O'Neill
Foster	H. N. Wilson
Mrs. Bromley	Mrs. Allen
Mrs. Fitzallen	Mrs. Myers
Madame LaTrappe	Mrs. Stoneall

Next week Miss Neilson.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

While Mr. McVicker changes the attractions of his theatre by the appearance of stars in their orbits, Mr. Hooley has to rely upon a change, not in the actor, but in the drama. To be able to support a comedy theatre as expensive as Hooley's speaks well for the cultivation of our citizens, for in Boston, Chicago, and New York only is it possible. The public are always willing to tender their share to the support of the theatre so long as the management tender theirs in the production of new and acceptable pieces. As a matter of fact, the number of comedies found in their "Parlor Home" during the season so far has not been large. But the management has undergone a change, and the present week promises another of those successes which one is so glad to see at Hooley's. The new piece is the last, and, so far as can be judged from reading, the best, effort of Bartley Campbell's prolific pen. As before remarked, it deals with some original characters, very carefully and artistically drawn, possesses a plot deserving of that name, with less of conventional stage incident than one generally hopes for, and is especially adapted to Mr. Hooley's strong and versatile company. An outline of the play may be interesting, and we venture to give it in advance.

The scene opens in a quiet little sea-side village in the vicinity of New York, where an old maid named *Larrabee*—of geological tendencies—lives in rural simplicity with her two nieces, *Agnes Chester* and *Fanny Larrabee*. It is *Agnes'* bridal eve, and *Fernleigh* is busy with preparations for the coming nuptials. Among others who are to pay their respects is one *Dr. Thorne*, who goes with *Agnes* for a stroll in the garden. While they are absent *George Gartney*, the prospective bridegroom, arrives in company with a gay, volatile fellow named *Philip Kirby*, who engages in a screed against matrimony, when *Fanny's* arrival puts an end to his badinage and peace of mind at the same time, for "*Phil*" falls over head and ears in love with her at first sight. *Dr. Thorne*, coming in with *Agnes*, excites the jealousy of *Gartney*, who straightway conceives a dislike for the physician. The latter, however, is deeply in love with *Fanny*, but, being a bashful fellow, has not the courage to face her raillery. After a funny scene between *Gregory*, an amateur detective, and *Madge*, a housemaid, *Dr. Thorne* seizes upon the opportunity of finding *Agnes* alone to inform her of his passion for her lovely cousin. While he is doing so, *George* enters and, overhearing his avowal, believes the passionate words intended for *Agnes*, whereupon he steps between *Agnes* and *Thorne*, and the curtain descends upon a strong picture. Three years are supposed to have intervened between the first and second acts, during which time *Agnes* has become the wife of *Gartney* and the mother of a little child. She has just returned for a few weeks' visit to *Fernleigh*, where she again encounters *Thorne*, and is again discovered by her husband tete-a-tete with him. The smouldering fires of jealousy are fanned into a fresh flame, and a scene takes place between husband and wife, which terminates by the wife promising to forbid *Thorne* the house. *George Gartney* goes on an errand to the village. *Dr. Thorne* returns to seek the co-operation of *Agnes* in his suit with *Fanny*. *Agnes* frankly tells him of her husband's suspicions, and he, seeing the trouble he has unwittingly caused, consents to withdraw. Ere doing so he kisses the hand of *Agnes* in token of friendship merely, and as he does so *George Gartney* appears at the window bathed in the white moonlight. *Agnes* screams in terror, and calls upon her husband to come in; he refuses, rushing madly by. The scream arouses the household, who rush in, demanding the cause of the outcry. *Agnes* laughs, says she was frightened at a ghost, and sits down in a tremor of terror, which is deftly concealed from those about. Jests, songs, and laughter filled up the next few minutes, when a servant, pallid with terror, enters and announces the murder of *Dr. Thorne*. Of course *Agnes* believes her husband guilty, and when he comes in, which he does almost immediately, she in a whisper charges him with the crime, and the curtain descends upon a powerful situation. The third act is exceedingly dramatic, giving *Agnes* splendid opportunities for powerful acting. It is the night of the murder. *Agnes*, attired in her robe de chambre, awaits her husband's coming. When at last he does arrive a stormy scene ensues. *Agnes* demands his immediate flight to save himself from arrest, and he, protesting his innocence, at first declines to go, but finally consents. A parting scene, very tender and touching, between husband, wife, and child follows, and just as *Gartney* disappears *Fanny* enters. She, too, has suspected *George*, and, moved by a tender memory for the dead Doctor, declares her intention of having him immediately apprehended. The wife seizes her frantically, and begs, entreats, and threatens in vain, when at the supreme moment, *Lily*, the child of *Agnes*, rushes into the apartment. The mother, catching [illegible] pleading, innocent [illegible] exclaims, "For her sake!" The [illegible] of the child conquers, and the curtain falls again on a [illegible] situation. In the fourth and last act *Agnes* is insane, the result of a fever—and *Fanny*, who by this time has learned to love *Phil Kirby*, is nursing her tenderly back to reason. After some careful maneuvering on the part of *Gregory*, the real murderer of *Dr. Thorne* is discovered in a common tramp, and the denouement of course is a happy one. There is a strong vein of comedy running throughout the four acts, in which *Prof. Twicks*, *Aunt Larrabee*, *Madge Maybird*, and *Gregory* take an active part.

Following is the cast of characters:

George Gartney	J. W. Blaisdell
Phil Kirby	J. J. Sullivan
Gregory Knob Kirk	C. B. Bishop
Prof. Twicks	George Giddens
Dr. Thorne	Nathan Saulsbury
Martin	W. A. Eytinge
Crawford	Harry Little
Peter	Gus Dunbar
Agnes Gartney	Miss Eliza O'Connor
Fanny Larrabee	Miss Sydney Cowell
Aunt Larrabee	Mrs. C. F. Maeder
Madge	Miss Emma Cline
Lily	Miss Annie Hamilton

Agnes is a strong emotional part, and will be played by Miss O'Connor, whose long sickness has been the occasion for the postponement of the piece. As she will make her first appearance in this drama to-morrow evening, in nearly six weeks, there is every reason to believe that her many friends and admirers will muster very strong. In fact, Miss O'Connor deserves an ovation to-morrow night, and will doubtless receive one, for few actresses have taken so firm a hold upon the regard and sympathies of the public as Miss O'Connor has upon those of Chicago amusement-lovers, and none have better deserved to than she. Mr. Hooley has purchased from Kate Bateman the drama "Mary Warner," the legal controversy upon which has made it familiar to the public. It cost much money and labor to obtain it. It has never been played in Chicago, but will soon be brought out.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mr. Gardiner has been congratulating himself upon a third successful week at his pretty theatre, the receipts during Robert McWade's engagement showing but a slight decline compared with those of the Murphy's fortnight. Notices of Mr. McWade's *Rip Van Winkle* have been too numerous to require anything more than a mere mention. On Monday the lovers of true art will have an opportunity to admire one of its most delightful exponents, in the person of Miss Carlotta LeClercq, a lady whose beauty and high order of ability have long ago combined to raise her to an eminence in her profession quite beyond the reach of many of the wandering stars of the day. Miss LeClercq is the possessor of Mr. Collins' own dramatic version of "The New Magdalen," a misfortune which has tempted her into wasting her fine intellect and unusual dramatic resources upon a very undesirable drama. There are no two opinions about "The New Magdalen." She is the essence of a great many atrocious qualities; she lies, steals, commits adultery, insults her victim, and schemes to marry a silly sensational preacher. The public have no interest in her. If she refuses to remain in the refuge they have provided [illegible] her, she may do whatever [illegible] her matrimonial [illegible] annoy them by wailing [illegible] LeClercq's version differs [illegible] appointments. Miss [illegible] already played here, but to be changed in name, character from those dialogue, and plot—which, we venture [illegible] not the case. Mr. Collins' story is destitute of truth, and lacks originality, resembling nothing so much as the romance of a sensational newspaper reporter, elaborated by a professional dramatist. The Boston press, it is said, have praised Miss LeClercq's version, though, so far as can be discerned, the praise was applied to her rendition of the character of *Mercy Merrick*, and not to the drama. We have always entered a protest against the indecent drama, and do not hesitate to regard "The New Magdalen" as one of that class. It would be pernicious in its teachings were it more masterly in its construction. Fortunately, its clumsiness, palpable sensationalism, and general gaudiness of coloring, prevent its accomplishing any grave amount of evil. Actually, it is dead, and it is nearly time the corpse was hidden from sight. It was offensive in its life-time, and cannot be less so in its days of corruption. We regret that Miss LeClercq is to play in this drama. If any other of her specialities could be substituted for it, she would have no cause to regret it. She is so thoroughly appreciated in Chicago that it is probable her name will be sufficient to overcome the popular repugnance to the drama, but what a pity that a large proportion, and that the best, of her admirers should be debarred from the pleasure of seeing her. Next week Miss LeClercq will play in Bartley Campbell's "Fate," and the week following the incomparable Vokes Family take the Academy.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.

"Little Nell," the protean actress, from California, has not proved to be a very pronounced pecuniary success at the Globe. "Little Nell" is not very ambitious. She does not claim any remarkable histrionic ability, nor does she expect to draw on the strength of her capacity to please. She is, she claims, a nice little lady, quite young, and good-looking, and may in time succeed in accomplishing something. Hence, the public are requested to pay to see her. During the present week a new star, and one of no ordinary pretensions, judging from the astonishing attack of Latin with which the play-bill breaks out. Miss Hawthorne is said to be a lady of considerable power in pathetic parts, and will appear in a sensational drama, entitled "Four Christmas Nights." She has the advantage of great personal attractiveness.

MYERS' MINSTRELS.

The Arlington, Cotton, and Kemble Combination retain their popularity and their excellence. They also retain, for its third week, "Funny Mokes in a Fog," one of the happiest pieces of nonsense ever produced at this pleasant little minstrel theatre. Billy Rice appears "in white" as *Major Tim O'Shaughnessy*, and his impersonation of the retired army officer is such an amusing bit of legitimate comedy acting that one is led to wonder why Rice does not attempt success in the legitimate. Rice, Arlington, and Surridge give a remarkable sketch entitled "The Pic-nic Skirmishers." The minstrels have in preparation a local burlesque, entitled "Guy Manœuvering," which may or may not be understood by a certain pleasant journalist on Lake street.

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE TO-MORROW NIGHT.

It has been asserted that no writer, except, perhaps, David and Paul, ever had so many readers in so many tongues as the authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." If her popularity is to be measured by the number of readers she has had there will be few people in Chicago who will not turn eagerly and expectantly next Monday or Tuesday night to Music Hall to hear from Mrs. Stowe's living lips what has so often some time during their life stirred their hearts. Perhaps no other American writer has had a larger constituency than Mrs. Stowe, nor has there been one whose writings have so influenced the life and destiny of the nation or touched the feelings of the great masses. It will not be surprising, then, that there should be a great desire to hear and see one whose books have been the companions of our youth, and whose later writings have been read by her vast audience of admirers with enthusiastic applause. As the two readings to be given here are the only ones she will ever offer to a Western public, it will be a last opportunity that no one who has ever wept over the fate of Eva and the trials of Uncle Tom, or laughed at the grotesque speeches of Sam Lawson, will care to let slip by without improving; and, as in this city there are few who have not done one or the other, it requires very little of the spirit of prophecy to predict a brilliant reception to Mrs. Stowe by an immense audience when she makes her debut to-morrow night. It will be remembered by the season ticket-holders of the Star Course that the second reading on Tuesday night is the one in the regular course to which season tickets admit. Those who wish to secure seats for Monday's reading should be early at the box-office in the morning. The programme will consist of popular selections from her own writings.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

"Sour Grapes" is the title of Mr. Henry J. Byron's most recent play.

A portion of Hooley's company appears in Milwaukee during the present week.

"The Wandering Jew" still runs at the Adelphi, after over 200 representations.

Mrs. Gen. Lander played in Brooklyn last week,—her first appearance since returning from Europe.

John S. Clarke is drawing large audiences at the Haymarket, London, in "The Heir at Law" and "The Widow Hunt."

The death of M. Desire, the celebrated comedian of the French stage, removes an actor who has graced the Parisian theatre since 1857. He excelled in bouffe parts.

There is some probability that, before the close of the season, "Othello" will be produced in New York, with Salvini as the *Moor* and Edwin Booth as *Iago*.

"Aylmere; or, The Bondsman of Kent," as Judge Conrad's drama is now called, will soon be revived at the Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, with Mr. E. L. Davenport as *Jack Cade*.

Mr. C. W. Tayleure's new play, "A Woman's Wrong," has been accepted by the public of Rochester and other cities as a creditable drama. Mrs. Chanfrau's excellent acting in it is said to be one cause of its success.

Baltimore's new $300,000 "Academy of Music" [illegible] Howard street, near Center, will be finished this [illegible]. It will seat 2,000 persons comfortably. The front [illegible] brick, faced with Ohio freestone. A large number of private boxes will be placed in different parts of the auditorium.

The amateur dramatic societies will not be backward in the multiplicity of their efforts to "elevate the public taste" this winter. In Brooklyn the ravages of these associations upon the intellect of the ordinary attendant of their performances promise to be more prolonged and decisive this season than ever heretofore.

The opening of the theatrical season in London is marked, this fall, by the revival of "Antony and Cleopatra" on the mammoth stage of Drury Lane. It is sixty years since the play was acted at Covent Garden, and now it is reproduced in the most magnificent and imposing accessories of costume and scenery, and on a vastness of scale that no other than the capacious stage of this historic theatre would admit of.

Sir Edwin Landseer, according to the London *Athenæum*, occasionally practiced scene-painting. In the time of the late John, Duke of Bedford, private theatricals were much in vogue at Woburn, and Sir Edwin was then a frequent and honored visitor; and on one of these occasions he painted the scene in question, which represents the interior of a room opening in the centre on to a terrace or balcony. In the doorway stands a lady's dog, marvelously touched, in a listening attitude, with one of the fore paws uplifted, exhibiting, in a striking degree, all the artist's wonderful power even in the coarse and hasty manner incidental to the scene-painter's art.

During Mr. Edwin Booth's performance of *Richelieu* at the Boston Theatre last week, the *Globe* drew from the efforts of the supporting actors some peculiarities of pronunciation valuable to the teacher of correct philology: "There was the usual diversity of opinion regarding the pronunciation of the *Cardinal's* name, some calling him *Rishyloo*, others exhibiting a preference for *Ritcherloo*, while others again favored *Rishleo*. The *Duke de Bouillon* was also a stumbling-block in several instances, though *Boolyoung* seemed to be the pronunciation most preferred. *Julie*, in the majority of cases, took the eastern form of *Djooly*, and 'eminence' was generally inflicted upon the ear as 'emmynunts.'"

A writer says that Charlotte Cushman's "hair is white, but her heart is young, her complexion fresh, her step firm, her mind bright, and her memory retentive. She commands attention by her ability, and wins and holds affection by her simple manners and honest enthusiasm. I am glad to repeat that she has grown wealthy, and that she is a property-holder in Philadelphia, New York, Rhode Island, and I think in Rome, because she uses what is her own for the benefit of those who share her friendship and deserve her charity. And what sheds a rich lustre on her character is the kindness with which she treats her own profession. I said to her: 'You are now alone in your great art—your fame has no competitor. Where shall we find an equal to succeed you?' 'No, my good friend,' was her sweet reply, 'nobody is indispensable. Mme. Janauschek is my equal, and, besides, she is younger, and so handsome.'"

Here's a rousing criticism: "Never," remarks the London *Hornet*, in speaking of a performance of "Antony and Cleopatra" at Drury Lane, "[illegible] halcyon days of Richardson's Show [illegible] his audience such an exhibition of rant and [illegible] which Mr. Anderson treated [illegible] Anderson's voice and elocution [illegible] like a wild [illegible] somewhat under his control, unintelligible, [illegible] making the former [illegible] the latter almost 'neow' (for now), 'cheyse' as 'cleeyoud,' and 'Scheeezar' for Cæsar, 'vings,' 'ahand,' shoveled off the stage by cart-loads, 'keeyind,' of pronunciation, emphasis, delivery [illegible] were heaped upon this actor until faults came as obtrusive and offensive as a [illegible]. Old playgoers tell us that Mr. Anderson was once an excellent artist and that his *Claude Melnotte* was incomparable. It is a pity that he should rashly disturb these pleasant recollections, and, disdaining the customary [illegible] for a veteran who lags superfluous on the stage challenge criticism by a loud self-assertion which seeks to overturn the whole play, making *Antony* the chief figure, and degrade *Cleopatra* into a love-sick hussy."

"School" has been revived at the Prince of Wales' Theatre, London, and the *Orchestra* uses the opportunity for the following sensible remarks: "Young dramatists are [illegible] rided as imitating Robertson. [illegible] they would imitate him more—not merely his mannerisms, but his grace and geniality, his manipulation of pleasant subjects, his preference of manly and tender things over the crimes and horrors with which the so-called 'stronger' school of comedy deals—and above all the gentleness with which his sharp sayings are infused, but which is ignored in the 'brutalities' of the more modern repartee. Be the Robertsonian comedy what the critics like to call it—'tea-cup and saucer drama,' 'Brussels carpet drama,' *vice et belle*—it is essentially a pleasant and profitable mental fare. Teacups and saucers themselves have their uses; it is not every digestion that can batten on curry and alcohol throughout the four-and-twenty hours. If in 'School' and their congeners we meet only with generous and warm-hearted men, with loving and witty women, with a pretended cynicism which affects to deride what it really admires and only imparts piquancy, not sourness, like the vinegar in a salad—if with these lights of character we have for the shadows human faults instead of inhuman crimes—we can even content us with that, and be glad it is so excellent of its kind."

MUSIC.

The principal musical event of the past week was the joint concert given by the Thomas Orchestra and the Apollo Club of this city. Its great success, both in attendance and in musical results, has already been chronicled in THE TRIBUNE. Our home club is to be congratulated in many ways. First, it was no ordinary compliment to sing with the accompaniment of such an orchestra, and to elicit the praise of such an exacting conductor as Mr. Thomas. Second, the musical success of the Club was accomplished in the face of difficulties which only singers can comprehend. The Club had but one rehearsal with the orchestra, and of course felt the inevitable timidity which must occur in singing with such a perfect organization, matured by years of work, while the Club itself is but a year old. Again, the conductor of the Club, Mr. Dohn, was unaware of the tempos in which the orchestra had been accustomed to play the music, and was more than ordinarily nervous in leading Wagner's music, of which Mr. Thomas may be called the agent in this country. Taken all in all it was a grand success. The compliment which Mr. Thomas paid the Club has never been paid any single society before by him, except to the veteran Haendel and Hadyn Society of Boston.

We shall now have a rest in musical matters for a time, which is just as well, considering the stringency of money. In November, commencing the 17th, the Maretzek Opera troupe will be here; in January, the Strakosch troupe; and in February, the Aimee Opera Bouffe troupe. No dates have been fixed for the English troupe.

TURNER HALL.

The programme for the Turner Hall concert this afternoon will be as follows:

1. Overture to "Leah" .... Bach
2. Solo for bassoon .... *Mr. E. Ulrich.*
3. Andante to "Fourth Symphony" .... Beethoven
4. Second finale from "Stradella" .... Flotow
5. Overture to "The Wanderer's Destination" .... Suppe
6. Publicisten Waltz .... Strauss
7. Variations on German songs .... Conradi
8. "Torch Dance" .... Meyerbeer
9. "Front March" .... Hamm

THE ORCHESTRAL MATINEES.

The matinees by Mr. Balatka's orchestra commenced at the Music Hall on Saturday afternoon with a fair house, considering the brief notice given. The orchestra is well organized and promises to be very effective. The programme of the concert was as follows:

1. Overture to "Zampa" .... Herold
2. Adagio religioso .... Onslow
3. "Sylph Polka" .... Strauss
4. Selections from "Trovatore" .... Verdi
5. Overture to "Mignon" .... Thomas
6. Introduction to fifth act "King Manfred" .... Reinecke
7. "Artists' Life"—Waltz .... Strauss
8. Introduction and bridal chorus "Lohengrin" .... Wagner
9. Fest march .... Gramer

THE BEETHOVEN SOCIETY.

A meeting is to be held on Wednesday evening, at the rooms of the Apollo Club, of those interested in the organization of the Beethoven Society of mixed voices, which will be led by Mr. Carl Wolfsohn.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Frank G. Rohner has resumed his position as organist of St. Mary's Church.

THE MENDELSSOHN QUINTETTE.

The Boston Mendelssohn Quintette Club, assisted by Mrs. Weston, will give two concerts in Chicago Nov. 7 and 8. One on the West Side,—probably in the Union Park Congregational Church—and the other on the South Side, for the benefit of the Christian Union.

THE CHRISTIAN UNION MUSIC CLASS.

The vocal music class of the Chicago Christian Union, 114 East Madison street, will be organized Wednesday evening next under the management of Prof. Fred Root. All desiring to join the class will please leave their names with the [illegible].

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC ORCHESTRA.

The orchestra at the Academy of Music, under the direction of Mr. Loesch, is rapidly taking a high place, and is making a musical reputation for the theatre. The programme for this week is as follows:

1. Overture—"Mary Stuart" .... Donizetti
2. Grand Selection—"Ernani" .... Verdi
3. Violin Solo—Air varie .... C. de Beriot
4. Pizzicato Polka .... Joh. Strauss

OPERATIC GOSSIP.

The New York *Mail* says: "A wealthy musical enthusiast who has a box at both opera houses, spends his opera-nights in rushing from one house to the other behind a fast team, in order to hear the choice parts of both operas, usually managing with such surprising skill that he misses everything worth hearing altogether."

Whatever Signor Campanini does, says the New York *Times*, he does with remarkable ease, as well as with absolute surety. Hence quite a new sensation was produced when he sounded, without the slightest apparent effort, a clear high C in "Di quella pira," and it was some minutes before the performance was allowed to progress. He was called before the curtain four times.

The New York *Herald* says of the performance of Miss Annie Louise Cary in "Il Trovatore" last week: "Miss Cary astonished even her most enthusiastic admirers by the amount of tragic fire she infused into the role of the revengeful gypsy. The first scene of the second act was interpreted by her with rare effect, and she was called out after her passionate parting with *Manrico* by the spontaneous voice of the entire audience."

The Philadelphia *Age* says in regard to the Kellogg operatic season: "We would inquire whose business it is to see that persons in their shirt-sleeves do not parade themselves unpleasantly before the sight of the ladies and gentlemen who attend this elegant and refined entertainment."

THE CARL ROSA TROUPE.

The Manchester (Eng.) *News* of Sept. 23 says:

Gounod's popular Opera of Faust was produced at the Theatre Royal last evening before a crowded audience. Successful as Mr. Carl Rosa has been in his previous productions, he was no less successful in this, as was apparent from the repeated applause which greeted the various members of the caste. Miss Blanche Cole, as *Marguerite*, again surprised her most ardent admirers, and, in the garden scene, where she discovers the casket of jewels, she received a hearty ovation, and was constrained to repeat the Bijou song. She sings with sweetness and power, and never fails to delight her hearers. Mr. William Castle, who sustained the title role, and who has had his powers taxed to their fullest extent since the visit of this company, was in as fine voice as ever. The most difficult music was given by him with perfect ease. Mr. Castle has repeatedly shown that he is a tenor of the highest ability. *Mephistopheles* found an excellent representative in Mr. S. C. Campbell, and Mrs. Aynsley Cook was effective as *Martha*. Miss Lucy Franklein as *Siebel* sang with much intelligence, and made the most of her part. The choruses were all well given, and Mr. Carl Rosa must be congratulated on his able conductorship of the orchestra.

THE WAGNER ENTERPRISE.

The New York *Evening Post* says:

Despite all his great personal influence, when it comes to a matter of money, even Wagner finds himself foiled. It is well known that for some years he has been engaged in getting up a series of extraordinary representations at Baireuth, in Bavaria, at which his most elaborate works were to be produced in a style of grandeur and completeness which should show the very highest development of musical art. Wagner assumed that 1,000 lovers of music could be found who would give 100 thalers each to form the monetary basis of this imposing art superstructure; but in this he was mistaken; the noble one thousand have not come forward, and there is some danger that the much-talked-of representations will never take place. To secure the building of the theatre—yet in an unfinished state—Wagner gave concerts in Hamburg and other North German cities, but the funds have now given out. This fact has made Wagner rather querulous, and, according to the German newspapers, he accuses his own friends of lukewarmness. He says that certain of the Wagner Unions have collected money which, instead of forwarding to him, they retain for the purpose of buying tickets to [illegible] and even of defraying the expenses of [illegible] who may visit Baireuth. One would think [illegible] natural and legitimate [illegible] it is doubtful whether [illegible] Baireuth. It is argued, with [illegible] that the great [illegible] its prospects for success would [illegible] were held in some populous town like [illegible] Dresden. To make an expensive pilgrimage to an interesting town like Baireuth, is certainly demanding a great deal of [illegible] and Wagner [illegible]

THE REGENT ORLEANS AND HIS AGE.

What Philippe d'Orleans Was, and What He Might Have Been.

His Good Qualities—His Ill-Treatment by Louis XIV.—His Mephistophelian Tutor.

The Duke's Accession to the Regency—John Law and the Mississippi Scheme—The Plague at Marseilles.

French Society Under the Regency—The Infamous Court Suppers and Balls.

Wild Career of the Duke's Daughter—The Death of the Royal Debauchee.

From Temple Bar.

Had not Philippe d'Orleans been the nephew of Louis the Fourteenth, he would undoubtedly have been a great man,

PERHAPS A GOOD ONE.

But Louis—haunted throughout his life by the memories of those stormy Fronde days, by his sufferings therein, and by the shadows of those rebellious Princes of the blood royal who had warred against royal authority—loved not cleverness in his kinsmen, and whenever it appeared did his best to crush it into mediocrity. We are too apt to regard "the Regent" as a mere sensualist—a Silenus, and nothing more. Such an estimate is untrue and unjust. Let not the reader be alarmed. I am not about to whitewash another historical character: I am only about to show what he *was* and *might have been*, as well as what he *became*.

Philippe, nee Duc de Chartres, was born in the year 1674. A strange fatality attended his education, five gouverneurs dying one after another, in order, it would seem, to make way for the evil mentor of his life,

THE ABBE DUBOIS.

This last of his tutors—the son of an apothecary of Auvergne, at 12 the domestic of the Principal of the College de Saint-Michel, Paris, in early manhood the preceptor of a merchant's son, later on Governor to a royal Duke, then Cardinal, then Prime Minister of France—is thus graphically painted by Saint-Simon: the colors mayhap are a little heightened, but the drawing is true to nature:

The Abbe Dubois was a little, thin, lean, slender, man-looking man, with a shrewd weasel-face and a fair peruke. Every vice fought within him for mastery. Avarice, debauchery, ambition were his gods, treachery and flattery his means, impiety his relaxation, and the belief that probity and honesty are mere fantasies which people assume, but which have no real existence in any one, his maxim, in consequence of which he regarded all means as justifiable in use. He excelled in low intrigues; he lived among, was unable to exist without, them; but in all his intrigues he had an object which he pursued with a patience which was exhausted only in success, unless indeed while groping in the depths and the darkness he saw daylight clearer by opening another passage. He would utter the most impudent lie with a simple, straight-forward, sincere, and often modest manner. He would have spoken gracefully and easily if, while endeavoring to penetrate the thought of others, the fear of saying more than he desired had not accustomed him to feign a stammer which disfigured his speech, rendering it, when he spoke of important affairs, insupportable and sometimes unintelligible. He was witty, well read, with great knowledge of the world; insinuating and desirous to please; but all was spoiled by that air of falseness which surrounded all he did and said. Evil by reflection, nature, and reason, treacherous and ungrateful, an adept in the invention of every atrocity, shameless being caught in the fact. Desiring all, envying and wishing to plunder all. When afterwards he had no need of constraint the world saw to what a point he carried his selfishness, his debauchery, how much he despised his master and the State, and how he sacrificed everybody and everything without exception to himself, to his credit, to his power, to his absolute authority, to his pomp, to his avarice, to his fears, to his hates.

Such was the governor who, having insinuated himself into the good graces of Monsieur and Madame, was appointed to complete the education of young Philippe. The boy gave

SIGNS OF GREAT PROMISE.

He excelled in all his studies—in geometry, in chemistry, in painting, in poetry, in music; his manners were elegant, affable. His courage was daring, and in all appertaining to the profession of arms he showed rare genius, a foresight almost intuitive, and an energy and rapidity of execution that insured success. At the siege of Mons, which took place when he was only 18, at Steinkirk and at Nerwinde, he greatly distinguished himself—too greatly to find favor with his august uncle, whom he too forcibly reminded of the youth of the great Conde. He was not permitted to join the campaign of 1694. And so, with a heart full of bitterness, and of a burning desire to show his contempt for the King, and for all the King most reverenced, which, at this time, were the outward forms of religion, he remained in Paris, every noble faculty rusting in idleness, with his Mephistophelian tutor ever by his side to feed his infamous pleasures to repletion. To be master of the Prince, the Abbe thought the surest plan was to assimilate him as much as possible to himself. He taught him to despise all duties and decencies; he persuaded him that he had too much wit to be the dupe of religion,—which, according to his account, was a mere political invention to frighten fools and to hold the people in submission; he taught him that honesty in men and virtue in women were only chimeras, and that licentiousness, falsehood, artifice, infidelity, perfidy, were the essentials of worldly wisdom. His marriage with Mademoiselle de Blois, second daughter of Madame de Montespan, a woman cold, apathetic, indolent, egotistical, arrogant, who fancied that all the world, her husband included, should bow down in humble adoration before her,—a marriage distasteful to the young Duke, and violently opposed by his mother,—this marriage completed his moral ruin. Day by day he conceived a greater distaste for his wife, delivered himself up more and more to vile dissipation, and day by day he sank deeper into the

SOUL-ROTTING SLOUGHS OF INIQUITY.

By-and-by there happened an event which aroused him out of his lethargy. Under the dominion of French intrigues Charles the Second of Spain had, by will, set aside the contingent rights of the Duc d'Orleans to the Crown of Spain in favor of Philip of Anjou, second son of the Dauphin. Orleans bestirred himself to assert his rights, and after a time obtained the reversion of the Crown after the Duke of Anjou's death. Upon the demise of Charles began the War of the Spanish Succession, and Louis, it is presumable, not thinking it prudent to overlook the great military talents of his nephew, appointed him to the command of the Army of Italy.

But there, followed by the distrust of the King, and hampered by the ignorant perverseness of his colleagues, Marsin and La Feuillade, his foresight and sagacity were completely nullified. At length, wearied by the constant rejection of all his councils, he was about to throw up his command in disgust when he received tidings of the advance of Prince Eugene. He proposed to Marsin that they should at once march against him. The Marechal refused, and forbade any of his troops to stir. The enemy commenced the attack. Marsin was so seriously wounded at the commencement of the battle as to necessitate his removal from the field. La Feuillade ran hither and thither, tearing his hair in a state of distraction, unable to give an order. Upon which the Duke took upon himself the sole command.

"HE DID WONDERS,"

says Saint-Simon; "exposed himself to the heaviest fire with a sang-froid which saw all and distinguished all, which led him to every part of the ground where his presence was required to sustain and encourage—an example which animated both officers and soldiers. Wounded, at first slightly in the hip, afterwards dangerously in the wrist, he was still undaunted. Seeing the lines begin to waver, he called the officers by name, animated the soldiers with his voice, and himself brought up the squadrons and battalions to the charge." Spite of all his efforts, however, thanks to the previous obstinacy of his colleagues, the day was lost; but the Duke's coolness and presence of mind stood him in equally good stead in conducting the retreat as in directing the battle.

Ultimately, after enduring new annoyances and opposition at the hands of these *incompetents*, he was recalled to France. But not even royal jealousy could attach a reproach to his courage or conduct throughout the campaign. He was warmly welcomed, and soon afterwards sent to command the army in Spain, with absolute authority. Here his arms were crowned with success, and his gentleness, justice, liberality, bravery, unintermitted vigilance, and labor,—which rested neither night nor day,—and his splendid military talents, made him

ADORED BY OFFICERS AND MEN.

In the meantime Louis was growing uneasy at this popularity, and not without a cause. Secret overtures had been made to the Duke by some of the leading nobles of Spain to mount the throne of that country, to which overtures he had turned a somewhat willing ear. News of the design was carried to France and raised amongst his enemies a terrible storm against him. Several arrests were made among his agents; he himself was recalled, and amidst the din of cabals sank once more into his old life of idle, soulless debauchery—a sad reverse of that noble picture of heroic courage and noble genius which we saw but now upon the battle-fields of Italy and Spain.

But in the midst of his sensual Lethe there burst upon him a storm more fierce and terrible than all that had gone before. The strange death of the Dauphine, followed soon afterwards by that of the Dauphin himself, excited rumors of poison, and

SUSPICION FELL UPON ORLEANS.

These suspicions, artfully fomented by Madame de Maintenon and the Duc de Maine, were rendered probable by a mania which was upon him just then for experimental chemistry. At the funeral of the Prince, so furious were the people against the Duke that fears were entertained for his life. The courtiers shunned him as a leper, the mob execrated him; all fell from him save Saint-Simon, and he stood alone in the Court, a common target at which malice unceasingly shot its deadly arrows. No doubt, however, can now rest upon the mind of the historical student that these accusations were totally false and groundless. It does not come within the scope of so brief a paper as this to enter into the pros and cons of the subject, but, as Saint-Simon justly remarks, and substantiates by reasons, the Duc de Maine was more interested in the death of the Dauphin than was the Duc d'Orleans.

After a time the King of Spain expressed a desire to be reconciled to the Duke, and then a kind of family reconciliation was patched up. The consequence of which was that a twelvemonth previous to his death (August, 1714) Louis made a will, leaving the regency, controlled by a council, to the Duc d'Orleans, and the guardianship of the infant heir to the throne, together with the command of the household troops, to the Duc de Maine.

Louis is dying, and the salons of the coming Regent are filled with sycophants, fawners, flatterers. One day, however, comes the news that Louis has rallied; that day the salons of the now receding Regent are empty. But three days afterwards (1st of September, 1715) Louis the Fourteenth has passed away, and

ALL THE WORLD IS CROWDING PELL-MELL

in hot and breathless haste back to the Regent, ready to lick his boots, make footstools of their bodies, or undergo any kind of degradation, to win his august smiles. And these are the creatures of Maine and Maintenon, who a year or two before had shunned him as plague-spotted, and who did their best to bring him to the scaffold! And the mob, as usual, imitate their betters; they no longer howl against him, nor clamor for his life, nor insult his ears with horrible accusations and vile epithets, but raise their sweet voices instead in triumphant cheers and gratulations, singing

"Vive notre regent!
Il est si debonnaire
Qu'il est comme un enfant
Qu'on tient par lisiere,
Toujours,
La nuit et le jour."

These also would lick his boots, nay, clean the ground over which he walks with their tongues, carry him upon their shoulders, drag his carriage through the streets, or perform any other asses' work, to ingratiate themselves into his favor.

The Duke was magnanimous, and received even the bitterest of his late foes with grace and cordiality. "The Regent does not revenge the injuries of the Duc d'Orleans," he said nobly: and he kept his word.

But nevertheless he resolved to be master of the situation, and would not submit to be merely the President of a Council of Regency, which could at any time, by a majority, nullify his personal power. He protested in Parliament that the will was not in conformity with the King's last words; that he was willing that his hands should be tied for *evil*, but not for *good*, and finished by declaring himself Regent with absolute authority. The declaration was ratified by the Parliament and approved by the people. He appropriated to himself the command of the household troops, and was henceforth

MASTER OF FRANCE.

The rule of the new government was to do everything that had been tabooed by the old, and vice versa. It accorded protection to the Jansenists, annulled all letters de cachet, edicts, and sentences of exile against them and the disciples of Port-Royal, and confided all ecclesiastical affairs to Noailles, Fleury, D'Aguesseau, and the Abbe Pucelle. Louis had confined within the narrowest possible limits the authority of Parliament, and interdicted the use of remonstrances; the Regent restored its privileges. In a moment of enthusiasm he said that he would govern only by its advice, and chose the greater number of his councilors from amongst its members. Nevertheless he did not keep his word in this respect. By entering into a close convention with George the First he abandoned the cause of the Stuarts, and sought peace for his war-ridden country. By the year 1718 he had reduced the debt by 400,000,000 livres. But so stupendous was the financial burden imposed upon the nation by the disastrous wars of the late reign that he could make no headway against it; in vain did he cut down pensions, vigilantly overlooked the accounts of the revenue farmers; these things were but as bailing water out of the sea with an oyster-shell.

It was just at this time, when national bankruptcy was staring him in the face, that his attention was attracted by

JOHN LAW

and his scheme of paper currency. Law, who had traversed Europe with his plan, and had met with nothing but discouragement, had nevertheless accumulated a large fortune by gambling, and had, in 1716, settled with his brother in Paris, where he had opened a private bank and issued large quantities of bank notes, which enjoyed perfect credit. As soon as his proposals were unfolded to the Regent he embraced them with the utmost ardor; he fancied that he had discovered the alchemist's secret and an antidote against all the national embarrassments. Up started the Mississippi Scheme—to develop the resources of Louisiana and the country bordering upon the Mississippi—200,000 shares at 500 livres each. The promoters farmed the taxes, coined the money, monopolized the trade of all the possessions of the French East India Company! So great was the demand for shares that 50,000 new ones were created, for which there were 300,000 applicants; the dividend was 120 per cent. But Parliament refused to ratify the monetary edicts, forbade the interference of strangers in public affairs, and all collusion between the Royal Treasury and the Scotchman's bank. Terrified by the hourly increasing mania for speculation, they appointed Commissioners to seize upon Law and hang him. Orleans gave him an asylum in his own palace; deprived the Duc de Noailles of the administration of finance, exiled D'Aguesseau, deprived the Duc de Maine of the superintendency of the young King's education, reduced him and his brother, the Comte de Toulouse, to the rank of Peers, punished all others who had joined the Parliament in opposition to his darling scheme, and created the speculator Comptroller-General of the finances of the Kingdom.

THE MONEY-MADNESS

was now at its height; multitudes of frenzied wretches craving for shares surrounded Law's house night and day; the population of Paris increased daily by thousands, until every kitchen, stable, and outhouse swarmed with newly-arrived provincials. Society was turned topsy-turvy; lackeys reveled in the luxury of Dukes; beggars yesterday rolled in wealth to-day; men of the old noblesse rushed trembling and eager to the capital, selling fiefs and manors which had belonged to their names for ages to the bourgeois, to buy shares in the monstrous lottery. The bourgeois sold their shops and houses to grasp those promissory bits of paper; workmen bartered their tools for them, and disdained work since money could be obtained so easily. A wild frenzy, a craving thirst, a ravening hunger for gold seized upon all, mingling every class, beggar and bourgeois, noble and artisan, outcast and fine lady, youth and old age, roguery and respectability, in a wild saturnalian struggle for wealth.

THE CRASH CAME AT LAST,

and the poor wretches awoke from their fever-dream to find all their earthly possessions reduced to scraps of worthless paper. Of course there were riots; when people discover that they have done something very idiotic they always fall into a rage and endeavor to make somebody else responsible for their own idiocy; likewise, as a matter of course, they killed many innocent people, and paraded the bodies before the Regent's palace in order to convince him that they had quite recovered their senses. "They are right," said Philippe to one of his Councilors who was urging him to resort to harsh measures against the rioters. "They are very good to endure so many evils."

So many evils! Yes, for monetary troubles were not the worst that devastated France at that moment.

AN AWFUL PLAGUE

had broken out in Marseilles, which, for virulence and horror, cannot be surpassed in history. Between the 15th of August and the 30th of September (1720) thousands died daily. Upon the promenades, beneath the trees, among the fountains, unburied bodies lay seething under the burning sun, the streets were choked up with dead, the graves, filled to repletion, burst under the intense heat, and vomited back their horrors. Upon the Place de la Loge, fronting the Hotel de Ville, more than 1,500 corpses were cast without sepulture, until the brave *echevin*, Chevalier Rose, whose heroism has immortalized his name, having discovered certain hollows and vaults in some old Roman towers, brought to the spot a body of *forcats*, and, himself superintending the horrible work, cleared away and buried the ghastly human debris.

Let me now endeavor to conjure up before the reader's imagination a picture of French society as it was under the rule of the Regency. But before plunging into that ocean of iniquity, I will pause for a moment upon the one calm, peaceful spot, that out of the encircling raging sea rose like some tiny island, whose grassy, flower-bespangled glades a single ray of sunshine, darting out of the cloud-covered heavens, illumined with a holy radiance, while all around was pitchy darkness and the storm bellowings from the deep profound. That spot was the Louvre, the residence of

THE CHILD-KING.

Never before, perhaps, was youthful Prince loved so enthusiastically by attendants and all who surrounded him. And this feeling was universal among the people; it was from this period that he won the title of "Well-beloved," which he held to the end, long after it had ceased to be anything but an ironical misnomer. Perhaps this sentiment had its origin in the striking contrast presented between that pure childlife and the awful depravity of the Court. His *gouvernante* was rigid, devout Madame de Ventadour; his tutor the good pious Fleury, Bishop of Frejus, from whom the boy could not endure to be separated for the briefest interval. The great preacher Massillon was his religious instructor. It was a mild, affectionate child, of soft and engaging manners, caring little for the rough games of his age, fond of horses, sheep, and above all of a beautiful Scotch dog, which had been given him by the English Ambassador. He would listen for hours together with tearful eyes and trembling lips to the stories of saints and martyrs. Placing this picture side by side with that of the master of the *parc aux cerfs*, may we not exclaim in the words of Ophelia, "We know what we are, but we know not what we may be"? To the honor of Orleans be it said that even he respected the purity of this young soul, which was deeply attached to him, and while in its presence put his baser nature out of sight. As soon as the young King attained his majority, the Regent freely and honestly delivered all power into his hands. When he read the 'Philippique' of La Grange Chancel he was unmoved by all its terrible accusations, until he came to the charge of attempting to poison the boy; that broke down his fortitude and he gave way to bitter tears.

At Sceaux, formerly the residence of Colbert, from whose family it was purchased by the late King for the Duc de Maine, the Duchess held a Court, of which the manners, customs and amusements were

THOSE OF THE LAST AGE.

It was the one old-world spot which innovation and new modes had not yet invaded. The *divertissements* were conceived in the old classic, frigid style; mythological fetes, *grandes tableaux*, such as Louis had had performed before La Valliere in the early days of their love. Here reigned music, and poetry, and the old ceremonious gallantry, that last lingering element of chivalry. In summer no one was permitted to retire to bed until sunrise, and the company paraded the park all night, talking love and poetry, exchanging sallies of wit, or improvising fetes upon the water. All was grand and stately, and those who had not virtue at least assumed it. Both the gravest and most *spirituel* of French society frequented this retreat, among others a young man named Arouet, then first mounting the Parnassian steep, a frequenter of all companies, a mocker of all.

Thanks to Watteau and his school,

THE BEAUX AND BELLES

of the first half of the eighteenth century are as familiar to our imaginations as the everyday frequenters of Pall Mall and Bond street are to our eyes. Those pretty, coquettish, naive, pink-and-white faces, with the rose-bud mouths so charmingly set off by the little black patches and the powdered, jewel-entwisted hair; those tiny feet encased in satin; the slender ankle so liberally displayed by the quilted, hoop-expanded petticoat, the gracefully-tucked dress of rich beflowered silk or damask; the beaux, with their fine gentleman air, their powdered queue wigs, their full-skirted, velvet, gold-embroidered coats, satin waistcoats and breeches, rolled silk stockings, high-heeled, diamond-buckled shoes, and jewel-hilted rapiers—how different these to the ladies and gentlemen of the old Court! Then the abodes of this sublimated humanity; the gilded *salons a la renaissance*, carpeted with the luxurious productions of the looms of Persia and Turkey, hung with flowing silk and damask, lit by dazzling crystal lustres, their glories multiplied in the splendid mirrors of Venice, satin couches, gilded furniture, candelabras, clocks; flower-baskets of gold, or ivory, or ebony; Chinese-knicknacks, china monsters, porcelain so exquisitely frail that a breath of wind might have shivered it. An infinite variety of moving costume gave life to the gorgeous picture. The officers of musketeers, in black velvet and silver *brandebourgs*; the chevaliers of the light horse, in pale blue and golden *baguettes*; the Swiss in scarlet; the abbes in black; the beaux and belles in every hue and form of dress that caprice and extravagance could suggest.

Gentlemen under the *regime* of Louis passed the greater portion of their lives in the toils and hardships of camp life.*

THE GENTLEMAN OF THE REGENCY

awoke at noon in his bed of down, partook of chocolate and a light collation, after which he arose, and placing himself in the hands of four or five valets commenced his toilet. One assistant curled his peruke, a second handed him his silk stockings and shoes, a third his gold embroidered coat and vest, a fourth his slender rapier, a fifth his perfumed ruffles and handkerchief. Then came the visiting hour, which brought fops to admire themselves in his mirrors, to talk of their conquests, of Court scandal, and of last night's revel; the toilet over, all proceeded to Court or otherwise whiled away time until the longed-for hour of supper came, from which at dawn their carriages carried home their senseless wine-besotted bodies. The lives of the ladies were similar. They also rose at noon with heads aching from the last night's excesses, performed their toilets in a charming boudoir hung round with rose-colored silk, in which they received their gallants; *femmes de chambre* dressed their hair, clasped their white arms and necks with pearls and jewels; at their feet black boys, whose dusky skins contrasted so admirably with the pearly texture of their own, held Chinese fans of exquisite workmanship, while they arranged their patches in the mirrors, chatting of operas, gallantry, *petits soupers*,—the universal theme,—their beautiful lips too frequently polluted by coarse and disgusting *bon mots*. And these creatures were often mere girls, in the very first flush of youth and beauty!

Turn we now to "the master of the revels,"

THE REGENT HIMSELF.

Saint-Simon, that immortal painter of the men and manners of that age, thus pictures Philippe d'Orleans; the date of the portrait is 1715, just previous to the King's death:

M. le Duc d'Orleans was not above the middle height, very stout without being fat, his air and carriage easy and very distinguished, his face full, agreeable, and very high colored, his hair black, his peruke of the same hue. Although he danced badly, there was in his countenance, in his gestures, in his manners, an infinite grace which adorned his commonest actions. He was gentle, free, and easy of access. His voice was agreeable and his speech was wonderfully clear and fluent. In conversation he was equally at home, whether the subject was passing events or the most abstract sciences, whether it was politics, finance, war, the Court, arts, or mechanics. His knowledge of history and biography was enormous, his memory prodigious, whether for facts, names, or dates.

HIS MODEL WAS HENRY THE FOURTH,

whom he imitated both in his virtues and vices; and the flattery to which he was alone susceptible was to be likened in features, manners, and achievements to that great King. In this lies the key-note of much of his character. Theoretically he loved a free government, and was ever praising the English Constitution. He was not ambitious of regal power, for the Spanish affair was the suggestion of others, and the idea was quickly abandoned. His ambition, says Saint-Simon, "was to command while war lasted, and at other times to seek pleasure, without constraint to himself or to others." In his impiety he was ostentatious to affectation; for his most outrageous debauches he would select fasts and holy days. He paraded his contempt for sacred things. One Christmas he attended midnight mass with the King at Versailles. He was observed to be devoutly intent upon a book which all believed to be a missal. The next day a lady expressed to him the pleasure she had felt at seeing him thus devout. "You are very simple, madame," he replied, "it was Rabelais, which I had taken with me as a protection against ennui." The beauty of the chapel, the splendor of the spectacle, and the nobleness of the music, undoubtedly the finest that could be heard in Europe, were sufficient guarantees against ennui. He was notoriously false and insincere. He loved to set everybody by the ears, and thus lead them on to the betrayal of one another's secrets. This created for him more enemies than any other of his vices. He was

ALIKE INCAPABLE OF HATE AND LOVE.

The only person who ever exercised any real power over his mind was Dubois, and his power from first to last was absolute. Unlike the late King, he was never in any way ruled by his mistresses, nor was he ever known, even in the most helpless moment of intoxication, to betray to them a State secret. "He was born *ennuye*," says Saint-Simon; "he was so accustomed to live *out* of himself that he could not endure to *re-enter*." He could exist only in the movement and whirlwind of stirring events; he must be at the head of an army, or busied in preparations for a campaign, or in the noise and excitement of a debauch. Without bustle, tumult, some sort of excess, time hung insupportably heavy upon his hands. And yet his tastes and accomplishments were numerous and brilliant. He delighted in experimental chemistry, in distilling perfumes; he was an admirable painter, as well as a connoisseur, and had collected works of art which, both in number and value, equaled those of the King himself. He was a passionate lover of music, and had composed more than one opera of no mean merit. "Never," to again quote Saint-Simon, "was man born with talents so numerous and so varied, and never was man such an idler, nor so entirely delivered up to ennui and nothingness."

To account for this unhappy contradiction, Madame his mother, who was a great reader of fairy lore, invented

A PRETTY LITTLE FABLE.

She said that at his birth all the fairies had been summoned round her bed, but that, unfortunately, one old fairy, who had disappeared for such a very long time as to have quite slipped out of everybody's memory, was forgotten. Suddenly, however, she appeared, leaning upon her stick. Piqued at the universal forgetfulness, she revenged herself by rendering all the talents presented by the other fairies useless, not one of which, while preserving all, he was ever able to turn to good account.

The political life of the Regent commenced at 1 in the afternoon, the morning having passed in gradually arousing himself from the stupor of the previous night's debauch. *After* he had taken chocolate his brain cleared, and he was ready for business. His first visit was to the Louvre, to the young King, whom he always treated with the most profound respect. There he would remain conversing about an hour, after which he attended the Council of State; this dispatched, he paid a visit either to his mother at Saint Cloud, to the Duchesse de Berry at the Luxembourg, or to some of his other children, for all of whom he had a great affection. So passed the time until 10 at night,

THE HOUR FOR SUPPER.

The guests at these famous, or rather infamous, feasts, which almost rival in historical celebrity the epicurean banquets of Apicius or Lucullus, were usually restricted to twenty; but, as we shall presently see, this number was frequently increased ad libitum. They were selected from all, and from the most diverse, classes of society—nobles, poets, philosophers, wits, abbes, courtesans, Court ladies. The apartments were furnished with the most costly voluptuousness, the tables loaded with magnificent plate flowers and the most delicious wines and viands. As a preparative for drinking, the *hanap*, an immense goblet in the form of a barrel, hooped with gold and filled with wine, was handed from guest to guest, which goblet it was *de rigueur* to empty at the first round. Coarse bon mots, sallies of licentious wit, chiefly directed against religion and morality, in which each strove to outdo the other in irreverence and impiety, passed from mouth to mouth; the wild license momentarily increasing as the wine circulated, until the revel ended in helpless intoxication. This was the more decorous of the *petits soupers*. There were others which in number, riot, and indiscriminate gathering, resembled an old Greek saturnalia or a performance of

THE MYSTERIES OF APHRODITE.

About this time Canaillac originated public balls. The opera-house was built in the garden of the Palais Royal, and a private door afforded direct communication between the two buildings. The Regent frequently attended these balls, and through this entrance sometimes brought a company of the masquers to supper. Then strange noisy groups would gather pell-mell round the luxurious tables, and greedily devour the costly comestibles and choice wines; grisettes, danseuses, noble ladies in the motley attire of Chinese, bayaderes, nuns, fairies, Circassians; sacrilegious jests and wild laughter, a Babel of tongues, disputes, quarrels, sometimes blows; delirious mirth, oaths, blasphemy, bacchanalian songs, *poses plastiques*, unbridled license of all kind, stupefaction, swinish sleep, and a mass of human clay scattered, amidst other remnants of the feast, over satin couch and gorgeous carpet. More than once death joined in the party, and, clasping some victim in his bony arms, spread shrieking horror and dismay amongst the revelers.

One of the wildest of these bacchanals was

THE REGENT'S DAUGHTER.

Married at a very early age to the Duc de Berry, a good-natured but weak-minded Prince, who was desperately fond of her, but whom she despised and hated, her whole life—it was not a long one, only twenty-four years—was a horror of immorality. She was only 19 when the Duke died, undoubtedly of poison; but by whom administered it would be difficult to say. Passionate, haughty, insufferably arrogant, she pretended to the rights of a Queen. She was accompanied, when she passed through the streets, by the band of the musketeers, by the music of trumpets and cymbals. But with all that she was the slave of a little pimple-faced man, the Comte de Riom, to whom she was at length secretly united. One might have imagined him to be the avenger of the dead husband, he treated her with such utter and capricious tyranny; he ordered her toilet, her dresses, her every movement, and compelled her for the lightest offence to kneel at his feet and ask for pardon. Her summer residence was at La Muette, in the very centre of the Bois de Boulogne; for amidst all her dissipations she had a love for trees and solitude and the simple pleasures of country life. At times a sense of her enormities would overwhelm her; more than once she fled to the Carmelites of Chaillot to weep and pray, racked by a terrible remorse. But after a time her fierce passions would once more master her, and drag her back to the saturnalias, where all the past was quickly forgotten, until wild gaiety lapsed again into wild despair. At length her health began to sink, but her dissipation only increased, until death closed her terrible career. Her death was a great blow to Orleans, who was passionately attached to her.

The vices of the Fronde were those of factions, and arose out of the disorganization of society; the vices of the age of Louis were clothed in a garb of outward decency, and were not regarded as things to be proud of; even over illicit amours was cast a veil of poetry and romance that concealed their grossness. But under the Regency

VICE WAS LAUREL-CROWNED.

It was a reproach to a man not to be a debauchee, not to nightly drink himself into a state of insensibility. The only churchman that Orleans expressed an admiration for was the Grand Prior, and that because for forty years he had never gone to bed sober. It was ridiculous in a woman to be wise, or modest, or virtuous; every lady of the Court had a nickname, gathered from the calendar of love, which concealed a licentious meaning; one was Sainte Facile, another Sainte Pleureuse, another Sainte Contente, etc. The poems and epigrams were not mere effusions of licentious wit; they stripped human frailty of every sentiment, every rag of decency, and not only presented it in its naked deformity, but bedaubed with vileness more than natural, with the very ordure of vice. Never since the days of old Rome had human nature sunk so nearly to the level of the brute.

In the meanwhile the people looked with horror upon the godless rule, for the moral corruption had not yet descended to the bourgeois class, which was still composed of God-fearing men, amongst whom the marriage tie and the ordinances of religion still obtained respect.

THE REGENT WAS HATED.

Paris was filled not only with lampoons and satires against him and his Court, but with terrible philippics, accusing him of crimes too hideous to be even glanced at in these pages. The most remarkable of these extant is that of La Grange Chancel, who expiated its composition by years of imprisonment. The young Arouet (Voltaire) then just rising into fame, with that audacious irony which always characterized the man, actually solicited the presence of Orleans and the Duchesse de Berry at the first representation of "Œdipus." They acceded to his request, and were equal to the occasion, joining in the tumultuous applause with which the play was greeted by an audience who applied every incident of the ghastly story to the Regent and his daughter; and to further testify his gratification with the work the Duke bestowed a pension upon the author.

At 48 Philippe d'Orleans was a wreck, broken down in health and strength, his once handsome face blotched and carbuncled, his person heavy and obese. In vain the doctors entreated him to reform his mode of life. They warned him that he was in hourly danger of apoplexy; advised bleeding. "Come to-morrow," was still his answer. One day—it was the 21st of December, 1723—he had dined heartily, and passed into his cabinet in company with the Duchesse Falari; he complained of dullness, and requested her to tell him one of the pretty stories for the relation of which she was famous. She sat down at his feet, and, resting her head upon his knees, began. But she had scarcely completed the first sentence, when the Duke's head fell forward upon his chest; she raised her eyes in affright, then, springing to her feet, rushed out to call assistance. All in vain—

HE WAS DEAD.

So died, in the very prime of manhood, a man who might, but for evil training and the cruel jealousy of Louis the Fourteenth, have transmitted to posterity a name loaded with the honors of genius, instead of which it has become the symbol of all that is vicious and sensual.

*Seventeen thousand nobility perished in the wars of his age.

HUSBAND, OR CHILD?

Translated from the German for the St. Louis Republican, by Emily R. Swander.

No other ax resounded through the forest with such a clear and decided ring as that wielded by Thomas; none other so sure of its aim, while raised between sky and its destined rest.

His voice was the most cheerful and his carol the merriest that reverberated in the beautiful woodland that extended through the Rhineland to the borders of Holland.

Wherever his hands were employed, the work was accomplished in half the time. "The merry Thomas," the "magnificent Thomas," the "industrious Thomas," were the names given him by people far and wide, and when he married and became the father of a son he was jollier than ever.

His wife seemed to partake of his spirit, and his boy gave promise of becoming just such a happy soul. The whole neighborhood were happy in the harmonious life of this joyous trio, while each derived a particular pleasure in witnessing the felicity of the other. But suddenly, the lightning flash of circumstances penetrated this happy home.

One bright morning, ax in hand, he stood beside a fallen tree, while wife and son stood near, ready to gather the fragments, and they were no mean chips that fell beneath Thomas' stroke.

High over his head the glittering steel was raised, and, as his glance noted the reflected ray of sunshine following it, he shouted merrily, "Wife, sees't thou my meteor? Hui! is it not verily like the flash of one?" But the shining metal and its attractive meteoric light did not disappear within the wood. Glancing lightly over the bark, it entered Thomas' foot, and there was no time for useless tears. The wife's grieving heart did not vent itself in idle lamentations, but questioned, how was she to get her husband home?

The other laborers had not arrived. Thomas was always the first at work, as now he was also the first to regain his [illegible] to encourage wife and child in this trial. A spring near supplied water to wash the wound that proved to be severe, and the manly Anton divested himself of his little shirt to bind it up with.

This carefully done, Thomas set his big white teeth firmly together, rose, grasping with one hand the shoulder of his boy, and, supported on the other side by his wife, he ordered, "March quick! the house is not such a long way off, then all will be well."

Taking the shortest route home obliged them to cross over a railroad track. Although this was a forbidden road for pedestrians, they considered it the best in this emergency. But here misfortune overwhelmed them in terrible earnest.

At the first step, the sufferer caught his wounded foot in the rail, stumbled, fell, throwing his boy into the middle of the road, breaking the little fellow's leg.

A helpless, living mass they lay there, and before both could be rescued from their perilous bed the steaming, roaring monster of the road came tearing down upon them, leaving their boy a mangled, bleeding corpse the next instant before them.

Such was the story told by Thomas and his wife to the horrified and sympathizing people.

But there must have been something singular and mysterious connected with this mournful event that remained untold, a secret within their own heart, for, spite of repeated endeavors to have the story told again, they would always answer, "You have heard it once," while a shudder of horror followed at the remembrance.

Thus years passed without mitigating the strange melancholy and deep dejection that had settled on this once merry Thomas and his equally cheerful Gertrude.

The wounded foot had long since recovered, and Thomas handled his ax with his former strength, while his wife was ever at his side. Want and care were strangers in their home, and they retained the love and respect of all, and appeared to love each other as formerly. No word of complaint ever passed their lips, and still this perpetual sorrow that had banished every smile from the face of this once joyous couple.

Could this be the result of the tragic death of their child? Naturally endowed with a sound mind and body, a disposition cheerful, and ready to see the bright side of all troubles that had heretofore overtaken them, it was scarcely probable that such natures should give themselves up entirely to this ceaseless grief. There must be some secret cause.

I left no pains untried to ingratiate myself in their favor and obtain their confidence. Not only curiosity was excited, but I had a real psychological interest in the matter, and, I acknowledge, just the least suspicion of something foul; a criminal secret, possibly an accident, that required but little light to lead these people back to happiness.

It is not necessary to explain how I brought it about; suffice it to say that one day, in presence of her husband, frau Thomas unburdened her sadly oppressed heart to me in this wise:

"After the birth of our child I was a great deal happier and loved Thomas better than ever when he was at my side, but I could also enjoy his absence, and not watch window and door constantly if he chanced to remain away longer than usual. I used to tease him frequently, and say, 'Somebody is welcome to steal you, now I've got my baby.' He would laugh at me then, saying, 'Well, if you have no further use for me, all right,' and playfully leave the room as if in dreadful anger, and bang the door. But I knew he was only in fun, and laughed, as if I did not care. Nevertheless, my heart grew sad and was disturbed until his face again appeared at the door, and he would laugh at me with those great white teeth and say, 'Husband or child, which?' Then I quickly replied, 'Husband, oh! the husband!'

"But it was so queer, for just as soon as he was with me again, my spirit for teasing returned and I would say:

"'I think it is the child, after all.'

"Then he would take the boy from my breast and dance him joyfully up and down and say, 'You are right!'

"Then he would give me a good kiss, and thus our little innocent 'jars' were never quarrels, and ended in perfect content."

She gazed for a moment silently before her, while Thomas sat nodding his head sadly.

"You see," she continued, "it is necessary to tell you all this. If it does seem foreign to the real subject, it belongs to it, for it became a matter of most heart-rending thoughts to us afterward. This question asked in joke became a frightful fact."

The woman was so overcome she could scarcely continue, and her eyes turned a mute appeal for help towards her husband, but he only shook his head mournfully, making a motion with his hand as if to bid her speak on, looking into her eyes lovingly, as if to cheer her.

"Well, the story we told at the time of the accident was true in every particular, up to our arrival at the railroad track. There it was a little different, and we hesitated in giving the exact manner of the horrid occurrence. We have never fully understood ourselves why. It would have been better, I think, if we had not made a secret of it; much of this weary shadow that has clouded our lives would have worn away, had we talked it over with another person. That is why we give you our confidence now, hoping an intelligent, right-minded man like yourself will advise and judge if I have erred.

"It happened thus. As my Anton and I led father towards the track I imagined I heard the locomotive, but I could see nothing, as a heavy fog lay on the ground, and I supposed the monster was far, far away from us, and the moments were precious. My poor Thomas was suffering terribly, saying his foot was burning like caustic, and it was only a step and we would be over, and had Thomas not had the misfortune to stumble, we would have crossed safely.

"They both lay in the middle of the road, Anton to the right of me, Thomas to the left, and in that instant their startled cry and the shrieking roar of the iron monster fell on my ear, and through the dense fog I saw his burning, greedy eye fastened on my dear ones, while the fiery sparks were thickly scattered about, as if hell itself had opened to devour them.

"Oh! if I live a thousand years, the horror of that moment will remain, as I realized I could save one of them, only one!

"Ah! sir, sir! Human nature may be subject to a million different distressing heartaches and mental struggles, but heap them all into a lifetime, it is as nothing compared to what I endured in a few seconds.

"I have often wondered since, how it was possible the mind could comprehend so much while subject to such intolerable suffering and fright, as now, thought after thought flashed through my brain in so short a time.

"My mother-heart yearned for my child, and I seemed to grasp it, while the hand of God Himself seemed to hold me toward Thomas. I thought, was he not thine before the child? Did you not swear at the altar never to forsake him? It seemed, then, as if I loved him best; he was more useful on earth, then I thought, oh! horrible raven mother! to desert your child! But the thing was upon us. I heard men's voices warning through the mist. It was as if they tried to stop it, but failed. It cut the darkness and rushed towards us, with one bound I turned from my child, grasped for my husband, and, with the strength of a giant, raised him off the track, turned, but the awful monster had passed, leaving me the crushed remains of my child."

She stopped short, as if suddenly frozen in body and soul. Her husband trembled in every limb, clutching at his beard as if it could steady him. I sat a speechless witness of this fearful grief. My sympathy had no words, my eyes must have told them how deeply I entered with them into this touching history.

Thomas recovered himself first. Going to his wife he tenderly placed his arm around her. She started with the magnetic touch, looked up at him, and then at me as if waiting for me to pass judgment.

I could only take her hand between my own and say:

"Poor, poor mother! Noble woman! Righteous wife!" At this, her eyes beamed as if suddenly relieved of a dark veil; a flush of genuine happiness covered her face; the whole countenance of the woman changed from a sluggish horror to an incomparable relief.

Thomas stretched his hand toward me; his eyes flashing with joy, his head erected with manly pride, and for the first time in years his broad shining teeth appeared through a smile again.

"God reward your kind heart and good words, sir," she cried. "It seems as if we dared be happy once more!"

She embraced her husband, looking lovingly up to him, and softly asked:

"Do you not think so, Thomas?"

"Just so, just so, wife." He could scarcely articulate the words for the emotion that conquered him now. Hot tears fell on his wife's hands and face; she, too, sobbed and wept with him. They were the first tears. None were shed during *that* horrible time.

"You see what it was that changed me so, all these years, sir. The question constantly appeared before me: Have you not committed an unpardonable sin against your own flesh and blood? I could find no rest. My peace was gone forever, and I told Thomas never again would I dare become a mother—"

A deep blush mantled her face and she paused. I thought here was the time to advise and restore harmony to the distressed family. I said reproachfully to her, "You appear only to think of yourself, Frau Thomas. Do you not suppose your husband has also suffered all these years the same as yourself?" She looked at me astonished, and, rather abashed, replied:

"Of course he was miserable to see me so, but, as he could not help me, he let me alone."

"Now, Frau Thomas, we have the secret, and that is where you have been unjust, and wronged your husband. You daily exhibited regret that his life had been saved at so great a sacrifice to yourself. It left him in more uncertainty regarding your love for him, and can you blame him if he did not think his life too dearly bought? It was noble in him not to reproach you for saving his life at the cost of the one dearer to you. Is it not so, Thomas?"

"Truly, you have read my feelings better than I could have explained them. Frequently my heart seemed ready to break when I realized what you have said, but I could not blame her, when she had done so much for me."

The woman's face was a study. Embarrassment, regret, perplexity, all appeared, until for very shame she cast herself on her husband's breast, begging his pardon.

It was his turn to be embarrassed now, and it was really touching to see the man act as if he had done something very foolish.

I left them confident in their future happiness, and so it proved. In time, another child came to bless the sorely-tried mother's heart, but never again the question, "Husband or Child?"

LOVE ME NOW.

Oh! give me love while it is to-day,
While yet I tread life's weary way,
And wait not till from earth I pass
Before you grant the plea I ask.
When I from earth have passed away,
And naught remains here but my clay,
Your love and tears would naught avail
Though hearts should break that o'er me wail.
But now, in sadness and distress,
Your tender love my life would bless,
And scatter clouds with sorrow rife
That hover o'er my earthly life.
Oh! many warm hearts languish here
For want of love and friendly cheer;
Then, dear friends, weep not o'er our clay,
But give us love while 'tis to-day.

F. L. DE LANO.

FURNISHING A HOME.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In last Sunday's paper I saw an article on "Housekeeping." Being a subject in which I am greatly interested, I proceeded to read it with great eagerness, supposing it would corroborate the calculations which I, as an ambitious head of a young family, had made as to the expense of furnishing a house, besides giving additional hints which it might be to my benefit to know. But, alas! my expectations were blighted at the very beginning. The writer placed the estimated average wages of a young married man at $150 per month, while I only earn $75 per month, and he then proceeds to make calculations from that basis.

In reading the article above mentioned, I concluded the writer was one of two things: either ignorant of the average wages paid to mechanics, clerks, etc., or else writing merely for that exceedingly small class of favored individuals who have influential *friends* to give them lucrative positions, where drawing the salary is the principal work they have to do.

Now, as a hard-working mechanic of 22, receiving the average wages paid to persons of my station in life, I beg leave to present a few facts, founded on actual experience, to my brother-workers who are ambitious to marry and equip a home of their own.

I will suppose that, at the time of marrying, he has $200 left after the expenses of the wedding. He can rent three very comfortable rooms in a respectable locality for $13 per month,—one week's wages. The first, because the most important, room to furnish is the kitchen. His stove will cost him, say, $30,—this including the accompanying cooking utensils; a kitchen-table and dining-room table, say, $15; dishes, $15; and, allowing $15 for sundries, we have $75 for kitchen-appliances. This is as good as any young man with a small salary can afford to buy.

Next we come to the bed-room. An ordinary carpet for an average-sized bed-room will cost not more than $18,—probably not that; a good, serviceable bedstead and mattress, $16. He will have to do without a feather-bed for awhile, without his wife brings that as part of her dower. The sheets, pillows, pillow-slips, and coverlets will cost $25; bureau, $20; chairs, $5, for kitchen and bed-room; sundries, $10. This is $114 for bed-room. But he can furnish it much cheaper if it is very small and used only for a bed-room. This will consume $189 of his savings to furnish the two rooms; but, with these two rooms, he can commence life. He will now have to save money for the front room, or parlor. The furnishing of this room will depend very much on his tastes, but experience has taught me never to buy anything I did not absolutely need, without I had the money to pay for it at the time of buying.

His carpet for this room he can get for $25; cane-seat chairs, including rocker (three chairs is quite sufficient for a small parlor), $13; small centre-table, $5.50; cozy little stove, $15; sundries, such as oil-cloth, door-mats, etc., $6. This makes $65.50 for the necessary articles for the parlor. He can, of course, buy pictures to decorate the wall, and other little luxuries, just as he feels able.

Now, how is he to save money to pay for this? He earns $18 per week. If he has an economical wife (and a poor man is a fool if he marries any other kind), he can live on $13 per week,—this including house-rent and money for clothes (which last ought not to be very much for the first four or five months after marriage. He then has $5 per week to save to pay for parlor-furniture. In thirteen weeks he can buy all the necessary articles for this room, and be a happy man, free and independent.

Now, Mr. Editor, I am aware that some of your high-minded readers (probably without a cent in their pockets) will laugh at this humble estimate of the cost of a poor *and respectable* young man's home. But every item here is correct,—if anything, greater than the real amount necessary to be expended. The articles, to be sure, are common, but durable; and it is far better to commence this way than perpetually to board, and never have a home of his own.

I would like to take some of the deserving young men who are in a quandary about this matter into my house, and show them how easily they can live on a small salary, if they but have a mind to. Respectfully, C. E. C.

WHAT SHALL WE EAT?

Wheat-Meal-Bread vs. Starch-Bread.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Oct. 13, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In the "Philosophy of Eating," by Dr. Bellows, the author gives the following classification of food:

First—Carbonates; that class which supplies the lungs with fuel, and thus furnishes heat to the system, and supplies fat, or adipose matter.

Second—Nitrates; that class which supplies the waste of muscle.

Third—Phosphates; the class that supplies the bones, the brain, and the nerves, and gives vital power, both muscular and mental.

The following table exhibits an analysis of different kinds of food in their natural state.

	Nitrates.	Carbonates.	Phosphates.	Water.
Wheat	15.	69.8	1.6	14.
Barley	17.	69.7	3.5	14.
Oats	17.	66.4	3.	13.5
Northern corn	12.	73.	1.	14.
Southern corn	35.	45.	4.	15.
Buckwheat	8.6	75.4	1.8	14.3
Beans	24.	57.7	3.5	13.8
Rice	6.5	79.5	.5	72.5
Potatoes	2.4	22.5	.9	75.2
Sweet potatoes	1.5	26.5	2.5	70.8
Parsnips	1.2	7.	1.	90.
Turnips	1.1	4.	.5	90.
Cabbage	4.	5.	1.	84.
Cucumbers	1.5	1.	.5	86.
Apples	5.	10.	1.	84.
Milk of cow	10.	8.	2.	80.
Veal	16.	16.5	4.6	62.9
Beef	15.	30.	5.	50.
Lamb	11.	45.	3.5	50.5
Mutton	12.5	40.	4.5	43.
Pork	10.	50.	1.5	38.5
Chicken	20.	35.	4.5	40.5

It will be seen by this table that, of all grains, wheat is truly the "staff of life."

WHEAT-MEAL, OR UNBOLTED FLOUR.

Wheat-meal is far more nutritious and fitted to build up the system than superfine flour, which is bereft of about one-half of the tissue-making elements. O. S. Hubbell, M. D.,—a distinguished pharmaceutist of Philadelphia,—furnishes the following analysis of the flour and bran which he receives from the mill to which he sends his wheat for grinding: From every 100 pounds of wheat, about 76 pounds of flour and 20 pounds of bran. The flour, (he adds) contains, of tissue-making elements (gluten, albumen, &c.), 1.65; of phosphates and other salines, 0.70; total, 2.35 per cent. The bran contains, of tissue-making elements, 3.10; salines, phosphates, &c., 7.05; total, 10.15 per cent. That is, for purposes of nutrition, the bran is nearly *five-fold* richer than the flour, or (being one-fourth the weight of the flour) it has as much value as the flour itself in every bushel.

It is unquestionably true that God made wheat in the best proportions to build up and nourish the system; and man in his folly has separated and rejected that part which contains all the bone, muscle, and fat-making material, viz., the bran.

AN EXPERIMENT.

A French writer informs us that the experiment was recently made of testing the superiority of wheaten-meal bread (unbolted-flour bread) over common starch-bread (fine-flour bread). Two dogs, of similar age and apparent vitality, were fed, the one on starch-bread and water alone. He pined away and died in less than forty days. The other was fed on wheat-meal bread and water alone, and, at the end of forty days, he had gained flesh—several pounds in weight.

Dr. Bellows states "that animals have been fed on pure starch or sugar, or fat alone, and they gradually pined away and died; and the nitrates, in all the fine-flour bread which the animal can eat, will not sustain life beyond fifty days; but others, fed on *unbolted flour*, would continue to thrive, and fatten, and grow stout and strong, for an indefinite period.

AVOID AND REJECT STARCH-BREAD.

It is not only deficient of every element that makes muscle, or bone, or fat, but it lacks the *mucilaginous* substance which is the natural stimulant of the alimentary canal. It is constipating, and at war with everything that tends to build up the system, and promote health. It is immaterial whether the quantity of food be reduced too low, or whether the muscle-making or heat-making elements be withdrawn, even though the other be fully supplied. In either case the effect will be the same. The animal or person will become weak, dwindle away, and die sooner or later, according to the deficiency. Food, therefore, containing the right proportion of heaters and muscle-makers, is the best and most economical.

A DETRIMENT AND LOSS.

In Chicago, and nearly all American cities, a large part of the expenses of the table are superfine flour, butter, and sugar, neither of which contains enough of the muscle, or brain and bone-making elements to sustain life over fifty days, as has been proved by experiments with flour, while butter and sugar will not sustain life a single month without food. As far as we have articles of food deficient in carbonates, we can use, without loss, butter or sugar in moderate quantities to supply the deficiency, but most of our national food, both animal and vegetable, contains a due proportion, and if, with them, we use butter and sugar, thus destroying that correct proportion, they cannot be apportioned to nor assimilated by the system, and are, therefore, lost,—utterly and entirely lost.

All meats, fat and lean, all grains, and milk, contain all the carbonates needed, or can be used to furnish heat in moderate weather. Therefore, all the butter or sugar that is added to either of these common articles of food, as they are used in making cakes, custards, pies, etc., are not only lost, but, by adding too much fuel, increase the tendency to inflammations, embarrass the stomach, induce congestions, obstructions, constipation, and that "living death," dyspepsia, which is fearfully on the increase in our country.

WHEN ADMISSIBLE.

In articles of food deficient in carbon, such as lean meats, fish, potatoes, beans, or peas, some oily substance seems to be needed. Then we can take our choice between butter, lard, or fat pork, all of which are precisely alike in chemical composition.

Sugar is needed with the acid fruits and berries, and especially with apples, which, in New England and the Far West, are the most valuable of all fruits, either with or without cooking, and which, with sugar, furnish excellent food, especially in winter and spring, when other fruit cannot be had. But, to find a good use for superfine flour, out of which has been foolishly taken

FOUR-FIFTHS

of its food (taking equal weights), or one-half (by the bushel), is exceedingly difficult,—indeed, impossible in health; and it can only be useful in disease, when the irritability of the stomach or bowels forbids the use of their natural stimulants, just as inflammation of the eye makes it necessary to exclude the light.

RECIPE FOR WHEAT-MEAL BREAD.

Bread, light, sweet, delicious, and eminently nutritious and palatable, may be made by mixing good unbolted wheat-meal with cold water, or milk if preferred, making a paste of proper consistence, determined by experiments. Place in a hot oven, and bake as soon as possible without burning. The heat suddenly coagulates the gluten of the outside, which retains the steam formed within, and each particle of water being interspersed with a particle of flour, and expanded into steam, separates the particles into cells, and being retained by the gluten, which is *abundant* in this natural flour, till it is cooked, the mass remains *porous and digestible*, and, containing no *carbonic acid gas*, is wholesome when eaten immediately from the oven, and, of course, equally so when cold. It can be made exactly like starch-bread, if desired.

Let suicides eat white starch-bread,
Let wise men shun the same,
For Satan holds the winning cards,
At this sharp table-game.
Deception is his keenest blade;
He makes believe that white
Is much the nicest tint for bread,
And thus gets up a fight,
And kills off thousands every year,
Thrust through and slain by this bread-spear.

S. B. ROCKWELL.

THE WORKING-GIRL QUESTION.

Additional Views Thereupon.

Incompetency of Servants—Why Girls Are Unwilling to Do Housework.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The discussion between the sewing-girls and their opponents has been of interest to a large class of readers, to whom the apparently-trivial question at issue is one of importance. Could the matter be satisfactorily arranged, it would obviate a thousand difficulties that beset housekeepers and heads of families generally.

Space will not permit recapitulation of the vexed question, How to get our housework done, even if it were necessary, which it is not. Every one knows from bitter experience what a succession of defeats has been suffered at the hands of foreign and home manufacture incompetency, yclept servants. The man who swears has a unique and original vocabulary of oaths sacred to occasions when an an overdone roast or scorched soup has spoiled his dinner, or his shirt-front is limp, or the furnace is fireless on a freezing day, or who invites a friend home to dinner while his wife is in the country, and finds, upon his arrival home, hospitably intent, that Cook has not returned from her day out, and he is obliged to raid on the nearest grocery for the frugal concomitants of a supper composed of crackers and cheese; while the man who does not swear puts on a countenance of long-drawn-out acerbity, looks abused, refers to good old days, *his* mother, and kindred pleasing subjects, till his wife, who is not equal to the multitudinous cares of our fussy regime, feels like a demoralized sage-brush.

As for women, the sewing-girl was quite right when she asserted that all ladies talked about was the failings of their servants. Their incompetency and general unfitness for the position is the staple of conversation between housekeepers, as their labor is the staple of our comfort or discomfort in proportion as it is skilled or unskilled. The fact exists that there is a growing demand for a better class of house-servants; that people are willing to pay a reasonable, even liberal, price for such servants; and that the supply is inadequate,—in fact, does not exist except in rare instances. It is an equally patent fact that other fields of labor, less healthful and poorer paid, are overcrowded.

Various reasons have been assigned for this lamentable state of things, but none have as yet given the true solution of the problem.

It is not that girls are not strong enough, nor that they are unwilling to do housework,—for every one of the hard-worked army of working-women, from teachers, bookkeepers, and saleswomen, down to the myriads of female employes that pour out of the work-rooms of stores, millinery-shops, and manufacturing establishments of all kinds, look forward to the time when these very cares and labors, borne and performed for the coming man, will be an open door from slavery to freedom. They each imagine homes in little cottages, where they shall do all this menial work, or a share of it, while John earns his $12 or $25 per week, as a little paradise; and, with the idealizing faculty so strong in their sex, gloss over the homely belongings of the cheap, dingy cottage,—John included,—till it seems a very temple where they may offer sacrifice to the household Lares.

And yet these very girls, who are willing to labor with their hands, sacrifice every prospect of comfort and luxury, contend with poverty and its thousand ills, under certain circumstances, will not accept a situation in any capacity, as a house-servant, in the most elegantly appointed palace in the city. This dislike, not to housework, but house-service, is not an individual whim, but exists among all women who are obliged to earn their living, from the poorest day-laborer, who tries to educate her daughter for a different work, to the reduced gentlewoman who fags her life out in a boarding-house tread-mill to save hers from a like calamity.

Women are not altogether idiots, though classed with them politically; and it is safe to say that, when their heads and hearts are so set upon a given point, they will sacrifice their ease, and even work for it,—neither of which women like to *do* naturally,—there is reason in and for it.

To the unthinking mind it is incomprehensible, and to the masculine understanding it is one of the ways that are dark of a sex that are conundrums to men.

Suppose "Paterfamilias" and others of his class stop a few moments from contemplation of their elegant homes, in which the work can be so easily and comfortably done, and consider that a large proportion of these girls whom they would place there have been as carefully reared and educated as his own; that, in many instances, they were not born in their present position, but have been placed there by the failure of some Brobdingnagian enterprise in which their fathers were interested; some panic of '57 or '73, or other reason than want of breeding or culture on their part. Then let him look at the associates which any one of those bookkeepers, clerks, seamstresses, would have among men, if she went into his basement as a servant. What kind of men are employed as gardeners, coachmen, men-of-all-work?

What man occupied as clerk, or in corresponding capacity, would think it the thing to ask such a girl to any place of amusement; or what girl so employed could accept with with 7 o'clock dinners? What son of Dives does not consider all pretty girls employed in his mother's house as legitimate objects upon which to prey; or who will not take advantage of the constant association which domestic service renders necessary to undermine virtue, even so humbly enshrined as in the bosom of a servant? When we see—as we all must—that the day has gone by when men did not consider it a disgrace to marry the "help" of their mothers, we can see the real reason of the deep-seated prejudice against house-service.

It is not the fault of women, but men, who are the aggressive or active party. They seek. Women can do nothing but wait; and, so long as this is the existing state of things, they will wait in the places where men look for wives. So long as they are valued for complexions, figures, dainty feet, and white hands, women will strain every nerve to possess those qualifications. No amount of argument, logic, or wheedling will move them, so long as every act of men's lives contradicts their words.

The gentler sex possesses little will, but a vast amount of won't; and they feel rather than reason, as a class. They will not, or cannot, argue the point with men; but fall back upon a reserve of stubborn resistance, and resolve to starve in what they consider a hopeful position, rather than be comfortable in a hopeless one.

It is true that marriage is the general aim of women; and, as custom debars her from making advances, the only other alternative is to attract the other party. To accomplish this, they must look pretty, and place themselves in a position to be seen. If all this fails, she can only write on her tombstone, *She hath done what she could.*

Whether this is a right state of things is not to be considered here. It exists, and must be dealt with as an existing fact. It is not to be talked away, like a wart in olden times, and ignoring it will do no good. It is only by a fair going through the whole question, and putting the responsibility where it belongs, that anything approaching harmony can be evolved from the present chaos. When men will be wise enough to marry women for other things than merely physical development, women will aim to accomplish more than a fine appearance. Until then, it is well enough to remember the law of demand and supply; and that it is only on rare occasions that warming-pans sell to good advantage in a hot climate.

PHILIP RAY.

Mothers at Fault—Housework Not "Disgustingly Vile."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Permit one who has passed more than three-score years, and seen life in its varied aspects, to say a few words upon a subject which has lately been agitated in your paper: the working-girl question. No mother who is not deficient in correct ideas of the duties and responsibilities of woman will neglect to have her daughters instructed in the multifarious arts of housekeeping, that they may be fitted to direct the affairs of their household, even if it is not necessary that they should perform its service with their own hands. In this changeful world, none can tell what may be the destiny of their children, though reared in affluence with tenderest care. Prepare them to meet adverse circumstances calmly and bravely. The great fault, I apprehend, lies with the mothers who have trained their daughters to despise household duties as something degrading and beneath them; and, of course, they never seek to understand their requirements, and are thus deficient in one of the most important branches of their education. Unless they have a knowledge of what is necessary to good and successful housekeeping, how can they direct those in their employ, and know when their work is well done, or whether they are overtasked?

If fortune should frown, and they be called to perform those services which one writer calls "disgustingly vile," how badly, and with what an ill grace, they will be performed, I leave for those to judge who have witnessed these things, as many have.

There is truth in the statement that the army of sewing-girls, to a large extent, would be incompetent help in household-labor. And why? Because they have never been taught properly in that department. Persons who become accustomed to any employment from childhood to mature age, and learn to perform it skilfully and well, generally love it better than one in which they engage in riper years; and are more successful in it, more readily adapting themselves to its requirements.

Now, Mr. Editor, about this "disgustingly vile" housework. No honest labor, done well, and in the right spirit, can appropriately bear that appellation. Nor is it at all necessary that one who has to do "dish-washing, washing greasy pots and pans, scrubbing floors, and blacking stoves," should find it "disgustingly vile," if she fit herself for it by donning a large apron to protect her dress, and pinning her sleeves up out of the way. The apron can be quickly removed, and the hands washed; and, though they may not remain quite as white and delicate, yet they are clean, and hands were made for honest labor, and I consider it an honor for any lady to have hands which show that they have done something useful in life. What were we made and sent into this world for, by the good Father of all, if not to do some good in it, that it may be better in some way for our having lived?

Let each one strive to be useful in the place and vocation for which he or she is best fitted, and call no labor, well and properly performed, "disgustingly vile."

I acknowledge I fail to see the necessity of this "dreadful demoralization of dirt" in a well-kept kitchen, or that it is "simply an impossibility" to do housework and be clean. I think I should shrink from that "scant living" prepared where dirt reigned supreme, and put my own shoulders to the wheel, to use a homely phrase (at the risk of some soil on the outside, in preference to having it inside), and take hold of work certainly healthy, in preference to that which is admitted to be otherwise. Perhaps there might be a lack of strength at first to do a large amount of active labor, but it would improve by exercise; and who can compute the value of health and strength but those who have been deprived of them? An exalted station and the wealth of the Indies would be no compensation for their loss.

So long as women are educated to look upon household-labor as menial and degrading, so long will they seek other avenues of employment, and men will have to bear with incompetent wives, and wasteful, slovenly servants, though many of them, doubtless, will not understand the cause of the failure of their boyish dreams of a happy home.

"We want a different order of things, undoubtedly." But how is it to be brought about? is the question. I confess, I know of no better solution of the problem than one found in a certain ancient book, which says: "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them,"—teaching us to treat those in our employ as we would wish them to treat us were we to exchange situations. It is said, "In a multitude of counsel there is wisdom." So, let the subject be agitated.

FANNIE.

An Industrial House.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I see that some of the girls do not fully appreciate my article on "what we need." A little woman with a little heart, and a little short-sighted as regards her future good, is indignant. In regard to "Miranda Means'" criticism, I would say to her, with a heart full of gratitude, that, if the few words I dropped in haste to the editor have made a woman appear as noble as a man, and one worthy to be called a brother, I feel quite pleased with myself and encouraged to write again, and trust I may be able to do so as a manly woman. I beg to disagree with my little fluttering sisters about "Alpha" and "Humanity." I verily believe them to be our very true friends, though, in trying to befriend us, they have not understood our need. Good misapplied is often counted as evil.

What we need is more work and higher wages. How are we to increase our wages? By having more work. How are we to get more work, so that every girl can get employment? Only by having an Industrial House, where all trades are carried on subject to a woman's hand. So long as there is an overplus of girls, who cannot find work at any price, that little girl with a little heart cannot have her $7 raised to $10. We cannot strike for higher wages, as do the men, for our work is not systematized as is theirs. Girls are like the "Jack of all trades;" if they cannot find work in one branch, they will turn to another, and are thus constantly changing, which comes very natural for them, for they love a change as well as the silver light that rules the night. I see but one object upon which these little women would bestow their extra change (should charity reduce their board-bill a little below the usual price), and that would be a little more trimming on the dress, a little longer plume on the hat. Comforts are a secondary matter to our little show-maids. Well, what we want is better wages; then use them for comfort, or for show, as you please.

Open an Industrial House, as above mentioned, and, in less than forty-eight hours, you would have 500 applicants,—those now without employment, or working for wages under $1 per day. This would leave a demand for help to outside employers, and, as a matter of course, increase outside wages to at least from $1.50 to $2 per day, for every girl who could not get over $1 per day, would prefer employment at the Industrial House, where she would have steady employment, without fear of discharge when the busy season was over. And, again, those most competent would get the best wages, which is not always the case now, and we would have a better class of workers, as well as something to provoke or encourage enterprise among the girls. I do not know where the little women, or any one else, could find in my first article anything advocating the reduction of wages, since my entire object was to increase them.

EXPERIENCE.

Views of a Sewing-Girl.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Brave am I growing since you kindly published my letter, and, with a good deal less of timidity, I venture to send you another.

Presuming there are times in the experience of every one when a longing for some particular quality not possessed by them is decidedly positive, no one need be startled out of their ordinary tranquil condition by the announcement that the writer came under that "spell" while reading in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE the letter signed "Alpha."

And oh! how I longed for talent, even but for an hour, so I might write just one letter in behalf of homeless working-girls, whose every word should glow with truth "so fiercely hot" it would wither and burn out all aspirations in the leader of the Greek alphabet ever again to appear before the public as an opposer of what to us sewing-girls seems merely a kind, brotherly proposition,—"that of a pleasant 'Home' for the many homeless working-girls of this city, where they could *buy* their board, not *beg* it, at about the actual cost,—thus enabling them to lay up a trifle from their weekly income."

Many of the working-girls have homes, though humble, still "sweet" to them, where they find a warm welcome on returning from their work, and would scorn the offer of any worldly charity. There are others who have no homes to go to when their day's work is done, but who have to return to their cheerless boarding-places, often so hard to endure on account of many unpleasant things, to whom a pleasant "Home" would be so acceptable.

"Alpha" says, "They are very indignant." Yes, we are indignant, and we know of no justifying reason for his great effort to convince the public that the suggestion of a "Home" is entirely at variance with every idea of right and policy. One would think, from his articles, that a "Home" for 300 or 400 homeless working-girls in Chicago would change all present relations between them and their employers; in fact, amount to a great revolution in the market of woman's labor. If that is not an idea brought from some very remote spot, I can imagine of none that would be.

He says, "It seems, then, that the shop-girl will take for her labor whatever is offered, provided it will furnish her a bare subsistence, and is the best her employer will do." No one among homeless ones could refuse doing that very thing, provided it was as much as she could obtain elsewhere; I mean among homeless girls who are worthy and pure at heart, and who have a bright hope in that future when all work is over, of rest and joy in Heaven.

His letter would seem to convey the impression that he was very anxious to *pave* the way so we sewing-girls could gently slide from the occupation in which we are now engaged into that of house-servants. If he sees in that calling so much affection, let the dear man put on a long apron and go forth a martyr in behalf of overworked wives. And, after a few months of washing, scrubbing, blacking stoves, &c., if he brings back "glad tidings," then we girls, who have no inclination that way at present, will give the matter a sober thought.

In this connection I want to repeat to "Alpha" a conversation I heard between two mothers, both being widows, each the possessor of a bright, pretty girl. Both ladies, until the great fire, were independently situated, but are now working women, and spirited ones, too. They were conversing upon the subject of their daughters by and by engaging, as they will have to, in some kind of work by which to support themselves.

One said, "I have been thinking seriously of the possibility of my own Jessie ever being compelled by want to become an ordinary house-servant, and endure the ill-treatment connected with that position. And I would rather see the rose-tint of the cheek whiten, the love-light of the eye fade away, the sweet tone of the voice be hushed, the glad, beating heart cease forever, and the loved form *at rest* in its casket, given back to Mother Earth."

The natural response was given, "So would I." While listening I wondered if there was a father or mother in Chicago who, while gazing into the eyes of their loved child, would dare say otherwise.

It matters not what they may say of some other mother's darling, when the cup is placed to their own lips, and they are bid to drink, how quickly it becomes unbearably bitter.

In "Alpha's" unusual zeal to prove his idea, he portrays a "panic," and an incident accompanying it, wherein Martha, the sewing-girl, turns interviewer (much at variance with her modest inclination), and the result to his mind is most conclusive. May I ask why the necessity of his selecting a time in business-affairs when a dark pall seems to envelop alike rich and poor? Why not take the usual healthy condition of business, and upon that base his figures? Would it not be more reasonable? Even his presentation of the matter would seem an excellent argument why homeless working-girls should have a "Home" at a price so they could save some money to help carry them through the depressed times of a "panic."

Mr. Editor, we girls have entered no complaint against the wages our employers are paying us, and we do not believe they are heartless; and, though "Alpha's" dyspeptical production, "Old Peterkin," may occasionally be found, we shall live on, hoping to find in the world, as Garnett B. Freeman says, in her beautiful and truthful letter, she has found, much of kindness and justice, if not generosity. Yours respectfully,

MARTHA.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15, 1873.

The "Home" Question.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It seems to me that we are getting off the track about this matter. It was first started with the idea of establishing Homes where working-girls could obtain board, &c., at such rates as should enable them to live with some degree of comfort on the small wages they earn. Now, very little of the correspondence so abundantly lavished on you is tending to accomplish this end, and I think some more definite action needs to be taken in the matter. I think it will be generally admitted that the object in view is desirable and legitimate; that many women prefer to do other than housework, and that they have a right to such preference, and should be helped to carry out their wishes; and that the question of doing housework should be laid aside altogether, or considered under another head and with a totally different object. Let some one tell us how best to bring about our wish, and then let us set to and do it. If I had money, I would at once start such a Home and set the example; but, alas! my lot has been that of the monkey's,—more kicks than half-pence,—and so I cannot do so much. Gold and silver I have none; but, if I can help in any way by giving a portion of time, or by work of my head or hands, I for one will cheerfully give it. Let those who are willing get together and determine what to do, and do it; and then the question of woman's proper work may safely be left to answer itself, if it pleases. Respectfully,

BENEDICT.

AUTUMN.

The grasses are dry, and brown, and tall,
And earlier now the shadows fall
After the quiet day;
And the mist lies still
On the distant hill,
And Summer has passed away.

And the meadows are sere
In the falling year,
And the stubble-fields are bare;
And out of my heart
The joys depart,
And the sunlight that was there.

For Summer-friends and Summer-joys
The Autumn's chilling blast destroys
And the falling leaves,
And the garnered sheaves,
And the empty, desolate fields,
And the cricket's song,
So shrill and strong,
Each weary recollection yields.

And my heart's oppressed
With a vague unrest;
And the thoughts of long ago,
When bleak winds call
And dead leaves fall,
Come to me ere I know.

CHARLES NOBLE GREGORY.

FASHIONS.

From the New York Evening Mail.

Jet has secured its old place in fashionable favor.

—Never before has lace been so much worn as now.

—Camel's-hair lace is the latest novelty in trimmings.

—The "Coronet" and the "Caftan" are the newest things in bonnets.

—The "Directoire basque" is one of the newest inventions in ladies' garments.

—Pretty and coquettish breakfast-caps are much worn both by married and unmarried young ladies.

—A new French furniture-chintz is ornamented with scenes from "La Fille de Madame Angot."

—The "Persian" colors are very much in vogue just now; they are very rich and very expensive.

—Bows of China crape, in pale colors, ornamented with Valenciennes medallions, are much worn in the hair.

—The most stylish dresses this season will be as plain as possible. Black silk will be the favorite material for street wear.

—Some few gentlemen, whose taste in dress is for the gaudy, but not neat, are wearing light silk waistcoats for full dress.

—In Paris, smooth hair is the fashion, although some ladies destroy the beauty of the new arrangement by pasting "cats'-paws" on either side of the face.

—Worth's latest Dolmans are of soft blue cloth, nearly covered with braiding, trimmed with ostrich feathers, and lined with silk plush.

—Young ladies who sigh after high-backed silver combs need only to hunt among their grandmothers' relics to find "just the thing."

—Cut steel has superseded oxidized silver for belt-buckles, chatelaines, and the like. Small jewelry of this material is also coming into fashion again.

—The most gaudy garments will be worn in the house this winter, such as sleeveless jackets of scarlet cloth, embroidered in Nile-green, gray, and violet.

—It is considered "the thing" to wear a small feather stuck in the hat-band; but there's no necessity of wearing half a bird, as some fellows do.

—Necklaces will be much worn this winter. A new style is of square blocks of gold, enameled with Pompeiian designs on the six sides, and joined by six light chains.

—The styles in ladies' dress have now got back as far as the days of Catherine de Medicis. At this rate we shall soon have reached the styles prevalent in the Garden of Eden.

—The new color predicted to sweep everything before it this winter is as yet unnamed. It is described as looking like spoiled preserves, and will be worn in polonaises over black silk.

—Young ladies who use the Brobdignagian fans now in vogue should be careful to fan themselves with each hand alternately lest one arm should assume a size quite out of proportion to the other.

—The newest thing in dresses is the "suit of armor," made of steel-gray silk, black velvet, and steel ornaments. The jacket of black velvet is perfectly covered with finely-cut steel stars, the overskirt has a heavy fringe of steel pendants, and a tablier of steel ornaments runs down the front. The hat is a small Turkish turban with a steele aigrette.

—The newly-engaged couples now attract all the attention of the avenue. Apropos of the present style of walking adopted by the young people, the lady's cheek resting lovingly on the padding of her lover's manly shoulder, a friend says that being engaged spoils more coats with Lubin's powder than the Boston ever did, and he isn't going to stand it much longer.

—A lady in New York says she does not want to be lectured about extravagance, when, to her knowledge, the young man of the period brings home bills of $80 for neckties, and $250 for a few pairs of ivory and oxidized buttons, and a night-gown of blue India silk, puffed and ruffled in sinful fashion, for $60, and half a dozen of raw silk underwear, at $18 the set, and Balbriggan socks for $2.75 a pair, and a dozen lawn ties for $7 apiece.

A VISION OF COMMUNISM.

A Grotesque.

From the Cornhill Magazine.

I.

"*It will come.*"

"Already we have seen the handwriting on the wall. Infatuated governments, self-seeking officials, fraudulent capitalists, they may put off the day of reckoning, in which the whole social fabric shall totter and crumble away, and men wonder that such a hollow thing should have stood so long; but the day must come.

"Aye! But when? How many ages of ignorance and injustice must first pass over us? How many thousands perish of want? and how many live out a life little better than a prolonged death-struggle?"

This was my midnight reverie. Mechanically I took up a newspaper; but it was one symptom of the attack of Communism-on-the-brain under which I was laboring that, look where I would down those columns, I saw nothing but those sickening paragraphs giving an account of the amount of destitution at present existing in London, and always side by side with those, to me just as sickening, stating that the late So-and-So's will had been proved, and the personalty sworn under £2,000,000! Did I turn to the Law Courts, I was sure to mark how, in one, some wretched street Arab had been sentenced to six months for petty larceny, in another, the Honorable bankrupt's liabilities had been laid at £50,000, no assets, bankrupt discharged. So much for "the times" and their equity. "And still men can wonder at the discontent, and still the cry goes up in vain, and will, till the millions shall feel their strength and lay hands on all those rights, so long, so skillfully monopolized by the units.

"But the means! How many more French revolutions, and blunders, and massacres? How many victims must fall to ignorance, and tyranny, and prejudice? How much heroism be wasted on both sides ere Communism become more than a mere name,—a nightmare to some, a day-dream to others? Only our children's children will know this!"

"I beg your pardon," said a voice at my elbow.

Starting, for I had thought myself alone in my study, I turned, and saw a stranger. He was clad in what I will call a toga, and carried what I will call a wand. (But, on the back and in the hand of a common church-warden, we should call the first "cassock," and the second, "poker.")

"Sir!" I uttered, amazed.

"You were holding forth on the subject so many prate about, so few understand—Communism. Do you mean to say that you belong to the few who have its principles really at heart?"

"I am one of those unfortunate persons," I replied despondingly. "Who and what are you? Have you come hither to mock me as a political dreamer of dreams?"

"Nothing of the sort; I come from a contented city; a city of liberty, equality, and fraternity. If you like, I will take you to see your ideal realized—comfort for the million, in a land where all go shares in happiness."

I had read Dante, "Faust," and "The Coming Race." I saw the offering to initiate me into the mysteries of the supernatural.

"Are you Virgil?" I asked, sorrowfully, and shaking my head. "If so, you won't do for me. I never trouble my head more than I can help about the arrangements of Paradise, Purgatory, or Pandemonium. Are you Mephistopheles? If so, I shan't do for you. I am a philanthropist, and you cannot tempt me. Do you come from the Vril Ya? Can Vril, which may very likely never be discovered after all, take off one jot from the social misery of 1873?"

"I've no connection with the parties," he replied, dryly: "I'm a plain nineteenth-century man, and here's my card—Isotes, late Manager of the Grand Communist Company, unlimited."

"*Late*," I repeated. "Which is defunct, you or the Commune?"

"Oh, neither; the manager, not the man, is no more—now the Commune is self-supporting at last."

"But where is your State?"

"Ah! Our company don't advertise. Were the Commune thrown open to the public, rogues from the opposite political party would get in, and—such is their venomous hatred for the principles of equality and justice—move heaven and earth to sow discord among us, undermine our system, and bring about its ruin. In you, blind, backward, prejudiced though you are, I see an honest, thorough-going leveler. We have no objections to such as you inspecting our establishment."

"Have you had many visitors?"

"None. We have just got our State into good working order, and, in consideration of my services as manager, I am officially selected to show the Commune to such outsiders as I find worthy. You are the first I have found."

The very first! My heart bounded. I thought of the leaders I would write, the pamphlets, the essays. What a treasure I should be to all the editors in London.

"Will you venture?" he asked.

"That I will," said I solemnly, clasping his offered palm.

He took hold of my arm, saying, "The fare for the trip is £10, and there are no extra fees."

II.

I had nerved myself for a strange and fearful voyage. I was prepared to encounter murky shades and Stygian rivers, to be shot down the shaft of a mine, or wafted aloft on an aerial excursion to the moon, like the adventurers in "Babil and Bijou." Great was my surprise, and deep my secret disappointment, when my guide took me in a common cab to a railway station, and thence into a train, with nothing remarkable about it except that we were the only passengers.

Then I think I must have slept. When I roused myself it was broad day. We were passing through a fine open country. There, opposite me, sat my guide, smoking a cigar with a self-complacent, impassible air.

"Tell me, Isotes," I began by-and-by, "how you succeeded in solving the social problem that puzzles our longest-headed statesmen?"

"Puzzles them? Stuff!" he replied. "When the rogues lay their long heads together, be sure it's not to find out how to solve the question, but how to make it insolvable. But for their lies and tricks you might have kept pace with us. Communism, as you and they understand it, is a very old story—mere boy's play. Why, we began it twenty years ago, when we started our State. Started with Simple Communism."

"Is there, then," I asked mildly, "such a thing as compound Communism?"

"That's the very point I'm coming to. As for the little question of Labor versus Capital, it's been long settled among us; but there you are, still bickering about such simple affairs as the distribution of land, stock, and so forth. Why, we look on private property, abolished by us twenty years ago, as you may on negro slavery, the Corn laws, and other exploded abuses."

"Twenty years of perfect Communism" I exclaimed, rapturously.

"Not so fast. We had made a beginning, learnt our A B C, and that was all. In point of fact the difference it made was slight. The more stringent the laws, the more certain they were to be broken. Men kept making fortunes under the rose, and there was no stopping hands from giving or hands from taking. Comfort and misery seemed nearly as unevenly distributed as ever. Some fellows lived in clover, others died in a ditch. Some were worshiped and flattered, others persecuted and trodden down. Evidently there was a hitch in the Commune,—a panic spread among the shareholder, and we had a rough job to weather the crisis. But this first experiment had opened some of our eyes to the stumbling stone—the root of the evil."

"And where did you find that it lay?"

"In Nature."

"Ah," I sighed, "in Original Sin."

"Nothing of the sort. In the Iniquitous Original Division of Personal Stock."

"Eh?"

"I'll make it plain to you in few words. There, in our State, all such private property as land, money, and marketable commodities, was now public, but on monopolies of Nature's gifts not the slightest check was laid. The anomaly's monstrous when you see it."

"Well," said I, "but unfortunately the gifts of Nature are not things you can put into a common purse in which every one is to go shares." I spoke jestingly, but Isotes looked perfectly serious, and was about to explain, when the train drew up at a station.

"Here we are," said he, "let the Commune speak for itself."

As we walked down from the station to a large thriving-looking city, he observed, "I have sketched out your day, so that you shall not waste time. First, I'll take you round the town, just stopping to cast a glance at the colleges, halls, and public buildings. Then you shall come to my house, dine with me, and, in the evening, I'll take you to a private ball. I want you thus to get a general notion of our social system, and we can take the details tomorrow."

III.

We began with the College. Of my first impressions of the town I say nothing, finding nothing to say. The houses were all of medium size, and fac-similes of each other. I was going to make a note of the unpleasing monotony of the effect, but I observed the absence of dens and hovels such as disgrace our metropolis, and let it pass.

The College, a large, symmetrical building, stood a little apart from the town. The vast playgrounds were swarming with youthful Communists. It was with some emotion that I watched the sports of these boys. Little, probably, did they reck of their privileges, birth in this equitable realm, and an education free from the dangers of our public colleges, those little monarchies, with all monarchy's abuses in miniature—bullying for the weak, license for the strong, flattery for the rich and titled. Isotes and I stood watching a cricket-match. Some of the players, big, burly fellows, seemed curiously clumsy and stupid, the rest were nimble and skillful, but feeble and puny, and I thought the game lagged. Near me, a youth of uncommonly powerful build lay stretched lazily on the grass, looking on. I accosted him, and asked when he was going to take his innings.

"I never play cricket," he replied. "It's bad for me. Can't you see how unfortunately strong I am? Feel my arm."

"Well," said I, "with those muscles of yours, I should hope you'd soon beat the awkward squad yonder, and send the ball flying well over the College roof."

As I spoke, Isotes drew me forcibly away. "Mind what you're about, please," said he, sharply, "I shall have to answer for the misconduct of the visitors I bring over. Recollect, you're not at Eton or Harrow. The College rules with regard to athletic games are these: Boys whose stock of natural strength and agility shall exceed the average are forbidden to exercise them and become proficients. Where the excess of physical power is extreme, the boy is forbidden to take part in them at all. This is in order that all those who do play may be nearly on a par."

"But what tame affairs your games must always be!"

"Throw the competition upon a large school, you will always find that some half-a-dozen will outshine all the rest, and be worshiped as heroes and kings. And why? Because they are honest and deserving? No. Because they chance to be born to an exorbitant amount of private property—brawny arms, broad chests, long legs, quick sight. Is this a cause why a youth, like your land and water giants, should make money, be talked about and have half a newspaper column devoted to him and his exploits? What is to become of the weaker, the puny, the short-winded brethren? But grant practice and skill to the weak, and not to the strong, and you bring the two parties on a level."

To this I had nothing to reply. He next took me into the gymnasium, where we found such a sickly-looking set of boys, that I asked, in some alarm, if the site of the College were a healthy one.

"Uncommonly so. The redistribution of the wealth of health, a very delicate job, too, has been carried out with signal success. Not a boy leaves school of whom it can be said that he has a particularly robust or a particularly shaky constitution. We have a sanitary standard, the highest to which it is possible, by dint of care and exercise, to raise the weakly boys. The reduction to it of the overhealthy is a comparatively easy task, but quite necessary. There is no privilege that gives a man such an undue advantage over his neighbors as the possession of the lion's share of health."

We were now entering the school-room, where a number of little Communists were receiving instruction in the Latin tongue. I noticed one bright-eyed, sharp-looking fellow, sitting by himself, munching an apple. I patted him on the head, and asked him the Latin for apple.

"I've not begun Latin," he said.

"Not yet?" (He looked 12, or more.)

"No, and I'm half afraid I shan't. You know, I'm a monstrously clever fellow."

"Indeed; then what can you do?"

"Read; and I'm soon to learn writing, if I don't get on too fast."

I took the ex-manager aside, and asked if the young gentleman was out of his mind. Isotes laughed.

"That boy is what you call a genius—we a little intellectual millionaire. His parents never found it out. It was one of the masters here who first detected in him a private hoard of quickness and intelligence which, cleverly invested, would one day have enabled him to buy up the whole College, masters included. The same allowance and brain-culture that his school-fellows receive would bring him in extra profit at the rate of 200 per cent. But by keeping him back, and carefully checking his activity of mind, we cut down his net mental income to the average figure, and prevent his unjust promotion over the mass."

"But the injustice to the boy himself!"

"He is well off enough."

"But must fall short of what he might have been."

"Which makes him equal with the others. There is a certain point up to which all boys, not positively deficient, can be educated. Those with ready wits, good memories, and superior powers of application should be kept by artificial means from rising above it. Shall the boy who learns slowly and hardly be branded as a dunce, because that despot, Nature, has treated him ill? Shall the naturally apt, the keen, the sagacious trample on the naturally obtuse. Not here in the Commune."

Here in the Commune, as I was beginning to understand, they undertook to set even Nature to rights, and life was a handicap race.

IV.

As we went into the street, the first words that Isotes dropped confounded me quite.

"Ah," he said, carelessly, "here comes the Marquis; I'll introduce you, if you like."

"Marquis?" I repeated, aghast.

"Yes, the Marquis of Carabbas."

"And you call this a Commune?"

"Why not? Because we have our aristocracy?"

"It's flatly absurd. The very notion of such an institution is contrary to the first principles of equality."

"You talk like a novice, who hasn't got beyond the first principles. You have everything yet to learn. Look there."

A little hunchback was riding toward us. He was magnificently dressed (a great contrast in this respect to the other male citizens, who all wore plain clothes—very plain clothes), and was mounted on a very fine thoroughbred.

"That's his Grace," said Isotes, bowing politely. "In the Commune all cripples are barons, blind men earls, dwarfs marquises, and so on. Titles rising with the gravity of the natural defect. You see these people are born to a heritage of scorn. For a long time we really did not know what to do with them, and once they revolted, saying that it was flatly absurd, in a Commune, for men to start in life at such a disadvantage as they did. Now, we could not reduce the whole state to their level, and so somebody proposed to exterminate all the incurables, but that measure was rejected as too inhuman. It was a lucky hit, this raising them into a nobility. Before, they were always grumbling. But this guarantees them a share of that respect which is every honest man's due, and of which nature deprived them from their birth. The street boy used to laugh at Carabbas. They don't dare, now that he has got his coronet and ermine mantle." A citizen was passing at this moment, and stopped to shake hands with Isotes, who accosted him at the top of his voice:

"Well, did you get the order?"

"Remanded for a month," was the reply. "I must pass another examination. I'm not given up yet."

"That gentleman," my cicerone explained, "has lately become very deaf. He applied for an order"—

"For the hospital?"

"No, no; for an order of knighthood. But they don't think the case bad enough at present. Should it become confirmed he will be dubbed immediately."

I made no comment. But the picture that arose before me of a House of Lords thus constituted was so droll that I fell into a fit of laughter.

Passing through the streets, I was chiefly struck by the absence of beauty among the women, and also by the frightful way in which many of them were dressed. This bad taste seemed, however, by no means general. Presently I inquired, jestingly, of Isotes, whether they had many pretty lady Communists. He looked astonished by the question.

"Why, the stock of beauty was never larger than at the present. There goes a pretty girl—look!"

"Pretty scarecrow!" I muttered rudely, at the sight of a damsel in a rusty black gown and shawl, widow's cap and spectacles.

"Oh, you mean the dress. My word for it, she has splendid eyes, hair, and complexion. That girl came to us with a fortune in her face. Well, in the Commune, of course, she couldn't have it to spend. We know how, in society, the pretty and attractive lord it over the homely and silent; how, when it comes to marriage, the former may pick and choose from a hundred suitors, and the latter never come in for a single offer. Now we can't alter the girls' faces, but dress goes a long way, and their costumes we can and do regulate. Our fixed rate of beauty is within the reach of almost any lady who dresses well, and those to whom an extravagant grant of grace and good looks was made in the first instance have to dress down to it."

I thought this a sad pity, and asked if things had always been so in the Commune.

"No," he said, with a sigh; "there was a time—but we must not regret it—when no limitation was laid on personal charms. What were the results? Appropriation of the affections of the whole youth of the Commune by some half-a-dozen belles! Insurrection of the snub-nosed, red-haired, and hard-featured sisterhood! It certainly was a crying injustice [illegible] fairly well-conducted and hard-working, to be quoted in social life at half the price of those others. An institution of ugly heiresses would only have complicated matters. But we smoothed all difficulties by this simple expedient of the 'Reduction of all Beauty to a Medium.'"

V.

Isotes next directed my attention to a large hall, from which emanated sounds of music. "Shall we look in?" he asked; "there's a grand concert going on at the Academy."

"By all means," I replied; "I am a musician myself, and always regretted to hear it said that such doctrines as yours had a tendency to disparage the fine arts."

He laughed. "Another of the crude notions of the beginner. Here we encourage art, under proper restrictions, of course. Even a Commune feels the want of a little recreation now and then."

My first act as we entered the concert-room was to clap both hands to my ears. A Communist virtuoso was running through some variations, with wonderful facility and tremendous force, on that instrument of torture—a piano utterly out of tune. Luckily he had nearly finished. Soon the discords ceased, and he retired amid moderate applause. After one or two indifferent vocal exhibitions, came a young lady pianist, nervous and wooden, who shuffled through a sonata on one of the most splendid instruments I ever heard in my life.

"I don't care for her," I observed to Isotes, as we left the hall. "But if the young man who appeared first had only had her piano to play on"—

"He would have received an extravagant sum of applause," broke in the ex-manager; "double as much as the girl, who is the most painstaking person of the two—practices nine hours a day. But her fingers are naturally stiff. The other has flexibility of joints, lightness of touch, and a capital ear. All this he got for nothing, inherited from his mother, who was musical too. Is it fair that he who holds a large musical fortune that he never earned should be allowed the extra advantage of a first-class instrument? What chance would Labor have against Capital without some such regulations to balance a preponderance of the latter in such cases?"

We had now reached my guide's house. As we went up stairs, he asked me if I was beginning to understand Communism.

"I think, with you, that I have everything to learn," I replied, humbly. In the drawing-room we found two young people, whom Isotes introduced to me as his son and daughter, Abel and Eva. He then excused himself, having to attend to some business.

Eva was a beauty. I knew it directly, from her unbecoming dress. There, beneath her hideous cap, I could spy the cropped gold hair. That clumsy ruff bespoke a slender throat, the ill-fitting gown and enormous slippers a graceful figure and tiny feet, those blue spectacles a bright pair of eyes. I soon became friends with her and Abel. I found both very conversational and lively. Only when I alluded to the Costume laws in the Commune a shade crossed Eva's face. I frankly admitted how sorry I was to see her disfigure herself in blue spectacles.

"What's to be done?" she said, seriously; "I've got such an enormous stock of beauty, and it *will* accumulate. They say if it goes on at this rate I shall have to dye my hair gray. But perhaps I might leave off my spectacles if I could learn to squint."

"Don't, pray, talk of anything so horrible. Have you any sisters, or brothers besides Abel?"

"Several. But we gave them all away. Several Communist families were very short of children at that time. Generally as many as four or five are allowed to each household."

Isotes now joined us, and we all went to dinner together. The two young people interested me immensely, especially Abel, who was a very handsome, striking-looking fellow. He had an unfortunate impediment in his speech, but all his observations, when he did get them out, were most original, thoughtful, and witty. But once or twice he let fall a remark betraying an ignorance amounting to that of a savage. Immediately after dinner I started with Isotes for the ball he had promised to take me to. As we went, I seized the opportunity of being alone with him to congratulate him on his charming son and daughter.

He told me they had given the Commune a world of trouble, being endowed, both of them, with parts of outrageous value, especially Abel, who, at the age of 6, composed verses and played like an angel on the piano. Of course he was forbidden to learn music, and his education has been most carefully neglected. At 16 he was taken with a lucky stammer which had squared matters to some degree. But he had still to be watched. For a suspicion had been spread that the stammer was all a sham, put on in order that he might be allowed to dine out.

"To dine out?"

"Abel has a good deal of conversation, and a large fund of wit and repartee."

"A very agreeable fellow to meet at dinner."

"Yes, but in the Commune very agreeable fellows are not allowed to dine out. They are so apt to monopolize the invitations. I knew men in London who might positively choose for themselves, night after night, at whose table they would dine; while for others an evening from home was a rare and blessed event. Natural social gifts, such as Abel's must be bridled. Else the owner's gross receipts of social pleasure will be far in advance of those of the majority of his fellow-men, whose social incomes are derived from less productive sources."

VI.

My spirits, which had been a little damped by the previous dialogue, rose as we entered the ball-room. I delight in dancing, and was beginning to accustom myself to the effect of the Costume laws. Introductions, said Isotes, were not considered necessary at a ball. So I walked up unhesitatingly to a young and tolerably nice looking girl and requested the honor of a dance. She almost bounded from her chair with surprise, or indignation, or both.

"Why, I'm only seventeen. Surely I don't look more than that!"

"A charming age," I replied, gallantly. "Sweet seventeen, may I have the pleasure?"

She turned to her chaperon with a look of dismay I shall never forget; but the old lady smiled on me benignly.

"The gentleman is a stranger. I have heard all about him. Sit down," she added to me, "you may talk to my daughter, though she may not dance. In the Commune, no girl ever does, till she is past five-and-twenty."

"But why, madam, why?"

"It is a set-off to the exaggerated profit afforded to youth and freshness and denied to sterling worth and experience. We passed this by-law to quiet the spinsters. They brought a petition complaining that, having neither the dignified position of married women, nor the attractions of early girlhood, they were unfairly placed. The grievance was proved. This rule and a few others of the same sort were passed in their favor, and have worked very well, for there have been no complaints since."

Of all the aberrations of justice I had yet witnessed, this seemed to me the most preposterous. Unable to disguise my feelings, I left the room in a huff, without a word to Isotes, and walked straight back to his house, trying to invent some excuse for my sudden flight. As I mounted the stairs, I heard the most exquisite sounds stealing from the drawing-room. I opened the door softly, entered on tiptoe, and there remained, rooted to the spot by the charming sight that met my eyes. Eva, rid of her ruff, cap, and spectacles, looking as lovely as an angel, sat at the piano, singing. Beside her stood Abel, listening, entranced. She touched the notes with an untutored hand, but her voice, though quite untrained, was beautiful,—past description,—rich, full, and flawless. As I listened, tears of delight rose to my eyes, and I uttered an involuntary "Bravissima!" Eva jumped up, and, on seeing me, gave a piercing shriek.

"Don't be frightened," I implored. "That song again, Eva. My child, you have the most glorious voice in the world. Take care of it, cultivate it well, and one day you will be the delight of nations," I concluded with enthusiasm.

"What do you mean?" she cried. "Please, please don't tell. Only papa knows, and he says there's no harm in it if I never sing; and I never do, except to Abel. But the Commune would not trust me, and, if they knew, I might have to do something disagreeable. For there's no kind of property on which they keep so strict a watch as on fine voices."

"And they are quite right," broke in Abel. "I've been told that in London people will sometimes give five guineas to hear one, and that the finest singers are bribed to appear, at the rate of £200 or £300 per night, and have bouquets and jewels showered on them besides; while the others, who work twice as hard, get wretchedly low wages. Is it true?"

I owned that it was.

"Shame on the public who will pay tribute to a certain formation of the throat or the ear! Is it not infamous that favors should go, for so hollow a reason, to many who have done nothing to earn them?"

"Eva—Abel," I exclaimed, "these are wild ravings. Infatuated children—to shackle and spoil the gifts of Providence in this barbarous way. Come with me and let us fly to my country. There, Abel, you will be a poet, looked up to and loved by the best in the land. You, Eva, will throw Patti and Nilsson in the shade, and have all London at your feet, where the roads to perfection and fame are open, and you may hope for anything."

Another shriek from Eva, and I felt a hand on my shoulder. Turning round I saw Isotes. He was looking at me reproachfully, more in play than in anger.

"Stranger, I arrest you in the name of the Commune!"

VII.

That very night I was brought up for preliminary examination before the magistrates, charged with trying to corrupt the youth of the Commune, and entice them away from their homes.

I had no time to prepare my defense. All I could do was to reply to the questions in a straightforward manner, and as the inquiry proceeded my answers seemed to slip out unawares.

"You were admitted to the Commune as a visitor?"

"I was."

"But as a true convert to the principles of liberty and equality?"

"Certainly."

"And can you deny that here the lots of all men are, as nearly as possible, equalized?"

"No."

"You were taken in the act of undermining principles you profess?"

"No—protesting against the sequestration of superior artistic powers."

"Superior! Superior powers can only belong to a few, and, if allowed free play, enable a few to lift up their heads over the masses. What becomes of equality?"

"You go too far. Take wealth, material wealth into your hands to be dealt out for the public good, but stop there."

They looked at each other with amusement. "Don't you perceive," said one, "that this arrangement enhances enormously the values of a capital of beauty, intellect, or imagination? Other things being equal, what chance here below has a blockhead against a man of genius?"

"But your system is unnatural."

"That we allow. If men were born free and equal, our laws would not be necessary. But the saying is a falsehood. All men are born dependent on each other, and no two are equal. It is the glory of our state to have done away with native disparities, and brought all things to one standard."

"A standard of mediocrity," I cried, "which none are to have a chance of passing. If all must be alike, and not all can be first-rate, none can be first-rate, and what becomes of perfection?"

At this all the magistrates rose in dismay, with an outcry, "What was that word? Repeat it?"

"Yes," I persisted, "that you must own. It is a miserable society that is founded on selfish principles alone, and not on charity to all and honor for what is good and great in nature and man. As for me, I can bear the sight of my betters in fortune, honor where honor is due, aspire and hope for myself. If need let not one star differ from another in glory. But do not bar the way to excellence because greatness is easier for some than for others. For perfection is the goal all are to run for, though few can receive the prize."

At the word Perfection, there arose such an uproar as completely drowned my voice. I was seized, hustled out of the room into the street, dragged to the railway-station, and put into a special train. Just as it started I fell asleep, exhausted. I awoke in my study, repeating "Perfection is the goal for all to run for, though few can receive the prize."

OLD FARMER BROWN.

From the harvest-field, old Farmer Brown came home with a look of care;
He threw his hat on the floor, and sat down in his old splint-bottomed chair;
He wiped the sweat from his dripping brow, and pulled out his old jack-knife;
He whittled away to himself awhile, and called to his little wife.
From her quaint and tidy kitchen, she came through the open door,
With her sleeves pinned up to her shoulders and her skirt pinned up before.
She looked as faded, wrinkled, and worn as the folds of her gingham-gown,
When she saw the haggard and hopeless look on the face of Farmer Brown.
Then down in her rocking-chair she sank, in a sort of a helpless way,
Nor spoke one word, but listened and looked to hear what he might say.

"Hannah, I'm sick a-livin' here, an' a-workin' from spring to fall
A-raisin' 'taters an' corn to sell, that don't bring nothin' at all.
Here we have worked together, for forty years, like a pair of slaves,
An' that old *mortgage* ain't lifted yet that I owe to Gideon Graves.
That judgment-note o' Deacon Dunn's will soon be a fallin' due,
An' where the money's a comin' from, why, I can't tell, nor you.
I'm kept in sech a worry an' fret by all of these sort o' things,
That I have to sell the stuff that I raise right off for what it brings.
It costs so much for my taxes now, an' to keep the wolf away,
That I haven't no chance to make a cent, an' that is what's to pay.
Hannah, we're both on us grown old, an' our children all are gone;
There is no one now that is left at home for us to depend upon.
I ain't as strong as I used to be, nor as able to work, I know;
But I've got to set these matters square, an' the farm'll have to go.

"Half o' the world lives idle, with plenty to eat an' wear,
An' the ones who work the hardest have often the least to spare.
The farmers work till their forms are bent, an' their hands are hard an' brown;
The workmen delve in the dust an' smoke o' the workshops in the town;
The sturdy sailors bring to our shores the wealth o' foreign lands;
An' the other half o' the world subsists by the work o' these hardened hands.
An' this is one o' the reasons why I can't pay what I owe,
While you an' I are a-gettin' old, and the farm 'll have to go.

"I've worked in the woods in the winter-time, I've plowed an' sowed in the spring,
I've hoed and dug through summer and fall, an' I haven't made a thing.
Sometimes I lie awake all night, an' worry, an' fuss, an' fret,
An' never a single wink o' sleep nor a bit o' rest I get.
I think o' our grown-up children, an' the life they've jest begun;
They've got to hoe the same hard row as you and I have done.
I think o' the politicians, an' the way that they rob an' steal,
An', the more I think o' farmin', the poorer it makes me feel.
The speculators buy up our cheese, our butter, our wool an' hay,
An' they sell 'em agin for more'n twice as much as they had to pay.
They bleed us in transportation, they fleece us everywhere;
They cheat us on our provisions an' the very clothes we wear.
They live in their lofty houses, on the best that can be found,
Their wives wear dazzlin' diamonds, an' their children loaf around;
In the summer they go to the seashore an' the springs, to make a show,
An' that is the way our butter an' cheese, an' our corn an' 'taters go.

"We work in the sun all summer, raise turnips an' corn on shares,
That the railroads an' politicians may cheat us an' put on airs.
They carry the reins o' power, an' will till we fill our graves;
They rule an' ruin the markets, an' we are a pack o' slaves.
What's to be done? God only knows. I've failed in many ways
In tryin' to lay a leetle by to ease my declinin' days.
I never have been a shiftless man; I've figgured; I've worked an' tried,
While the old farm's been a runnin' down since the day that father died.
I've borrowed money to pay my debts, an' I've watched the interest grow,
Till it fairly got the start o' me, an' the farm 'll have to go."

Then the little wife of Farmer Brown stood up upon the floor,
And she looked at him in a kind of way that she never had before.
The furrows fled from her shriveled cheeks and her face grew all aglow;
"*I never will sign the deed, John, an' the farm shall never go.*
There's jest one thing to be done, as sure as you an' I are born;
You must join the GRANGE an' sell, John, if you would sell your corn.
Hope an' prayer are good, John, for the man who digs an' delves,
But Heaven will never help us, John, unless we help ourselves.
I ain't so chipper, an' smart, an' spry, nor as strong as I used to be,
But I've got a heap o' spunk, John, when it's started up in me."
Over the old man's furrowed face the tears began to flow,
He never had felt more proud and strong since their wedding long ago;
A golden gleam of heavenly hope illumined his soul's despair,
And, kneeling down on the time-worn floor, both bowed their heads in prayer.

—*Eugene J. Hall in Our Fireside Friend.*

METROPOLITAN MODES.

The Effect of Wall Street on Broadway.

The Renaissance of Black Silk—Elaborate Dinner-Dresses.

Abundant Use of Velvet—Sleeves—Sleeveless Jackets and Cloaks.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16, 1873.

The mantuan march goes on in spite of panics and failures. It is fair to suppose that shopkeepers know their business better than "outsiders"; but, for all that, one cannot help wondering where the money is coming from to pay for all the fine things exhibited. Nobody has any money; at least, nobody owns to having any. The clerk and the millionaire seem, for once, to be on the same financial basis. The man (or woman either, for matter of that) who can pay cash, is looked upon with suspicion. People ask his name, and inquire into his antecedents. This does not often happen; for men are not paying any more cash than they can help, just at present.

Despite what dry-goods men say in regard to the liveliness of trade, I have never seen the stores so empty, at this season, as they are now. A customer is regarded as a godsend, and the clerks shower information where, ordinarily, it could not be wrung from them. This is a capital time for the scant of purse to make their humble purchases; they will receive more attention, and be more respectfully treated, than is usually their lot.

BLACK SILKS—

priceless possessions!—have resumed their briefly-interrupted sway. The most elaborate and most tasteful costumes are of this distinguished material. For every occasion, except the fullest of full dress,—when it is abandoned by general though unexpressed consent,—robes of it are prepared. It may, perhaps, be intended to symbolize the present depression in the social as well as monetary world, but, if anybody supposes it economical to wear black silk alone, let her beware! In the long run, her notions may be correct; but, in the extremely short run that most black silks have nowadays, they are far from the fact.

A DINNER-DRESS.

A novel dress which I saw the other day is fashioned in this wise: The front breadth is covered from belt to hem with vertical piped folds, an inch-and-a-half wide, the piped edge lapping and turning toward the middle. On the gore next the front are three separate pieces of silk, laid in narrow up-turned plaits, and sewed in with the seam. These plaits are drawn closely together, and carried sufficiently higher on the back seam (in this they are sewed) to form the plait into crescent-shape, and the edge of each of the three pieces is trimmed with a finger-wide fringe of black silk, jet and blue steel beads. The fringe on each piece laps the top of the piece below, and the effect is of three sashes caught from seam to seam. In the seam between the two side gores (the skirt consists of two straight widths behind, two side gores and the front breadth), is fastened a long, straight breadth of silk, reaching to within half-a-yard of the bottom, trimmed across the hem and up the back edge with the fringe and hanging over the train (demi) like an overskirt. These breadths are looped across the panier with a sash trimmed with fringe. Where they fall open, over the skirt, it is covered with ruffles; so, you see, this dress does not evince any alarming amount of simplicity. The waist is round in front, and has a postillion-back. It is ornamented with a plastron of silk finished with fringe, inside of which is a revers collar in front, and ruff behind.

ANOTHER BLACK SILK—

handsomer than the last, though less showy—is trimmed across the front and gores with a ten-inch, velvet-finished flounce. Above this, on the front, are laid alternate folds of silk and velvet. This decoration reaches to within twelve or fourteen inches of the top, on the right side, where a broad, velvet-bound sash of the silk is laid in flat folds, and carried across to the left side gore, when it ends, at the knee, in a rich bow of velvet. The seam between the gores has a velvet band, with a wide, velvet-bound ruffle on the front edge, and a narrow one on the other, which follows it two-thirds down, and leaves off in some mysterious rosette. The front seam of the straight breadths has a similar garniture, continuing round the hem. To prevent any look of bareness, which so nun-like a design might possibly present, a broad, ravele! sash is looped ingeniously across the panier. The waist is a pointed basque in front, and a double-pointed postillion behind. It is corded round the edge, and has some shell-trimming of silk, lined with velvet, on the points behind; and, on the points in front, two tiny pockets,—"truly pockets," as the children say,—not more than three inches by two. The neck has a ruff lined with velvet, so thickly plaited that, in the middle, behind, two or three of the plaits are caught down to show the velvet-lining. The sleeves are coat-shape, and suitably completed with velvet.

One of the most

NOTICEABLE FEATURES—

indeed in all the silk costumes—is the abundant use of velvet. There is nothing so fitting and handsome for winter as velvet; but, for a year or two, it has strangely dropped into disesteem. As a matching color, and as a contrasting color, it will be constantly arranged with silk. Pale tints of evening-robes will be enlivened with black velvet; and, in the form of vests, jackets, sashes, etc., it will be prominent. Although expensive to begin with, it can be made to do service year after year, if proper care be taken; so that it is not so dear as it seems.

The return of velvet has brought the natural concomitants of fringes and passementerie ornaments of every sort. Cord-braiding on velvet is an admired, and somewhat-fresh design. It is easy to do this domestically, and it is regarded as very elegant. Embroidery and braiding, picked out with jet, are seen on every description of garment and every kind of material.

SLEEVES

have taken a new and somewhat original style. Wherever there are two shades or fabrics employed, the sleeves are of the secondary sort, while the cuffs or trimming about the hand is of the other. Francis I. sleeves—i. e., tight to the arm, with large puff at shoulder, elbow, and hand—are revived; and an effort to reinstate the old style of lengthwise puffs from shoulder to wrist will probably be successful. It ought to be. There never was a more becoming arm-covering, and it will bring comfort to many unfortunates prone to too great leanness. A handsome, well-shaped, well-rounded arm is the rarest of beauties, and one which, so far as I know, art has been unable to supply even in semblance. Almost everything else can be improved and cultivated; but it is yet to be shown how a thin and scrawny arm can be made to resemble anything but what it is.

SLEEVELESS JACKETS

are "the thing" now, more than ever. They are cut from velvet, silk, foulard, lace, for evening; and from cashmere, drap d'ete, camel's hair cloth, for morning. They have merely square, jockey basques; or plaited backs, or are round and slashed up from the edge, as the wearer may prefer. Nothing that is so pretty and becoming, and so easy to make withal, has come to us for years; and it would be a pity not to take advantage of it. The trimmings used are invariably flat. Feather-bands, ostrich, peacock, and raven's wing, hand-embroidery and gimp; silk and velvet cords are the favorite garnitures. These jackets, when intended to take the place of waists, have sleeves, like the dress, sewed in; which, of course, produces the same effect as being worn over a waist.

CLOAKS

have at last assumed shape. They are the smallest garments ever intended to keep the body warm. The suggestions given early in the season are fulfilled. The English walking-jacket is the prettiest garment, as well as the warmest and most convenient, that is shown. Then come its variations: the shooting and yachting jackets, the latter tight-fitting, made of "invisible"-blue beaver, piped with light-blue cloth, double-breasted, and buttoned with silver buttons.

Beside these is a garment called the "Diana." This is a kind of half-paletot, having regular coat-skirts behind, and cut away in front over a vest of cloth. Hussar-jackets shape to the figure behind, are loose in front, and have long, square sleeves, hanging nearly to the knees, much be-braided and be-buttoned. Then there is the Palette, short of body and long of sleeve, and not very attractive any way.

The walking-jackets, instead of being left open up the middle seam, as they were last year, are closed all round. In the side seams, however, are inserted scolloped strips, held down by buttons, and intended to represent pocket-lappels. Pockets are set very far back under the arm,—and are broader and shallower than heretofore. Velvet pipings are the popular finish, and are more durable than silk. The coat-collars do not fold quite so far back as they have done, and the portion of the neck now exposed is less than two inches. Sculptured silver and steel buttons are just a trifle less popular than they have been; jet, and pearl, smoked to match the cloth, being more fashionable.

Beaver-cloths, in all the new "invisible" shades, and fine Irish frieze, are the heaviest and most satisfactory cloths for every-day wear. They are wide,—a-yard-and-a-half, I think,—and two lengths cuts a jacket. They vary in price from $2.50 to $7 a yard; but the medium qualities are good enough for the purpose.

Cloths, imitating seal-skin and other furs, are as wide as other cloakings; but, as they cost from $10 to $18 a yard, one might better put more money with the price of them, and purchase the genuine fur, than spend so much and still have only an imitation.

Handsome beaver-jackets, finished with velvet, can be bought at from $20 to $35. The fancy garments cost nearly double these prices, and are not nearly so attractive, then; the introduction of colored cords and pipings gives them a garish and too-pronounced appearance.

FURBELOW.

ROCKFORD, ILL.

Teacher and Pupil—Indictments—New Jail.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 17.—A case of some interest, as affecting the rights of teacher and pupil, has been brought up at the present session of the Circuit Court, before Judge William Brown. It is the old case of Post vs. Rulison, commenced in 1871. Mr. Rulison is Principal of the Durand High School, in this county. In 1871 he announced, at the opening of the term, that all the pupils "must study bookkeeping or leave." Miss Post refused, on the ground that her parents did not wish her to pursue any additional studies, as she had quite enough, together with her other duties, and her health would not admit of more. Mr. Rulison thereupon forcibly ejected her; this was repeated two or three times. At last the matter came before the Court; but, after two trials, no definite result was obtained, and it was again brought up at this term. After a two days' hearing, the jury was sent out, and a sealed verdict was handed in last evening, to be read this morning at 10 o'clock. The general impression is that it will be favorable to the plaintiff.

When the Grand Jury was in session, it brought out its annual indictment against William Hamilton, the *non est* keeper of the house of ill-fame some distance out of town. This institution was broken up some months ago by a public exposure made by a city daily. The proprietor packed up and returned to Chicago, whence he came. About eight other indictments were found, most of which have been on trial, and sentence passed.

The Sheriff moved into the new jail last Monday, and is now at home. The building is one of the finest and strongest of the kind in this section.

CASUALTIES.

Fatal Mine Accident.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 17.—A fatal accident occurred here in one of the mines last night. Three men went to what is known as the Kelly Diggings, for the purpose of taking out a miner's car, which they wanted to use. One of the three, George Dallas Parker, got into the mining bucket for the purpose of descending the shaft, and the other two went to the windlass to let him down. After giving the windlass a few turns, they found the weight had gone. The rope had broken, and Parker dropped down to the bottom of the shaft, 108 feet deep. The two men went down as soon as possible, and found Parker in a dying condition. He lived but a few minutes after being brought to the surface.

The Propeller Susquehanna Grounded and Damaged.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 17.—During a heavy fog this morning the propeller Susquehanna, for this port, from Grand Traverse, with lumber and firewood, ran upon the shore north of Fox Point, and began leaking badly. A wrecking expedition was sent out, but was compelled to return, owing to a southeast gale which set in after its departure. It is feared the propeller has suffered serious injury. It is owned by J. H. Silkman, of this city. The insurance on the hull is $10,000: in the Inland Union, $3,000; in the Northwestern National, $3,000; in the Amazon, $2,000; and in the North Missouri, $2,000.

A Child Run Over by the Cars.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GREENVILLE, O., Oct. 17.—This afternoon, as the north-bound train on the D. & W. R. R. was passing Arcana, about ten miles from this place, a little child named McNult was run over and so seriously injured that it cannot live. It had been playing near the road, and stepped upon the track when the train was so close that it was impossible to stop.

A Shocking Accident.

OTTAWA, Ill., Oct. 17.—Charles Owen, a brakeman on the Rock Island Railroad, was horribly mangled last night, in the following manner, on the western-bound freight: At 10 o'clock, near Marseilles, he was woke up from sleep to go on duty, and started out with his lamp. Soon after his lamp disappeared. The train was stopped, and he was picked up and brought to the Clifton Hotel. His left arm is taken off at the shoulder; three fingers are left on his right hand; four toes were taken off one of his feet; the back part of his scalp was taken off, and he is very badly bruised all over his body. He resides at Geneseo, where he has a sister living. He is about 30 years old. His wounds will probably prove fatal.

THE ARGONAUT'S RETURN.

It ain't no use, Ben; this don't look right; you see
These diggin's 'round here are all strange to me.
There's not one person here but you what I know,
And none o' the rest cares a red for Old Joe.

My schoolmates are scattered; some are here; but still
More of 'em sleep under the grass of that hill.
And that dear girl, Ben (God bless her!)—that one—
That prettiest and best girl under the sun—

Has been dead, how long did you say—"Ten years"?
Well, it may seem strange, but I can't help sheddin' tears;
For I've liked that girl ever since I've been gone,
And always hoped some time to make her my own.

I worked hard to do this; saved all o' my dust;
Was honest and sober, 'ceptin' my reg'lar bust
With the boys in the gulch on Fourth of July
(On which day, as a rule, we never keep dry);

Never bucked at faro; played cards and all that
But once; then they went for me,—laid me flat
On bed-rock with not a color in purse.
When I think of that, Ben, I can't help but curse!

I was ruined; couldn't come home, was too proud,
And for many days thought of death and a shroud;
But rallied again, and once more made a strike,
In Rattlesnake Gulch—struck by me and Big Mike.

But good many years had gone by, you see, Ben,
And I couldn't tell if she liked me; and then
I 'd got lookin' strange, besides losin' this har
That a blasted red lifted down on Scott Bar.

My skin was so brown, and my hands were so tough,
My manners so bunglin, and my speech was so rough,
That I hadn't the heart, Ben, to ask one so fair
To become the pardner of Old Joe Adair.

"She loved me till death," eh? Well, I will take
All the blame; but it was the greatest mistake
As I've ever made in the whole of my life,
I didn't come back here and make her my wife.

I thought of this after, for all of us do
Think of a prospect like this here 'round you:
Good home, bright children, and a nice little wife;
Yes, we think o' these things, you bet yer sweet life!

But, Ben, one word more here, my old friend and true:
Let me give them brick to your children and you,
I want you to raise 'em to love our old flag,
And ground-sluice all traitors as touch the old rag.

Tell 'em to stand by it with sabre and lead,
And send up th e flume every enemy's head;
Tell 'em labor is honest; teach 'em these facts,
And not to judge men by their clothes, but their acts.

S'pose a man does work, swings a pick in a mine?
He may have a good heart if his clothes ain't fine;
And, if his heart's all right, there can't be a doubt,
Though he is ever so poor, he'll always pan out.

And as for religion,—well, Ben, on that score,
You knows more than me,—I guess a good deal more.
I can sink a good shaft, or run up a ditch,
But I don't know much about psalms and all sich.

I've thought of 'em, tho'; and, if a man is true,
Hurts nobody, and gives to each one his due,
He'll have a good claim for a stake anyway,
When his steamer-day comes, as it will some day.

Then there's no use to try, for here I can't stay,
And to-morrow, Ben, I'll drift back to the Bay.
No! got plenty dust here, and lots o' friends thar;
I'll reach Frisco in six—then three to the bar.

And once more in camp, where I've driven my stakes,
I'll wait till I'm told to pass in my checks;
But, till I'm coralled, Ben, or while I can think,
Jest count me as your friend. Come, les take a drink!

M. B.

NEW YORK.

Financial Vagaries and Variations—Opacity of the Future.

A Popular Humorist as a Monetary Victim—An Author Seeking Legal Redress.

A Dramatic Family and Its Fortunes—Sad Prospects for the Workingmen.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16, 1873.

Persons fond of financial variety and commercial stagnation should be pleased to live here just at present. While general business remains as dull as dull can be, the monetary situation changes every few hours. You rise in the morning, and learn that the banks will soon resume, and that everything premises well for the future. After breakfast, you hear of more failures; that Mephistopheles is performing an extraordinary financial engagement in Broad street; and that men who have been capitalists have turned to the hue of indigo at the alarming prospect before them.

THE INDIGO ASPECT OF WALL STREET.

Monetary affairs are really so deranged here that they may be considered somewhat amusing. Business, now, is a mere make-believe. Though there is abundance of money, there might as well not be any. Legal-tenders, instead of being in the banks, are in private hands, and there they are likely to remain until things settle. We have been told so often that the bottom has fallen out, that we have grown skeptical as to the existence of bottom. In our great credulity, we read "Midsummer Night's Dream" to be sure that Bottom has a printed form, even though he be but the creation of a poet.

Suspensions and failures have lost their significance. You hear that great capitalists and invincible firms have been forced to stop, and the report makes no impression on you whatever. Your information is incorrect; but you are in such a state of mind, and financial matters are so disordered generally, that you do not even stop to think whether the story is true or false. Any attempt to create a financial sensation, at present, would be a waste of labor. People are prepared for anything and everything: they have fairly discounted the worst aspect of the future, and have arrived at the philosophic state which expresses itself in a degree of indifference amounting to profanity. It is pretty clearly understood by this time that we have never before had any panic like that of September, and that none has had so extraordinary results. The whole mischief lies in the uncertainty of the future. Everybody appears to be afraid that to-morrow will be worse than to-day, and, as no one will move, or release his money, the consequence is wide-spread distrust and stagnation. He would be a bold man who would offer any prediction of what is to be the outcome of existing troubles. It is the province of journalists to vaticinate, and they have exercised their province to the fullest in the last three or four weeks. They would continue their role, doubtless, if most of what they had prophesied had not fallen out nearly exactly opposite.

The wise mortal is he who holds his tongue and looks sagacious. He can tell what will happen after it has happened, and indulge in any number of "I told you so's," without exciting the recollection that he has been silent as the grave. The present financial and commercial condition of the Metropolis may be glossed never so much; but the fact remains that we are in a bad predicament, and that no one can clearly see his way out. Of course, it will be all right after a while; the important question is, What is to be the duration of the while?

A PANIC-STRUCK HUMORIST.

Speaking on this subject, I understand that Petroleum V. Nasby, who has recently become a citizen of Manhattan, has had the misfortune to lose $16,000 of his individual means by the failure of Kraus & Smith, private bankers in Toledo. He is philosophic over his ill-luck, and speaks in mock-heroic strains of the manner in which the hard earnings of many years have been ruthlessly swept away. He has no doubt, he says, that the firm is entirely honest, but that it has had an unhappy destiny. Originally their capital was $50,000, and some shrewd speculator in this city managed to get $250,000 out of them (this was their depositors' money), and compelled the house to carry him, financially, for a number of years, with the hope of indemnification for what he had borrowed. The hope proved futile.

Nasby thinks he may receive for his money a few soiled postage-stamps, a broken chair or two, half-a-dozen bills receivable made by men too poor to pay even the debt of Nature, and, possibly, a bird-cage without a canary, and the remains of a superannuated bull-dog. Consequently he is cheerful over his lot, and anticipates setting up a daily newspaper and building another opera-house in New York with the proceeds of the exploded firm's liquidation.

A LITERARY SUIT.

Suit is soon to be brought by a well-known literary man against the publishers of a magazine in the city. The circumstances are these: The author wrote an article for the periodical, and sent it to the editor, having marked, in large and legible characters, upon the margin of the MS. that the price was $150, and that it should be returned if the editor were not willing to pay as much. The article having been printed in due course of time, the writer was not a little surprised to receive a check therefor for $100, instead of the amount he had expressly named. He has tried in vain, he says, to collect the $50 rightly due, and now proposes to test the question at law.

The editor's excuse is understood to be, that he did not notice the price on the margin of the MS., and the publishers say that they never pay over $100 for a single article. The publishers wish to put the thing off on the editor; and the editor on the publishers; and thus between the two, the author is tossed, without the least prospect of getting his money.

There can be no question of the justice of the matter, and I hope it will be brought to trial for the sake of showing that authors still have some rights,—contrary to the opinion entertained by not a few publishers. The trouble will be, I suppose, to produce the MS. I hear, however, that it is still in existence, and, if it be, the decision can scarcely fail to be in favor of the plaintiff.

THE WALLACKS.

Lester Wallack, who periodically reproduces himself at his own theatre, will reappear there early next month; and, as he is a general favorite, in spite of a very monotonous style of acting, he will be sure to draw. Wallack is so intensely English in his tastes and prejudices that he is usually supposed to be a born Briton. This city, however, is the place of his nativity; he is descended from a long dramatic line; his father having been, as everybody knows, the late James W. Wallack, and his grandfather, William Wallack, the distinguished English comedian and vocalist; while his grandmother was Elizabeth Field, who, for some years, played the leading feminine characters to the renowned Garrick.

James W. Wallack laid the foundation of his fortune here by buying out John Brougham, then the proprietor and manager of what was known as Brougham's Lyceum, afterwards Wallack's Theatre, and subsequently Wood's Theatre, near the corner of Broadway and Broome street. Wallack happened to mention, one morning, to the large-hearted landlord of a Broadway hotel, where he boarded, that he thought he could make a good deal of money if he only had $6,000.

"How could you do that?" was the inquiry.

"I could get possession of the theatre with that sum, and I am confident I could make it pay handsomely."

The landlord quietly remarked: "Perhaps I can do something for you, Wallack;" and the conversation was dropped.

Boniface went to two or three of his friends, and the same evening handed Wallack a check for $6,000. The Lyceum was purchased; the name was changed to Wallack's Theatre; and, in a few years, Wallack was worth $200,000.

At that theatre, Lester Wallack, then known as John Lester, went upon the stage, and soon became a favorite. He had held a commission in the British army, but sold out on account of his extreme short-sightedness, which prevented him from serving with any sort of satisfaction. His father built the present play-house at the corner of Broadway and Thirteenth street, and, when he died, left it to Lester, who has made it eminently prosperous, and who has a revenue therefrom of from $50,000 to $60,000 a year.

James W. Wallack, Jr., who died lately, is a cousin of Lester; had the Wallack look and dramatic style. He was a fine artist, and was so fond of his profession that he continued to play after he was so wasted with consumption that he could not walk through a part without extreme difficulty. It was pitiable to see him, at Booth's Theatre, in such characters as *Mercutio*, when one knew that nothing but the inspiration of the footlights enabled him to go through with the performance.

SALMAGUNDI.

The terms of Nast's re-engagement with the Harpers are said to be $10,000, with certain commissions on sales, which will amount to $4,000 or $5,000 more. Their disagreement last year, it is reported, was one of a merely pecuniary nature.

Though Salvini has been very highly admired, and has created a genuine sensation in dramatic circles, his engagement has not been attended with the financial results anticipated, owing to the stringency caused by the panic. He will do better when he returns in December, for he is an actor of unquestionable genius.

A good deal of uneasiness is felt here by holders of railway-bonds, lest the coupons due in November, December, and January be passed; which, at present, does not seem at all improbable.

The enterprising editor of a city-magazine is said to be in correspondence with Salvini, in the hope of inducing him to give his views of the characters of *Hamlet* and *Othello*, for early publication in the periodical.

Jay Gould and Henry N. Smith are asserted to be almost the only speculators in Wall street who look with unconcern upon the present financial derangement. They claim that they were prepared some time ago for this very thing.

It is estimated that 35,000 or 40,000 persons will be thrown out of employment here the coming winter, and that great distress must attend the working classes.

COLFAX.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 18.

The week closes on a very quiet money market. Notes have been generally met, and the banks have supplied their customers to a reasonable extent. We hear no complaints on that score. Exchange is scarce, and some of the larger bankers talked of shipping currency this evening if the supply did not improve. By them a small premium would have been paid, but the general buying and selling rate was par,—of course, the latter figure only to customers. Outsiders were charged 1-10@¼ premium. Shipments of grain and produce will, in a few days, change all this and leave balances again in our favor.

NO INTEREST ON CURRENT DEPOSITS.

The Directors of the First National have resolved not to pay interest on current deposits after the 1st of November. This is a capital move, and it is to be hoped all our banks will adopt the same wise policy. All experience has shown that neither chartered banks nor private bankers can do business safely and pay even a small percentage on current deposits. Whenever a crash comes their weakness is at once seen, and they are the first to fall. It may be said that, if the National Banks do not pay interest, private bankers will. But the public will soon learn not to put their money in a bank that pays interest. They will find that it ought not to be trusted. The Commercial, of Chicago, and some of our other banks, have paid no interest, and they are and have been all right in every emergency. We hope the conservative men of the country, those who are in favor of a safe system of banking, will insist on Congress passing a law forbidding National Banks to pay interest on deposits.

BULLION PRODUCT.

The Swansea Silver-Smelting and Refining Works produced in the last six days, ending Saturday evening, Oct. 18, 1873:

26,915 ozs fine silver, valued	$47,926.75
178,080 lbs lead, at 6⅜c	11,375.20
In gold, value	7,028.00
Total	$60,329.95

The silver is being shipped directly to the Mint to be coined, and the coin to be returned here, with a view of putting it into circulation at par, which the present price of silver-bars warrants. This announcement will be received with great pleasure by all our readers. The "color" of specie will be good—have a healthy effect.

S. P. Lunt started his smelting-works, corner of Forty-second and Clark streets, on the 1st of October. Since then he reports the product of his work as follows:

Silver bricks, 63 ounces	$14,674
Value gold and silver	23,600
Lead, 100 tons	13,600

It is expected that the works will yield much larger returns when their full capacity is reached, probably within the next month or two.

LOCAL STOCK RATES.

The banking house of Preston, Kean & Co., late Lunt, Preston & Kean, make the following quotations at 12 m. for to-day:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	111½	112 @113¼
U. S. 5-20s of '62	104¼	105
U. S. 5-20s of '64	104	105
U. S. 5-20s of '65	107	107¼@107¾
U. S. 5-20s of '65 January and July	109½	110
U. S. 5-20s of '67 January and July	111½	112
U. S. 5-20s of '68 January and July	110	110½
10-40s, ex. int.	105½	106
U. S. 5s (new issue)	106	106½
U. S. currency 6s	108¼	108¾@108¾
Gold (full weight)	107¾	108¼
Gold coupons	107¾	108¼
Eastern exchange (counter rates)		Par.
Gold exchange		108¾
Sterling exchange (large drafts)	108	108¾@108
Chicago City 7s	99	99 and int.
Cook County 7s	99	99 and int.
Town, county, and city 10 ₩ cent bonds	95	95 @ 97½

LAND WARRANTS.

160s War 1812	170	185
120s War 1812	128	140
160s not War of 1812	167	180
120s not War of 1812	126	139
Agricultural College land scrip		183

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 18.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	Receipts. 1873.	Receipts. 1872.	Shipments. 1873.	Shipments. 1872.
Flour, brls	7,717	6,118	6,232	5,663
Wheat, bu	135,720	108,265	127,767	89,148
Corn, bu	153,645	105,055	246,887	258,051
Oats, bu	95,850	36,700	52,091	88,816
Rye, bu	3,604	4,740	20,668	367
Barley, bu	46,726	86,430	32,469	38,435
Grass seed, lbs	53,806	36,570	55,270	51,978
Flax seed, lbs	174,170	253,540		212,990
Broom-corn, lbs	39,269	114,500	22,250	10,000
Cured meats, lbs	43,080	75,650	468,960	37,800
Beef, brls	490	......	196	175
Pork, brls	69	......	934	230
Lard, lbs	19,670	8,510	154,855	382,500
Tallow, lbs	13,630	17,190	20,000	22,000
Butter, lbs	92,195	80,230	50,206	42,850
Dressed hogs, No.	......	12	......	......
Live hogs, No.	10,586	9,346	6,752	6,288
Cattle, No.	2,317	4,600	324	1,659
Sheep, No.	1,097	476	732	......
Hides, lbs	77,818	83,046	85,600	52,000
Highwines, brls	283	154	160	370
Wool, lbs	53,938	1,600	102,903	42,580
Potatoes, bu	3,726	15,747	710	239
Lumber, m feet	2,594	5,717	2,296	1,712
Shingles, m	2,920	3,140	2,083	1,252
Lath, m	340	610	259	258
Salt, brls	75	......	1,675	1,448

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 1,813 bu wheat; 5,686 bu corn; 7,305 bu oats; 5781 bu rye; 4,761 bu barley. Withdrawn from store during the week: 20,806 bu wheat; 20,889 bu corn; 31,260 bu oats; 16,847 bu rye; 18,558 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 336 cars wheat; 277 cars corn, 6,100 bu high mixed do, and 28,000 bu No. 2 do, by canal; 65 cars oats, 7,500 bu No. 2 do by canal; 12 cars rye; 92 cars barley. Total (782 cars), 345,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past week and for the corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.	Oct. 18, 1873.	Oct. 11, 1873.	Oct. 19, 1872.
Flour, brls	52,067	35,615	39,578
Wheat, bu	778,000	577,250	597,665
Corn, bu	967,829	939,291	776,150
Oats, bu	572,050	296,826	267,820
Rye, bu	31,639	22,403	32,994
Barley, bu	304,963	185,791	318,740
Live hogs, No	62,884	71,100	76,805
Cattle, No	13,969	19,351	17,589
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	41,565	35,955	32,324
Wheat, bu	698,263	1,264,085	658,974
Corn, bu	1,548,106	1,625,962	1,277,425
Oats, bu	484,537	447,529	323,406
Rye, bu	27,667	58,401	25,622
Barley, bu	164,219	287,830	386,580
Live hogs, No	46,958	48,826	46,278
Cattle, No	4,963	7,236	5,495

John B. Lyon & Co. were this morning suspended from membership in the Bord of Trade, on complaint of Ranney & Inglis. It is understood that this action would have been taken several days ago, but for severe family affliction to the junior member of the firm. About an hour after the firm had been notified of the order to suspend, they effected a settlement of the matter, and the order was void. It is understood that there are still other claims against them, which will probably be satisfied by payment in full.

It is stated that Brooks Johnsen has been sent down to Memphis and Shreveport to carry the relief funds contributed by the citizens of St. Louis. If Brooks and Eli had only gone together, one from St. Louis and the other from Chicago, had taken the yellow fever and died, the consequences would have been ——; but we cannot describe, and leave it to the imagination of our commercial readers.

Two of our packing firms commenced buying hogs to-day, and two began some days ago. We now have The Packing & Provision Co., S. A. Kent & Co., Phil Armour & Co., and Culbertson, Blair & Co., in the field. It is expected that several others will follow suit early in the coming week.

A year ago corn to Buffalo was taken at 18c per bu by lake, now the rate is 6c, or just one-third. Such a low rate is scarcely ever known at this time of the year; the last two trips being generally relied upon to give the extra profits of the season of navigation. But everything is low now, so that carriers are in large if not in excellent company.

The Directors of the Board of Trade to-day passed an order requiring the Committee on Rooms to report for suspension any and all members who may be guilty of disorderly practices on the floor of the Exchange, and directing the Secretary to take up the tickets of clerks or visitors who show that they cannot comport themselves as gentlemen. This is well. The throwing of little balls of dough, the shooting of corn-kernels, and knocking off of hats, break no bones, but should not be tolerated. There are only a few who are guilty of these things, and they should be made to behave properly or leave for the good of those who remain.

The Board of Trade to-day adopted the proposed change in the rules, making the business day bounded by 10 and 3 o'clock on Saturdays, and by 10 and 4 o'clock on other days. This does not apply to provisions, which will probably be bought and sold in evening session at the Grand Pacific Hotel, after Nov. 1. The rules respecting grain will take effect on Monday.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were firmer to-day, with more activity in grain, which was wanted for shipment more largely than is usual on Saturday, even in the busy season. The demand was apparently healthy, though much of it was speculative, and based, to a large extent, upon the expectation of better prices East on the arrival of the large sums of specie on the way thither from Europe. Hence the shipping movement was liberal, though there was no material improvement in freight rates.

Dry goods were distributed in liberal amounts, local retailers, as well as the interior trade, ordering freely, and prices of domestic fabrics were again steady and uniform. Some lines of imported goods were quoted easy, though there was no appreciable decline in any article in the list. The increased facilities for obtaining exchange in the interior make collections more easy, and remittances are now being made with commendable promptitude. In the market for staple and fancy groceries there was no new developments, the volume of sales is in excess of all reasonable expectations, and jobbers manifest no disposition to complain at the situation of affairs. Prices were somewhat more steady than at the beginning of the week, but in coffees, rice, spices, and some other articles there are still evidences of weakness. Butter met with a reasonably active demand, and was salable at full former rates. Choice qualities continue scarce, but of other grades the supply is adequate. Sales were reported at 14@30c for poor to strictly prime, chiefly at 16@28c. Cheese remains firm, and there is a probability of a further advance. Stocks are light, and the demand fair at 11@13c for Western factory, and at 12½@13½c for New York do. The bagging market was quoted quiet and steady. Coal continues in good request at unchanged rates. No new features were noted in connection with the fish, canned goods, and dried fruit markets, a moderate amount of sales being accomplished at substantially yesterday's quotations. Hay was dull at yesterday's quotations. Hides were firm at 9½c for heavy, and at 10½c for light green cured. The demand was light, but equal to the supply. In the oil market fair activity prevailed, orders being numerous, and liberal in the amounts called for, and holders were again firm in their views, at 18c for carbon; 80c for extra winter lard; $1.00@1.05 for linseed, and at 53@54c for turpentine. Paints, pig-iron, tobacco, and wood were quoted dull and unchanged.

Lumber-dealers report a fair order trade for the common grades. The stocks are not over large, and there is a scarcity of certain short lengths of piece stuff, lath, and shingles. Several cargoes arrived at the sale docks this morning, but only a limited number of sales were made. Brick, lime, cement, etc., were without change of importance. There is a moderate demand for the different materials to meet current wants. In the metal, iron, or nail markets there was no noticeable change. The retailers are generally buying in a small way to keep their stocks in fine condition, and prices are reported steady for nearly all articles mentioned. The arrival of Bavarian hops, and the scarcity of currency, has weakened the hop market, prices being about 5c lower for Western. Consumers are buying moderately. Wool was inactive, and nominally lower. An improvement is noticed in the broom-corn trade; a fair number of orders from Eastern and Canadian manufacturers were received and filled at about the old prices. Timothy seed was in fair order demand and stronger. Other seeds met with a moderate inquiry. Green fruits were in fair request, and choice apples are very firm. The offerings of potatoes were larger, and prices were a trifle off. The poultry and game markets are still oversupplied and very dull.

Highwines were quiet and unchanged, holders asking 90c per gallon; with small lots unobtainable at less than that figure, while round lots of 100 brls or more could probably have been bought for somewhat less. Sales were restricted to 50 brls at 90c. There was a very light demand, and some operators seemed to anticipate a speedy decline, as our market is now within 3c of New York, while wines cannot be shipped thither for anything like that margin.

Lake freights were in fair demand and moderately active, the market being a shade firmer, but without any change in rates. Corn to Buffalo by sail was taken at 6c, wheat to do at 6½c, oats to do at 4½c, and wheat to Oswego at 12c. A total of 12 charters was reported, which will carry out 130,000 bu wheat, 137,000 bu corn, 180,000 bu oats, and 10,000 bu barley. There was an ample supply of vessels.

Provisions were quiet but firmer, except in meats for future delivery, which were ⅛c per lb lower, though it would be difficult to tell for what reason. Old meats were ⅛@¼c per lb higher, with some demand. Mess pork was inactive, and we make no change in quotations, but there was decidedly a better feeling among holders, and most of them refused to name prices, claiming that present figures are altogether too low. Lard was in good demand, and generally held ⅛c per lb higher. The packing season is now near at hand, and before the 1st of November we shall have new product well under way, and prices will probably be so nearly established as to bring in the European orders which have hitherto been held back. The past week has witnessed a very heavy feeling in pork products. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash, $13.50@13.62½; do seller December, $12.25@12.40; seller January, $12.40@12.50. Lard, cash or seller October, 7⅛@7½c; summer do, 7¼@7⅜c. Lard, seller November, 7@7⅛c; seller December, 7⅛@7¼c; do seller January, 7¼@7⅜c; do seller February, 7½c. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 8½@10c. Dry salted meats at 6⅝@7c for short ribs; and 7⅛@7¼c for short clear. Green hams (15 and 16 lbs) at 6⅝@7⅛c, seller December. Short ribs, seller December, at 6⅛@6⅜c, boxed; do short clear, 6⅝@6½c; do shoulders, 4¾c; do Cumberlands, 6⅛@6¼c. Bacon is quoted at 7⅛c for shoulders; 7½c for clear ribs; 8½c for short clear; and 12@14c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.25@8.50; extra mess do, $9.25@9.50; beef hams, $17.50@18.00 for summer, and $19.00@20.00 for winter packed. City tallow, 6⅝@7⅛c; grease quotable at 4½@6½c. Sales were reported of 25 tcs lard at 7⅜c; 120 tcs do (kettled) at 7⅝c; 250 tcs do seller February at 7½c; 50,000 lbs short ribs (at auction) at 6½c; 100 boxes do at 7⅛c; 250 boxes short clear, seller December, at 6⅜c; 1,000 pcs green hams (16 lbs or under) at 7c.

The *Daily Commercial Report* gives the following as the shipments of provisions from this point for the week ending Oct. 16, 1873, and since Nov. 1, 1872; also comparative figures:

	Pork, brls.	Lard, tcs.	Hams tcs.	Should'rs lbs.	Middles, lbs.
End'g Oct. 16, '73	2,166	1,610	220	19,000	1,3[illegible],413
Same week, '72	2,915	2,213	125	140,000	163,000
Since Nov. 1, '72	256,606	219,819	86,125	41,714,200	172,094,179
Same time '71-72	112,059	188,264	78,429	34,[illegible],[illegible]	146,[illegible],[illegible]

Flour was much less active than on Friday, the business being chiefly in the filling of a few orders received directly from the East, for which former prices were realized. The local demand was small, and shippers were generally out of the market. There was a slightly firmer feeling among holders, in view of the continued strength in wheat, but they made no attempt to change quotations, in the absence of anything like an active demand. Bran was stronger. Sales were reported of 75 brls white winter extras at $7.00; 325 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extras at $6.25; 50 brls do (Rob Roy) at $6.15; 125 brls do at $6.00; 300 brls do at $5.90; 100 brls do at $5.62½; 100 brls do at $5.50; 300 brls do on private terms; 50 brls rye at $4.50; 50 brls do on private terms; 22 brls buckwheat at $9.00. Total, 1,597 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $12.25; 30 tons do at $12.50, on track. The following were the closing prices:

Good to favorite brands white winters	$8.00@ 9.00
Medium to good do	6.00@ 7.00
Good to choice spring	5.75@ 6.00
Medium to good do	5.25@ 5.50
Low to fair spring	4.00@ 4.50
Fair to good Minnesota springs	5.50@ 6.00
Choice to fancy do	6.25@ 7.25
Spring superfines	2.75@ 4.50
Bran	12.50@13.00

Wheat was more active, and quite firm, averaging 1½c higher than on Friday, with a better demand from all classes of buyers. Liverpool advices showed no improvement, but New York was quoted firm, and the tendency here was decidedly upward. The low freights by lake attracted shippers, especially as they expect a radical improvement in New York, owing to the arrivals of gold there from Europe. There were a good many outside orders here for investment, which kept up the price of options for November, and there was an unusual demand for this month's delivery, which indicated that the short interest for October is much larger than most people had supposed, and that many of those shorts deemed it prudent to fill in. The receipts were, however, quite liberal, and the purchasing element operated in a quiet way, which prevented the appearance of a brisk demand, and kept prices from advancing too much for the majority, though the market was above the limits assigned on several rather large orders. There seems to be a widespread impression that the farmers will not sell their wheat freely at present quotations, and the prospects are decidedly good for better prices in the spring. Seller November opened at $1.03⅛, declined to $1.02⅝, advanced to $1.03½, fell back to $1.03, and advanced to $1.03⅝, closing firm at $1.03⅝. Seller the month sold at $1.03½@1.04⅛, and seller December at $1.04@1.04½. Cash No. 2 spring opened at $1.04½ on 'Change, and sold up to $1.05 at the close, when Northwestern commanded $1.06. Straight No. 1 spring was dull at $1.08@1.09; while Northwestern was in good demand and firm at $1.10@1.11. No. 3 spring closed at 99½c, and rejected do at 93½c, both being in very good demand, and rather light supply. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 1 spring at $1.09; 1,600 bu do soft at $1.08; 2,000 bu No. 1 Northwestern at $1.11; 30,000 bu do at $1.10; 72,800 bu No. 2 spring at $1.05; 33,800 bu do at $1.04⅞; 37,400 bu do at $1.04½; 1,200 bu No. 2 Northwestern at $1.06; 800 bu do at $1.05½; $6,800 bu do at $1.05¼; 5,000 bu do at $1.05; 2,400 bu do at $1.04¾; 2,000 bu do at $1.04½; 4,400 bu No. 3 spring at 99½c; 4,800 bu do at 99c; 400 bu rejected spring at 93½c; 5,600 bu do at 94c; 400 bu by sample at $1.17, delivered. Total, 212,600 bu.

Corn was active and strong, averaging ½c higher than on Friday for all except December delivery, which was comparatively neglected. Liverpool was again quoted weak, but the New York market was firm, and the decline in lake freights yesterday brought out a better demand for shipment, which was especially active for Saturday. The short interest also took hold more freely, many of them being evidently anxious to cover their outstanding contracts, while there was a fair demand for investment, which absorbed all the current receipts at a fair premium. Holders, too, were less anxious to realize, which fact helped to greater strength in prices, especially as the receipts were not voluminous. The figures on the bulletin-board showed a further decrease of our stocks in store to the extent of about 600,000 bu during the past week, which reduces them to 2,800,000 bu in round numbers; and if we should only have an equally liberal outward movement during the coming week, the winter will be begun with a not very heavy load, though it ought to be very much less. Seller November opened at 38½c, fell off ⅛c, and advanced to 38⅝c at the close. Seller the month or regular No. 2 sold at 37@37¾c, closing at the outside. Seller December sold at 39½@39⅝c. Strictly fresh receipts of No. 2, or high mixed, closed at 38⅛c, and rejected at 36½c. Cash sales were reported of 6,000 bu high mixed at 38¼; 19,200 bu do at 38c; 1,200 bu do at 37½c; 51,000 bu No. 2 at 38¼c; 20,000 bu do at 38⅛c; 27,000 bu do at 38c; 10,000 bu do at 37⅞c; 40,000 bu do at 37¾c; 95,000 bu do at 37½c; 10,000 bu do at 37⅝c; 15,000 bu do at 37½c; 5,000 bu do at 37c; 8,800 bu rejected at 36½c; 1,200 bu do at 36c; 6,000 bu high mixed at 39c. Total, 315,400 bu.

Oats were more active and averaged ½c higher, with a very good demand both for cash lots and options, the latter being in especially good request. New York was quoted firm, which fact outbalanced the larger receipts in the minds of the one or two men who generally determine the price of oats in this market. The outward movement has been relatively slow, our stocks having increased about 75,000 bu during the week, but arrangements were made to-day for shipping out enough to reduce the stocks to less than 400,000 bu. Seller the month or cash, either regular or fresh, opened at 31½c, and advanced to 32¼c at the close. Seller November opened at 32c and closed at 32½c, with the bulk of the sales at the outside. Rejected closed at 29c. Cash sales were reported of 22,400 bu No. 2 at 32½c; 50,400 bu do at 32c; 1,800 bu do at 31⅝c; 600 bu No. 2 white at 32⅝c; 1,200 bu do at 32½c; 1,200 bu rejected at 29c; 600 bu do at 28⅝c; 8,000 bu at 30c, free on board. Total, 86,200 bu.

Rye was dull and easier, being slow of sale at the inside quotation of yesterday. Sales were limited to 1,200 bu No. 2 at 63c. Buyers held off, though the receipts were again light; and it was probable that some of the orders here recently were withdrawn to-day, as they could not have been filled at the limitations placed by intending buyers. Rejected was nominal at 59c.

Barley was in fair request, the aggregate of sales being somewhat larger than on Friday, and prices averaged 1@1½c higher. No. 2 was quiet at $1.28@1.29, closing at the inside, the proportion of No. 2 now received being so small as to check demand. No. 3 was strong at 99c@$1.01¼, closing at $1.01. Seller November sold at $1.03, and rejected closed at about 80c. We note a tendency to renew the discrimination against Rock Island (elevator) receipts, noted last year, and which was largely due to a dislike for doctored barley. If the Inspectors pass all such stuff as unmerchantable, there should be no further cause of complaint in that direction. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 2 at $1.29; 18,400 bu do at $1.28; 4,800 bu No. 3 at $1.01¼; 10,200 bu do at $1.01; 400 bu do at $1.00½; 5,200 bu do at $1.00; 400 bu do at 99½c; 400 bu do at 99c; 400 bu rejected at 81c; 1,200 bu do at 80c; 400 bu do at 79c; 400 bu do at 78c; 2,400 bu do at 77c; 400 bu by sample at $1.36; 400 bu do at $1.30; 400 bu do at $1.20; 400 bu do at $1.15; 400 bu do at $1.14; 400 bu do at $1.00; 400 bu do at 90c on track; 400 bu do at $1.24; 400 bu do at $1.15; 400 bu do at 82c, delivered. Total, 53,600 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade in this city to-day:

OCT. 18.—London—For floating cargoes of wheat off coast the market seems firmer. Cargoes of corn off coast, 29s 6d. Liverpool—Wheat steady; spring, 11s 4d@11s 10d. Corn dull.

LATEST.

The markets were quiet in the afternoon. Wheat was stronger than on 'Change, selling at $1.03⅝@1.04 seller November, closing at $1.03⅞. Corn was unchanged, closing at 38⅝@38¾c seller November. Other grain and provisions were neglected.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending Saturday, Oct. 18.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 18.

The receipts of live-stock during the week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	5,024	11,879	565
Tuesday	1,834	12,325	838
Wednesday	1,816	12,519	1,299
Thursday	1,336	11,036	979
Friday	2,317	10,586	1,097
Saturday	1,200	8,000	300
Total	13,527	66,345	5,059
Last week	17,143	69,416	6,621
Week before last	15,790	75,906	4,221

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	611	7,755	....
Tuesday	1,180	9,152	....
Wednesday	689	10,528	197
Thursday	302	7,184	209
Friday	394	6,725	732
Total	3,009	41,314	1,129
Last week	8,271	40,234	987

At no time since the inception of the panic have the live-stock markets been more thoroughly dull and generally unsatisfactory to all parties engaged than during the half-dozen days under review. The condition of the seaboard market has been such that shippers could not safely continue operations, even at the relatively low prices prevalent here at the opening of the market, and, under rapidly-accumulating supplies, holders of cattle and hogs were forced to concede a little from day to day, until an aggregate reduction in cattle of 25@35c and in hogs of 50c per 100 lbs has been suffered. The number of cattle remaining in the yards unsold is estimated at 3,000, while of hogs not fewer than 15,000 were in the pens awaiting buyers at the close of trade on Friday.

By an accident at the Great Eastern Railroad crossing, just west of the old city limits, the stock trains by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Northwestern, and the Milwaukee & St. Paul were delayed until late in the afternoon. Trade suffered no drawback on that account, however, as there was an abundant supply of stock in the yards.

CATTLE—The fresh receipts comparatively were light, amounting to only about 13,500, but enough cattle were held over from the previous week to swell the number to fully 19,000. Under this enormous supply, with the Eastern markets overstocked and declining, the prevalent feeling, as may be supposed, was gloomy depressed. While the extreme dullness was, no doubt, mainly attributable to the gloomy [illegible] vices from the markets below, the very [illegible] ity of the bulk of the stock offered for sale contributed not a little to the general depression. Although there were a few bunches of fully-matured and finely-fatted beeves, more than three-fourths of the [illegible] consisted of Texas and Cherokee cattle, while of [illegible] one-half of the remaining number was composed of thin cows and rough half-fatted steers. The [illegible] range of prices was $1.50@6.00, but most of the [illegible] business was transacted within the range of $2.[illegible] 2.75 for Texans, and at $2.50@4.50 for natives. The mild weather of the past week has kept purchasers out of the market, only a few lots having been taken in that interest, and, but for the liberal purchases of feeders, prices of Texas cattle and common natives would have suffered a still further reduction. Native [illegible] at $3.50@3.65, while for Texans $1.[illegible] Veal calves were salable at $6.00@6.25, as to quality.

To-day a fair amount of sales was accomplished for a Saturday, at prices not varying materially from the current yesterday. Shippers, feeders, butchers, and packers each operated to some extent at $1.[illegible] for thin Texas cows to choice native steers. We give the following as the closing

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	[illegible]
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	[illegible]
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,250 lbs	[illegible]
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	[illegible]
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	[illegible]
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	[illegible]
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	[illegible]
Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed	[illegible]
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	2.75@[illegible]
Cattle—Texas, through droves	[illegible]

HOGS—Somewhere in the neighborhood of 15,000 hogs were offered for sale in this market during the past week. It is scarcely necessary to add that this supply largely exceeded all legitimate demands, and that a sharp decline in prices was the result. Shippers and local buyers invested liberally from day to day, but the combined demand did not prove sufficient to prevent a steady accumulation of stock, and despite the efforts of holders to sustain the market there was a rapid depreciation in values until the close of business on Friday, when the quotations were $3.[illegible]@3.90 for heavy, and $4.00@4.15 for light weights, indicating a decline of fully 50c per 100 lbs as compared with the prices current at the close of the previous week. The opening of the packing season is now so near at hand that the [illegible] of feeders in throwing their hogs upon the market at this time, and at the low prices now prevalent, is inexplicable. The indications are that packers will enter the market at materially higher prices than are now current, and Western shippers will find it to their interest to curtail shipments until the opening of the packing season, in November.

To-day the market was active and a shade firmer. In addition to the demand from shippers and local butchers, four of our city packers, who had several orders to fill, were in attendance, and operating, and all the fresh receipts and much of the stale stock was picked up, at a trifle better figures than were obtainable yesterday. Sales were reported at $3.50@3.95 for common to extra heavy, and at $4.00@4.20 for common to extra light. The market closed steady.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
50	277	$3.70	33	260	$3.60	36	214	$[illegible]
42	192	4.20	24	181	4.10	28	199	[illegible]
50	320	3.85	52	228	3.80	52	179	4.15
40	330	3.85	38	273	3.70	49	262	[illegible]
27	287	3.65	30	250	3.70	41	218	4.10
60	230	4.15	159	230	3.70	129	186	4.10
35	155	4.20	20	216	4.20	46	255	[illegible]
30	206	4.20	62	199	4.15	23	276	[illegible]
68	200	4.12½	127	162	4.20	42	267	[illegible]
42	315	4.00	82	211	4.15	50	279	[illegible]
37	270	3.75	25	264	3.90	52	195	[illegible]
53	284	3.70	41	245	3.80	96	198	[illegible]
46	240	3.80	57	230	3.95	193	261	[illegible]
23	324	3.60	65	267	4.05	58	205	4.10
56	206	4.12½	41	257	3.85	92	185	4.00

SHEEP—In addition to the purchases of local butchers, some 1,500 head have been taken by shippers, and between the two interests about all the offerings were taken. Choice mutton qualities were salable at $4.00@4.25, and medium to good grades at $3.50@3.75. Inferior and common lots were a drug at $2.75@3.25.

REBUILT CHICAGO.

October, 1873.

On that austere October night,
When all who saw the horrid sight
Were seized with terror, fear, and grief,
Lest time might scarcely bring relief;

When lofty domes, on which the light
Of that blest Sabbath shone so bright,
Were doomed, and perished 'mid the flame
Born of a fiery hurricane;

At that sad hour, when all were grieved,
And many in their hearts believed
That nothing short of *twenty years*
Would build the waste and dry their tears;

When moat, nor mound, nor river-bed,
Could bar the monster's fiery tread,
But, leaping these, and scaling walls,
He made ten thousand "morning-calls;"

Strong men were bowed,—yes, very weak;
Men versed in Hebrew, Latin, Greek,
Men schooled in all that makes them wise,
Could not believe the place would rise

To former style and dignity,
Such as their eyes were wont to see;
But would remain, for years to come,
A wretched sight to every one.

While winds and flames struck most hearts dumb,
And made them feel the end had come,
Yet, here and there, a hopeful soul
Had faith which did his fears control.

To such it seemed both clear and plain
That not a vestige would remain
Of ruined walls, besmeared with clay,
Ere *five* brief years had passed away.

But none believed that in *two* years
Their eyes would see what now appears;
Fine marble blocks, in splendid taste,
Rebuilt o'er all the fiery waste.

To all it seems exceeding strange
That two short years could rearrange,
And miles of splendid blocks rebuild,
Which now with merchandise are filled.

In queenly beauty stood the *old*;
The *new* now charms us to behold,—
For skill, and taste, and wealth alone,
Have laid with pride each corner-stone.

This instance doth all doubts confound;
Nowhere on earth can there be found
A record like it for dispatch;
Nothing elsewhere this work can match.

"The West" has force, and faith, and pluck,
To overcome the worst of luck;
A Western Yankee far exceeds
All men in smart, heroic deeds.

On Orient hills and Western plains,
On British Isles, in French domains,
At home, abroad, and everywhere,
No record with it can compare.

Thou, Queenly City of the West!
Thou art rebuilt,—in beauty dress'd;
The two past years there seemed to be
A God in thy skilled energy.

Thou cherished site! thou Western Queen!
No city elsewhere can be seen
To half compare with thee in style,
And growing more so all the while.

Now, we who witnessed that Great Fire
Do simply, with our Muse aspire
To chronicle, in measured lays,
The deeds which *outshine* all that blaze.

S. B. ROCKWELL.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Oct. 15, 1873.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 277 and 279 South Clark-st., corner Van Buren, Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.

CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, 277 and 279 South Clark-st.

Times, Oct. 22, 1865.

DR. BIGELOW is a regularly bred physician. His reputation is best known here in our midst. He wants no distant reference, but is well spoken of by every one committing themselves to his care. While the world is ailing this class of physicians are required, and if any one needs such service, it is of the utmost importance to engage only a man whose experience is equal to his offer of medical aid, and without prejudice, or any interest in saying other than the truth, we recommend most cordially and emphatically such to visit DR. BIGELOW, at his Consulting Rooms, 277 and 279 South Clark-st., Chicago.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,

360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

Green Book sent for 50 cents. Illustrated with numerous fine engravings. All languages spoken.

Dr. A. G. OLIN, 352 Wabash-av.

The most renowned specialist of the age in the treatment of all Chronic Diseases of both sexes. Seminal Weakness, Nervousness, Aversion to Society, Impaired Sight, Loss of Memory, &c., permanently cured. No matter who have failed, call or write. It is self-evident that a physician making a certain class of diseases for thirty years his study, and treating thousands of cases yearly, must acquire greater skill in that branch than one in general practice. Physicians of high standing, in this and other cities, recognize this fact and recommend patients to Dr. Olin for treatment. Office hours 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Call or write for his late work, "Lost Manhood," free of charge.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. 111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ALFRED WILLFORD & CO., CONveyancers, Notary Public, Real Estate and Financial Agents, and Business Brokers, Rooms 22 and 23, Ashbower Block, corner LaSalle and Adams-sts.

We have on hand, for sale or exchange, country lands in the State of Missouri, containing rich mineral ores; also agricultural lands in the States of Wisconsin and Iowa; also town lots in Tuckerville, Iowa; several choice lots in Irving Park. Parties having real estate, either city or country, to dispose of, will find our agency what they desire, bona fide in every respect.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

If you want to buy, sell, or trade for a business, call at our office, where you will find any and every description of business for sale or exchange, requiring capital from $100 to $10,000, all of which we guarantee will bear strictest investigation. We have no connection with any other agency.

Negotiations for partnership will also receive special attention at our hands.

We have on hand at present some first-class business chances in the North and West Divisions: A first-class saloon we can recommend, situated on the North Side, splendidly fitted up, stock and fixtures A 1, incoming about $4,000. On the West Side, an old established saloon doing splendid steady business, incoming about $2,500. We have also grocery, hardware, and dry goods businesses to dispose of, either for cash or trade on city or country real estate. We solicit the patronage of our friends and customers.

Abstracts of title furnished, and special attention given to conveyancing. Mr. Willford having been for some time in the Recorder's office, can furnish information to persons desirous of investing or disposing of their property to advantage.

FOR SALE—BY KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, Real Estate dealers and Brokers, 143 LaSalle-st., Otis Block:

ACRES.

160 acres Section 30, 38, 13.
80 acres Section 11, 38, 13.
20 acres Section 18, 38, 13.
120 acres Section 18, 38, 13.

BUSINESS.

20x100 on Monroe, near Fifth-av., very cheap.
140 on Canal, near Randolph.
132x125 on West Madison, corner Bishop-court.
20x125 on West Madison, near Paulina.

RESIDENCE.

A number of lots on Michigan, Indiana, and Prairie-avs., and in other parts of the city.

We are now prepared to offer special inducements to buyers.

FOR SALE—CHOICE AND BEAUTIFUL RESIdence lots immediately adjoining the south city limits, fronting on Egan-av. (Thirty-ninth-st.) and on Grand and Oakwood boulevards, at low prices, and on remarkably easy terms. This property lies high and is very attractive. For improvement nothing more available can be found, while for investment no property offers greater inducements, with the certainty of large profits in the early future. Now is the best time to buy, while the prices are low. The spring will undoubtedly witness a large advance over present prices, as extensive improvements will then be made. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 19 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Sumner, Winter, Marble, and Halsted; also, on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Fortland, and Stewart-avs.; also, on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years' time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—$300 TO $650—EASY TERMS AND perfect title. I have lots on Hoyne, Wilmot, Oakley and several other streets at above prices; a part of these lots are only one and two blocks from the horse-cars; by saving a few dollars each month you can pay for one of these lots and have a home of your own. Call and let us go with you and see our property. I can give you a great bargain. G. B. GRIFFIN, 152 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ON MONTHly payments, new brick house, No. 604 West Tyler-st. Inquire at 212 Ashland-av.

FOR SALE—ONE-AND-A-HALF-STORY FRAME cottage and lot on Thirty-second-st., near Wallace, on long time; monthly payments; near cars, and water on premises. Title perfect. Apply to FRED P. FISHER, 143 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN ON MONTHly payments, a new house. Inquire on premises of GEORGE CADWELL, Western-av. and Lexington-st.

FOR SALE—$400, ON EASY TERMS. WE HAVE 20 lots that must be sold in the next 30 days, inside the old city limits, near street-cars and omnibus line, on high ground; title perfect; an abstract furnished each purchaser. Young man, save but $3 each week and you will soon have a home of your own. Call and let us take you to see them. A. G. STOREY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—LOTS! LOTS!—NEAR SOUTH PARK, 48 lots on Pavilion boulevard (Fifty-fifth-st.) now being PAVED AND SEWERED, $1,350 each; $150 cash, balance $20 per month.

60 lots just back of boulevard, on Fifty-sixth-st., between Wallace and Stewart-avs., only $350 each; $50 cash, balance monthly payments of $10. Cars within one block.

Fine improvements are now being made on this land, and we offer good bargains. Call and get a plat. WARNER & RIGDON, 108 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP CITY LOTS FOR HOMES.

Chicago-av. lots, near Hoyne-st., $1,000.
Superior-st. lots, near Hoyne, $750.
Ashley-st. lots, near Hoyne, $750.
Western-av. lots, near Indiana-st., $850.
Eighteenth-st. lots, near Oakley, $650.
Harbine and Clayton-sts. lots, near Leavitt, $750.
Thirty-first-st. lots, near McCormick Factory, $650.
North Side lots, $650 to $900.
Choice suburban residence lots, $200.

EDMUND G. STILES, 59 East Madison-st., cor. Dearborn.

FOR SALE—GRAND BARGAIN—TWO LOTS ON Michigan-av., and two on Indiana-av., near Forty-ninth-st., at $55 per foot, if taken immediately. E. R. CUMMINGS, 102 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT IN WEST DIVIsion, within half a block of street-cars; gas, water, and sewer on premises. Removal from the city the cause for selling. A rare chance to make money. Address Q 14, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, GOOD 1½-STORY HOUSE; Lot 25x125 ft.; west of Union Park; price $2,500; only $300 down, balance monthly. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 128 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—THE SOUTHEAST CORNER of Taylor-st. and Western-av., 41 feet; one-half cash, balance in one and two years. Inquire of E. COYNE, druggist, 679 West Indiana-st., Northwest corner of Robey.

FOR SALE—50x125 TO 16-FOOT ALLEY, ON DAYton-st., between Sophia-st. and Webster-av., east front, at a great sacrifice, for cash. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—45x125 FEET ON PARK-AV., BETWEEN Leavitt and Oakley-sts., at $37.50 per front foot, on very easy terms. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE, AND LOT 25x125 TO 16-foot alley, on Thirty-first-st., west of Archer-av., $1,200; $200 cash, balance in 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 years. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE, 5 ROOMS; DOUBLE parlors, 2 sleeping-rooms, kitchen, pantry, and closets; lot 25x125 to 16-foot alley; $1,700; $200 cash, balance in monthly payments. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—25 FEET, EAST FRONT, ON PRAIRIE-av., north of Thirty-fifth-st.; $90 per foot. Buy it. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO EXCHANGE—AN INSIDE corner lot, 125x167½, with building 60x100, three stories and basement. Will take an improved farm as part of first payment; balance long time at 8 per cent. Address T 88, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—25X181 FEET ON STATE-ST., NEAR Thirty-fourth, at a bargain; also small lots near Thirty-eighth-st. at a low figure. F. C. VIERLING, Room 18, 126 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP CITY LOTS—HOMES FOR men of moderate means, upon State, Arnold, Butterfield, Buddan, Hanover, Halsted, Emerald, and Dashiel, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-ninth, and Forty-fourth-sts. Also, upon Archer, Wentworth, Shurtleff, and Stanton-avs. Small payments down, balance in 5 years; interest 6 per cent; title perfect; full warranty deeds. Apply to the owner, HENRY W. CHIPMAN, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—MY RESIDENCE ON Twenty-ninth-st., 167, 9 rooms. Inquire on premises. L. JEROME.

FOR SALE—BY B. W. THOMAS & BEMENT, 169 Madison-st.:

50 feet, North Dearborn-st., near Elm.
50 feet, Pine-st., corner Ohio.
50 feet, Michigan-av., near Thirty-sixth-st.
40 feet on Twenty-second-st., near Archer-av.
3 acres near Graceland, improved, cheap.

FOR SALE—THE BEST THING ON BURNSIDE-st.—A good house and lot, 8 rooms, water, etc.; good barn; abstract down. The last chance this year, for three parts cash. Call on owner, 223 Burnside-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW HOUSE, SUITABLE FOR feed-store or packing-house, or any business requiring a large amount of room; will be sold at a bargain if taken soon. It will be sold with or without the stock on hand. Call at 1070 State-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH CLARK-ST.—FORTY FEET, fronting on North Clark-st., near Ohio, a large part of the purchase money can remain for a number of years. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SIX NEW COTTAGES ON AMBROSE-st., between Leavitt and Campbell, near Blue Island-av. and McCormick's Reaper Works. Will be sold cheap and on very easy terms. HORD & NOYES, 83 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE NO. 25 UNION-AV., 9 rooms, pantries, closets, gas, water, marble mantels, lot 25x80; will sell very cheap. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—125 FEET WABASH-AV. AND 50 FEET State-st., near Fifty-first-st., at a bargain. S. E. GROSS, Room 15, Major Block.

FOR SALE—LAKE-ST. BUSINESS LOTS—2 LOTS near Robey and Leavitt-sts., at less than value. Easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 134 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—WONDERFUL BARGAINS—INDIANA-st., near Lincoln, house and lot, $1,900, $500 down. ... Fourth-st., cottage and two lots, $2,800 if taken Monday. ... Butterfield-st., brick cottage and lot, $4,000, $600 down. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 134 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—$2,575 WILL BUY 5-ROOM HOUSE, lot, and barn, worth $4,500; rents for $30 per month; title perfect. Terms, $1,500 cash; balance 1 per cent. This sacrifice for little cash is seldom met with. Apply to owner, rear of 20 Miller-st., near Harrison and Morgan.

FOR SALE—LOTS SLAUGHTERED FOR CASH—Lot on Fourth-st., 50 feet west of Oakley, $800. Lot on Flournoy-st., near Leavitt, $750. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 134 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—HOUSE and lot on Burnside-st., near Thirty-fifth. F. C. VIERLING, Room 18, 126 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY P. GEORGE, REAL ESTATE Agent, 59 Clark-st.:

100 feet, Wabash-av., corner Thirty-first-st.; both streets paved; title perfect; $250.
25 feet, Wabash-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., $250.
40 feet, Thirtieth-st., near Indiana-av., $150.
40 feet, Thirty-seventh-st., near Wabash-av., $60.
100 feet, Evans-av., corner Forty-third-st., $40.
50 feet, Wentworth-av., near boulevard, $35.
Cheap lots in city, $350 to $1,000 each.

FOR SALE—WANT AN OFFER ON A 12-ROOM, 2-story, nearly new dwelling; lot 25x125, south front; street-cars in front; this property can be bought cheap; $1,000 down, balance in 5 years; at 8 per cent; on Van Buren-st., just east of Hoyne. T. B. BOYD, 150 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—24X115-FOOT LOT, ON HARRISON-ST., between Loomis and Laflin; I want an offer on this lot; will be sold at great sacrifice. T. B. BOYD, 150 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$2,250—$500 DOWN, BALANCE 4 years; 25x125-foot lot, on Van Buren-st., between Honore and Lincoln, south front. T. B. BOYD, 150 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR OTHER GOOD property and some money, or small payment and time on balance, a new 11-room house two blocks west of Union Park. Long and favorable ground lease. A rare bargain. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGES—CONTAINING 7 ROOMS each, water, etc., on Stanton-av., just south of Thirty-seventh-st. Lots 24½x125 feet each to a 14-foot alley. Can be bought cheap on liberal terms. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 East Washington-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. KEELER, 148 CLARK-ST.—Monroe-st., near Leavitt, 1½-story cottage, 9 rooms, and lot 25x125; $4,750.

Tyler-st., near Hoyne, 2-story house, 9 rooms, and lot 25x125; $3,500. Also one for $3,850.

Harrison-st., near Hoyne, 2-story house, 10 rooms and bath-room, and lot 25x125; $4,500. Also one for $6,850.

Burnside-st., near Thirty-second, neat cottage of 5 rooms and bath-room, and lot 25x110; $4,000.

Rhodes-av., near Thirty-second-st., 2-story and basement brick house, 10 rooms, furnace, gas fixtures, and range, immediate possession; $8,250.

Washington-st., east of Union Park, first-class house and lot 27x150.

Indiana-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., lots at $100 per foot.

Twenty-sixth-st., near Butterfield, 40 feet at $65 per foot.

Adams-st., some very desirable lots east of Wood.

Adams-st., east of California-av., two lots.

Van Buren-st., corner Francisco.

Southwestern-av., near Campbell, 100 feet.

Sixteenth-st., near Ashland-av., two lots; $500 each.

10 acres near city limits and Archer-av.; $1,250 per acre.

10 acres on Sixteenth-st., near city limits.

5 acres near Harrison-st., and Hyman-av.

20 acres near Hawthorne.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS—CHEAP LOTS—ON monthly payments, and just outside the fire limits, situated on West Van Buren and Jackson-sts., just west of California-av., accessible by Madison and Van Buren-st. cars; prices $700 to $1,000 per lot, in weekly, monthly, or yearly payments, to suit. For further particulars inquire of STEVENS & WOOD, Room 1, 18 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, 4 NEW cottages and lots on Swann-st., near Forty-seventh and Wentworth-av. Also, cottage and lot on Sixteenth, near Halsted. Also, for lease on long time, lots on West Side, &c. F. R. WILSON, from 1 to 12 o'clock, Room 70, Ashland Block, corner Clark and Randolph.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL HOUSES AT A BARGAIN, on West Side. Two fine houses and lots, North Side, near LaSalle, very cheap. A. McDONALD & CO., McCormick Block, Room 12.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON TYLER AND HARRISON-sts.; only $100 down, and balance in 1, 2, and 3 years. Inquire of F. CAMPBELL, 76 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—NEW FRAME HOUSE AND lot, 941 Harrison-st.; all modern improvements. Horse and buggy or piano taken as part of first payment; balance easy terms. Apply No. 75 Twenty-ninth-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD 2-STORY HOUSE ON WEST Side, near business; 9 rooms; hot water and bath; suitable for one or two families; lot 37½ feet front. Must be sold; $8,500. EDWIN GREENE, 118 Washington-st., Room 33.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, $1,850, ON PAGE-st. M. B. KENNY, 133 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—RENT, OR EXCHANGE FOR LOT ON Indiana-av., between Sixteenth and Twenty-sixth-sts., two genteel octagon brick houses on Thirty-seventh-st.; all modern improvements. Inquire at 117 Thirty-seventh-st.

FOR SALE—BY BOYD & WISNER, 95 DEARborn-st.: Chicago-av., near Leavitt-st., lots, $800.
Superior-st., corner Oakley, lots, $750.
Sampson-st., corner Wood, six lots, $4,000.
Nineteenth-st., near Western-av., 50x125 feet, $1,300.
Western-av., corner Clayton-st., 50x125 feet; long time.
South Dearborn-st., corner Forty-sixth, lots, $600.

FOR SALE—THAT ELEGANT RESIDENCE, WITH octagon marble front, 586 West Adams-st., near Ashland-av., containing all modern improvements. Everything first-class; deep lot, sub-cellar, &c. Will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Inquire of owner, 245 Warren-av.

FOR SALE—1 OR 2 LOTS ON INDIANA-AV., north of Thirty-first-st., on long time, without any payment down. This is a good opportunity for a builder, as first-class improvements find a ready sale in this vicinity. SPENCER R. PECK, 195 and 197 Wabash-av., corner of Adams-st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES ON NORTHEAST CORNER Wallace and Forty-fifth-sts.; splendid for subdivision. Offered one week. FINLEY & WOODRUFF, 127 Clark.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS LOTS ON OGDEN-AV., near Twelfth-st. and Western-av.; now is the time to buy, as these lots are selling very fast. Apply to CAMPBELL BROS., 121 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL HOUSES AND COTTAGES, on easy terms and low prices; some on monthly payments. Apply to CAMPBELL BROS., 121 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON MONROE, WILCOX, Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, Tyler, and Harrison-sts., near Western-av.; terms made to suit. Apply at 121 Madison-st. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—CHEAP RESIDENCE LOTS ON OAKley-st., near Twelfth. Apply at 121 Madison-st. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE LOTS ON CAMPBELL Park, only 2½ miles from the Court-House, $60 per foot. Apply at 121 Madison-st. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS IN ALL PARTS of the city at panic prices and on long time. C. DELANO, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—PRIME BARGAINS. OWNERS MUST have money:

3½ acres near Douglas Park. A sacrifice.
5 acres near Douglas Park. Must be sold.
10 acres in S. W. ¼ Sec. 2, 38, 13. A bargain.
10 acres, S. E. ¼ of S. W. ¼ Sec. 12, 38, 13.
80 lots in S. E. ¼ of N. W. ¼ Sec. 31, 39, 14. $225 each.
20 acres, W. ½ of N. W. ¼ Sec. 3, 37, 13.
1 acre at Lawndale, near the station.
10 acres at Lawndale, on Ogden-av.
New cottage and barn, Hinsdale-av. Dirt cheap.
New cottage, Wilcox-st. Cash no object.
New 2-story house, Fulton-st. Monthly payments.

Parties with $1,000 to $5,000 to invest can secure real bargains by calling on me at once.

G. W. MOULTON, 144 Dearborn-st., Office 9.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—RARE OPPORTUNity to buy business property in jobbing centre; rental yearly, $1,200. Address C 33, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND 50-FOOT lot on Oakley-st., near Erie; price $5,000; $1,500 will be taken in good suburban lots or young cattle. CLAFLIN BROS. & CO., 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—PLEASANT HOUSE OF 9 ROOMS north of Central Park; price $3,500; easy payments; 8 per cent interest. CLAFLIN BROS. & CO., 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—VALUABLE IMproved real estate centrally located on West Side, valued at $70,000. CLAFLIN BROS. & CO., 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT, NO. 845 SOUTH HALSTED, new house, store front, 5 years' ground lease, $150 a year; no taxes; price $1,100, or $20 a month rent. Apply 738 Archer-av.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW—A COMFORTABLE COTtage, on small monthly payments; will take almost any collateral as first installment. Title perfect. Long time given, immediate possession. Address U 2, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—PANIC BARGAIN—$2,600, $1,000 CASH; new frame house, modern improvements, lot, &c., south of Van Buren, east of Western-av. Address O 30, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TWO NEW AND VERY commodious houses, Fulton-st., corner of Wood. A bargain; very liberal time. Call at 223 Park-av.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE, 20X28, 4 ROOMS, closets, etc., with complete set of furniture, coal and wood; lot 25x125; take water. Price $1,400, $500 cash, balance on long time. Apply at 1180 West Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS ON OGDEN-AV. AND adjacent streets. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 109 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE, 16x20, NORTH SIDE. Inquire 195 Ohio-st.

FOR SALE—TWO BEAUTIFUL LITTLE OCTAGON-front stone houses just being finished on South Side, at a bargain. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—7-ROOM COTTAGE ON TWENTY-seventh-st., near Butler. Lake water on premises. Small payment down; balance long time. HALL & O'NEILL, 77 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—NEW HOUSE AND lot 25x125, on Wilcox-av., 150 feet east of California-av. House has 9 rooms, and well finished. Parlor story grained throughout. All painting three coats; covered verandas, large class, heavy moulded frames, and inside blinds in front, double thick floor, all complete, for $4,500, and only $600 cash. Inquire at the above-named house.

FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE—9-ROOM COTTAGE, lot and barn, $4,000; good neighborhood; will take lease of a store and dwelling as part payment; balance to suit. Address L 14, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BY P. T. ALLEN, NO. 200 LASALLE-st., four elegant brick houses on West Adams-st., and two on Monroe-st., all within a few blocks of Union Park, on easy terms. Also, 4 lots (96 feet) on West Monroe-st., in same neighborhood. Also, some lots in splendid locality on North Side, for about half what they were selling at six months ago. Property in different parts of the city to exchange.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE AND LOT ON CATHerine-st., west of Blue Island-av.; easy terms. BASH & SHAPLEY, Room 6 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—BY MOREY & MAGILL, 77 CLARK-st.:

24x100 feet, corner Lake and LaSalle-sts., at a bargain.
A very choice corner lot, near Jefferson Park, at a decided bargain.
100 feet on Ashland-av., near Adams-st., cheap.
Good brick house, fronting Jefferson Park, $11,000.
50 feet and frame house, fronting Jefferson Park, $13,000.
25x100 feet, corner Van Buren and Robey-sts., $3,500.

FOR SALE—100 LOTS FRONTING ON STATE, Burnside and Butterfield-sts., south of Fifty-second street, at liberal terms. H. G. NUSCHELER, Real Estate Agent, 51 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—4 ACRES, OR UNDIVIDED ONE-HALF interest, ... fronting on Madison-st. H. G. NUSCHELER, Real Estate Agent, 51 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—OCTAGON STONE-FRONT HOUSE, just finished, with modern improvements, South Side; pleasant and improving residence section, 9 rooms, nice, snug, and cheap. Address C 50, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT ON TWENTYeighth-st., west of State, worth $3,000; will be sold, if taken on Monday, for $1,600 cash, and $500 in about three years. Apply to GEO. H. SELLERS, 77 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. H. CLARKE, 142 LASALLE-ST.; Choice residences on the South and West Sides. Some to exchange for lots and farms.

FOR SALE—HOMES—VERY ATTRACTIVE IN price, as well as location, upon Wabash, Michigan, Indiana, Prairie, and Calumet-avs., south of Eighteenth and north of Thirty-third-sts. Several of these places can be bought at 25 per cent below cost and upon very favorable terms. HENRY W. CHIPMAN, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—BY POTWIN & CORBY, 142 DEARborn-st.:

Rhodes-av., near Thirty-third-st., 3 stone-front houses, only $7,500 each; easy terms.
Ashland-av., fine marble-front, 11 rooms; new.
Adams-st., near Lincoln, 2 large stone-front houses.
Laflin-st., nice house and 25-foot lot; cheap.
Cottage and 50-foot lot, Johnson-st. and Campbell-av.
Cheap lots on Polk-st. and Irving-place; long time.
Wabash-av. and Fifty-eighth-st., 25 feet, cheap for cash.
225 feet on Humboldt Park; offer wanted.
40 acres near Englewood, at a bargain for cash.

FOR SALE—ON 5 YEARS' TIME. WE ARE JUST completing on Forest-av., near Thirty-first-st., three first-class octagon-front 2-story and basement brick residences, 22x60 each, with hot and cold water, speaking-tubes, laundry-tubs, bath-rooms, with elegant 2-story brick barns. The location for residence is one of the finest in Chicago. We have just sold one. The others we will sell cheap and take good lot as part payment. KESLER BROS., 134 Clark-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON MADISON-ST. for $2,500. Lots on Chicago-av., $350. M. B. KENNY, 133 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE RESIDENCE LOT, 50X100 feet, on Superior-st., near Pine. 361 Superior-st.

FOR SALE—25 FEET ON WABASH-AV., NEAR Fifty-seventh-st., for $25 per foot, all cash. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 158 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—VERY EASY TERMS—Lot on Coolidge-st., near Paulina, $900. Lot on Oakley-st., near Lake, $900. ... R. G. GOODWILLIE, 134 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW 2-STORY AND BASEment octagon-front brick houses, with all modern improvements ... ELMING & WILSON, owners.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, OR WILL EXCHANGE IN part for good unincumbered property, one first-class marble house, 10 rooms, hot and cold water, bath, furnace, &c., 1304 Prairie-av. Two lots on Wabash-av. Twenty lots in Phillips' Subdivision, Sec. 31, 39, 13. Ten lots in Monroe's Subdivision, Sec. 30, 39, 14. 3,000 feet corner of Elm-st. and Prairie-av., in Austin. One acre in Cunning's Subdivision, fronting Milwaukee-av. Apply to the owner, JOSEPH CAHILL, 28 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—ONE FURNISHED HOUSE on Fourth-av. Address A 75, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—33-ACRE FRUIT farm, splendid modern-built new house, large barn, carriage house, and other outhouses, beautifully situated, 1½ miles from depot. Farm contains, in part, 900 bearing Richmond cherry trees; 1,300 apple trees, 14 years old; 5 acres Concord grape vines in fine condition, yielding over 3 tons grapes; ¾ acres gooseberries, raspberries and strawberries in abundance; plum and pear trees; a large number of nursery apple and cherry trees; 700 evergreens, from 4 to 6 feet high. Reason for selling, failure of health of the owner. Price, $11,000 cash. The most desirable place west of Chicago. Come and see it. LUTHER L. HIATT, Agent, Wheaton, Ill.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—BY GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, 88 South Clark-st., Room 9:

40 acres in Sec. 11, 39, 13. 40 acres in Sec. 15, 39, 12.
10 acres in Sec. 16, 39, 13. 10 acres in Sec. 17, 38, 14.
27¾ acres in Sec. 12, 39, 13. 160 acres in Sec. 18, 39, 13.

FOR SALE—$1,000 WILL BUY A 7-ROOM COTtage and 2 lots at Desplaines; $200 cash, $15 monthly for balance. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—GROVE LOTS, $250. $5 monthly payments; only $25 down. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4. Bank books taken.

FOR SALE—$1,000 WILL BUY A 7-ROOM COTtage and lot at Evanston; $250 down and $15 monthly until paid. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND FIVE ACRES at Desplaines, $1,500; $500 down, $100 a year for balance. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE, 3 ROOMS, AND 10 acres dry, improved prairie land, on telegraph road, 1 mile from Hobart, 38 miles on Fort Wayne Railroad. Price, $950; cash, $150; balance, $10 monthly. Office days, Monday and Friday. J. G. EARLE, owner, Room 2, 133 Monroe-st. This office will close this month.

FOR SALE—SEVEN LOTS LEFT IN OUR SUBDIvision at Englewood at $350, $25 cash, $10 per month; own your own home; also a handsome house just finished. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE BARGAIN IN 5 ACRES ON C., B. & Q. R. R., near city limits; graveled street running to it. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT at Desplaines; $10 down; $5 a month until paid. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4. Bank books taken.

FOR SALE—AT DOWNER'S GROVE—CHOICE homestead, 7 acres, good buildings, $3,500. Nice new 6-room cottage and lot near station, $1,500. Large new house, 11 rooms, 7-acre grove, $6,000. Acres near town $75 to $100 per acre. STILES & GIBBS, 130 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TO INVESTORS—150 OR 80 ACRES divided by the C., B. & Q. R. R.; choice for subdivision; $150 per acre. STILES & GIBBS, 130 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON STATE, DEARBORN, AND Clark-sts., at Englewood, $30 to $35 per foot, one-third cash. E. EUGENE CADWELL, 69 Dearborn-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

FOR SALE—300 FEET ON STATE-ST., NEAR Englewood, at a bargain, for cash. E. EUGENE CADWELL, 69 Dearborn-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS AT AUStin; lot 65x165; price, $3,500; small payment; long time. G. PECK, Austin.

FOR SALE—STYLISH NEW HOUSE AT ENGLEwood, on graveled street, just north of Normal School. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GO WITH US FROM OUR OFFICE to-morrow at 3 o'clock to see best cheap property on monthly payments now offered. Ride free. IVES & ROBINSON, Room 12 Methodist Block.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—SEVERAL 40-ACRE tracts in the Town of Lake and Worth; will exchange for house and lot in city. Also, 324 acres of land near Riverside, which we will exchange for a good farm and part encumbrance on property. BASH & SHAPLEY, Room 6 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—FOUR 40-ACRE PIECES OF LAND IN Sec. 27, Town 38, range 12. Cheap; easy terms. BASH & SHAPLEY, Room 6, Otis Block.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN RESIDENCES IN WAUkegan, Lake Forest, Highland Park, Evanston, Hinsdale, Irving Park, and Maywood. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—PLEASANT HOUSE of 10 rooms, in good location, price low, terms easy. Also lots that are rapidly increasing in value on Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth-sts. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR A GOOD family horse and buggy, 2 corner lots (75x125), situated in South Chicago; clear title and abstract. Apply at 160 Michigan-av., second door south of Adams-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—KENWOOD LAKE-SHORE residence property, with house of 14 rooms, cheap, as party is going East. Address C 26, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—4 LOTS IN AUSTIN, NEAR DEPOT. 20 lots on Ogden-boulevard, near Lawndale and Douglas Park. House and lot on Monroe-st. 2 lots on Wilcox-st., near California-av.

WHEATON & RANDALL, Room 14, 92 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 14 rooms, 2½ acres of ground, in best part of Lake Forest. Possession Nov. 1. THOS. L. PARKER, Room 26 Oriental Building.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE LOT IN IRVING PARK, near depot, cheap for cash or on time, or will take stock of salable goods. Address or call, F. WM. HOGAN, 257 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $125 PER LOT, 3 LOTS, 50 FT. front, two blocks from Morgan Park depot; one-half in lumber, balance on time to suit. Address H, 260 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE HOUSE IN ELGIN, Ill., suitable for and now full of boarders; 24 rooms; modern conveniences; accessible to watch factory and cars. Address Drawer H, Elgin, Ill.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES 3¾ MILES WEST OF CITY limits; price to suit the times. CLAFLIN BROS. & CO., 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—PART OF THE BEST BLOCK IN PARK Ridge, at a bargain; a good investment. F. H. COLE, Room 6, Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—$1,000 CASH BUYS HALF ACRE NEAR new Northwestern station, between Central Park and Austin.

$1,100 cash buys ⅓ of choice 6 acre Block; very near station, Normal Park.

$1,100 cash buys ⅓ of choice 5 acre block inside and near Fifty-fifth-st. Boulevard.

These are half price; owner must have money. E. R. BOWEN, 15 Centre-av.

FOR SALE—AUBURN PROPERTY—A LARGE number of choice lots in this desirable suburb, situated near Englewood and Normal School, on Rock Island Railroad; prices moderate and terms very easy. Parties wishing to make an investment, or secure a home, should examine this property. BRAINERD T. SMITH, 128 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—4¼ ACRES, CORNER STONY ISLAND-av. and Seventieth-st., being S. E. ... Sec. 24, 38, 14, east of Cornell. ... BOYD & WISNER, 95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON—SEVERAL VERY excellent houses built in the best manner, and since the decline in building material, on very easy terms. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 105 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON—FINE BUILDING lots near the depot and the lake shore; investments in this place is better and safer than deposits in savings banks. We are selling on very easy terms. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 105 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY OR SUBurban property—160 acres of very desirable farming lands in Nebraska, on the line of the B. & M. R. R., and near a station. B. W. THOMAS & BEMENT, 169 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES AT WASHINGTON Heights, on Danville & Vincennes Railroad, cheap for cash; must be sold this week. A. G. STOREY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—BY W. H. CLARKE, 142 LA SALLE-ST.; Several choice pieces of acre property south, west, and southwest of city. Cheap, and easy terms.

FOR SALE—$25 PER ACRE WILL BUY 80 ACRES 22 miles south of Court-House, near Thornton, on Danville & Vincennes Railroad; complete abstract. Nicholson Organ Factory, 63 East Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—AT DESPLAINES—30 MINUTES' RIDE. 4¼ acres, corner, and on river and grove, $850. 3 acres, beautiful for garden and fruit, $500. 1 acre, handy to church and schools, $500. 1 corner for business and fine residence, $400. Large lots, handy to depot and churches, $200. Terms, $10 monthly or four yearly payments. This property is better than savings banks. It will rapidly increase in value and will never fall. EDMUND G. STILES, 59 East Madison-st., cor. Dearborn.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID SUBDIVISION AT MONTrose, near three depots. Fine acre property at Park Ridge, suitable for immediate subdivision. Elegant lots at Englewood, near stations. WETHERELL, PUTNAM & CO., 94 Washington-st., Room 13.

FOR SALE—A FEW VERY FINE LOTS AT ENglewood, near depot; only $30 per foot, on time; a bargain. HENRY P. GEORGE, 59 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—DESPLAINES—3 VERY CHOICE lots, 52x125, $150 lot, $50 down, and $10 a month until paid for. Title perfect, worth $250 in May next. JAMES REEDY, 40 and 52 East Madison-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property, one of the finest farms in Illinois; 204 acres, with all improvements; a splendid house, with graperry, orchard, &c., &c.; only 50 miles from the city. Address Box 184, Woodstock P. O. It is a splendid stock or grain farm.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE, 180-ACRE FARM AT Geneva, Kane County, Ill., close to depot; highest state of cultivation, 400 bearing fruit-trees; raise 2,000 bu. apples, pears, &c.; can live on farm and do business in Chicago; will sell cheap on favorable terms, or exchange for good unincumbered city property; rare opportunity. H. A. JACKSON, 154 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—LOTS ADJOINING THE GREAT CITY Park, San Diego, Cal., only $30 each. H. CORNELL & CO., No. 43 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FINE IMPROVED farm, in Rice County, Minn., near Faribault; one in Lynn County, Mo. Building-lots in Hyde Park; first-class notes, secured on real estate and other property, at a sacrifice for cash, or will exchange for salable merchandise. OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, 63 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FINE BUSINESS property in Woodstock, McHenry County; also 40 acres timber 1½ miles from said Woodstock. For particulars call at 34 North Clark-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—FARM—WILL SELL GOOD FARM OF 160 acres, 40 miles west of Chicago, 1 mile from railroad, and lay within 2 miles from depot; small house and barn, orchard, grove, &c., for $4,800; $2,800 down, balance on long time to be wanted; farm is worth over $6,000, but I must raise some money. Address T 4, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—AN IMPROVED FARM IN EXCHANGE for an interest in a valuable process (secured by U. S. letters patent) by which green lumber can be dried and seasoned, &c. Fortunes await the development of this matter in the ensuing spring. Particulars on application to CHEESMAN & CO., 70 East Madison-st., near State, Room 4, second floor.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A RESIDENCE ON South or West Sides, in a good neighborhood. Address, stating terms and location, C H, City Hotel.

WANTED—LOTS ON WASHINGTON-ST., BEtween railroad and Central Park. Also on West Monroe and Adams-sts. We have applications for the above. MOREY & MAGILL, 77 Clark-st.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT WORTH FROM $3,000 to $5,000; must be a bargain. Address, stating location and particulars, K 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY A COTTAGE HOUSE OF 4 OR 7 rooms, east of State and south of Thirty-fifth-st., for cash. Any one having a bargain address B 3, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FROM 5 TO 20 ACRES, IMPROVED OR unimproved, within 10 miles west of the Court-House, near a station. Address, for one week, T 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT, NOT OVER $4,000, west of Halsted, east of Robey, south of Lake-st. W L, 20 West Taylor-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—30 ACRES IN MISsouri for house and lot. R. J. NOOKIN, 157 East Randolph-st., Room 8.

WANTED—A FARM WITHIN 30 MILES OF THE city near station in exchange for productive inside property. STILES & GIBBS, 130 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A GOOD HOUSE AND lot worth from $4,000 to $7,000, will pay in city and suburban lots and assume some incumbrance. B. KENNEDY, 145 Clark-st., Rooms 26 and 27.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A RESIDENCE ON South or West Side, worth from $12,000 to $15,000. Will pay $5,000 cash, and balance in South Side residence lots. Call or address Room 23, Major Block.

WANTED—300 TO 400 ACRES OF GOOD STOCK and farm lands; Illinois preferred; will exchange Chicago and suburban property. 77 Dearborn-st., Room 1. L. COMPTON.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, A CORNER LOT or lot and small house, North Side, east of Clark-st. preferred. Address C 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY A HOUSE AND LOT IN Wheaton, Ill., and make first payment with a horse, top buggy, harness, and new sewing-machine. Address T 90, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A HOUSE AND LOT on monthly payments, on the West Side. Address L 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR A CUSTOMER—A DWELLING ON the North Side, worth $15,000 to $18,000, to be paid half in lots, and balance cash, or assumed. WM. GARNETT, 116 Monroe-st., Room 2.

WANTED TO PURCHASE A GOOD RESIDENCE on the South or West Sides worth about $5,000 for cash with little, if any, incumbrance. WETHERELL, PUTNAM & CO., 94 Washington-st., Room 13.

WANTED—COTTAGE AND LOT ON INDIANA-av., north of Thirty-third-st. Part cash, balance, cottage and lot on Butterfield-st. J. H. KEELER, 148 Clark-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—A SMALL COTTAGE ON leased lot, must be between Halsted-st. and the Park and Lake and VanBuren-sts. Address J. P. BUSH, 261 West Lake-st.

WANTED—TO LEASE WITH PRIVILEGE OF purchase, a lot between Park-av. and Adams-st., and Ashland-av. and Robey-st. Wish to build brick residence on above. Address with location and terms, L 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS—A SITE for a large manufactory, in the suburbs preferred. Answers please state location, and what, if any, inducements will be offered. Address C 82, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

2 PARK-ROW—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF front rooms, unfurnished except carpets, with or without board; use of bath.

8 ELDRIDGE-COURT—A SUITE OF ROOMS fronting on Michigan-av. to let, with first-class board. Private table if desired.

10 ELDRIDGE-COURT—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, single or en suite, with board, for gentleman and wife or single gents. Day boarders accommodated.

12 ELDRIDGE-COURT—ROOMS TO RENT, EN suite or single, to families or gentlemen; first-class accommodations.

14 ELDRIDGE-COURT—SINGLE AND DOUBLE rooms, hot and cold water. Day boarders also accommodated. Terms reasonable.

19 CONGRESS-ST.—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms with board. Day board $5 per week.

25 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., NEAR TWENTYsecond-st.—Board with front chamber for gentleman and wife; single rooms for gentlemen.

29 OAK-AV.—TWO WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, to 2 or 4 gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

35 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board.

43 HUBBARD COURT—FIRST-CLASS BOARD for ladies or gentlemen, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day board, $4.

49 ELLIS-AV.—PARLOR AND PARLOR BEDroom suitable for gentleman and wife, and other rooms, with board, convenient to horse and steam cars, in good neighborhood. Terms moderate.

75 AND 78 EAST MONROE-ST.—TO RENT, FURnished rooms, with board or without. Also, day boarders accommodated. Entrance Myers' Opera-House.

84 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—A NICE FRONT rooms to rent with board. Also, a few day boarders.

84 DOUGLAS-PLACE—A SUITE OF NICE FRONT rooms to rent with good board.

118 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT or back parlors to rent with board; also front room and bedroom furnished or unfurnished.

118 AND 120 THIRD-AV.—A FEW GENTEEL boarders wanted.

128 LASALLE-ST.—PARTIES WISHING BOARD can see the terms, learn the terms, and receive introductions to 300 boarding-houses free of charge, at office of Chicago Boarding-House Bureau, 128 LaSalle-st.

180 EAST ADAMS-ST., CORNER FIFTH-AV.—Boarding for two or three young men, at $6 per week. Apply at Room 11, second floor.

248 CALUMET-AV.—A PLEASANT SUITE OF nicely furnished front rooms to rent, with board, to a family, in private family; horse-cars near; pleasant location. Terms reasonable.

265 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT PARLOR, FURnished or unfurnished, with board. Reasonable terms to permanent parties. A few day-boarders taken.

282 MICHIGAN-AV.—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON second floor to rent with board.

284 MICHIGAN-AV.—A SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms to rent, with board, at moderate price, together or separate.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—A PLEASANT FRONT room, with board, for one or two young men, on moderate terms. A few day boarders.

286 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM, with hot water, bath-room, etc., with board, for one or two gentlemen. Terms reasonable. References required.

287 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE AND PLEASant front room, with board, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. Accommodations first-class. Terms reasonable.

350 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE SECOND-STORY front room, with alcove; also, an adjoining room for rent, with or without board, and barn to rent.

363 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT WITH FIRSTclass board very pleasant and nicely furnished rooms.

365 WABASH-AV.—BOARDING. PLEASANT rooms. Day accommodations.

374 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS FOR rent, suitable for families or young gentlemen.

395 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms to rent, with board. East front, hot and cold water, register and grate; also one or two small rooms for gentlemen.

396 MICHIGAN-AV.—NEWLY FURNISHED rooms to rent with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. MISS FORSYTH.

434 MICHIGAN-AV.—ONE LARGE FURNISHED room, with modern improvements; also one single room, to rent, with board.

491 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS TO RENT, FURnished, with board for gentlemen and wives or gentlemen, where there are few other boarders.

497 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms to rent, with board; very cheap, if permanent.

499 WABASH-AV.—FRONT ROOMS, WITH HOT and cold water, etc., furnished, with board. House and table first-class. References exchanged.

506 WABASH-AV.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE of front rooms, handsomely furnished, hot and cold water, &c.; also double and single rooms, with board. References required.

508 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms to rent with or without board.

517 SOUTH PARK-AV.—TO RENT, WITH board, front alcove room, also rear room.

532 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF FRONT rooms, hot and cold water, etc., with carpets. Also, desirable rooms, single or double, furnished.

554 WABASH-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED front rooms, single or en suite, with board for gentlemen and their wives, or gentlemen. References exchanged.

548 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, two entire floors, 7 rooms, elegant alcove chamber, furnished. Will rent house. Modern improvements.

548 WABASH-AV.—LARGE ALCOVE ROOM, unfurnished, at moderate price; also, room for single gentlemen; references exchanged.

560 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, FURnished and unfurnished, with board. Also, day-boarders accommodated. References required.

566 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE FRONT ROOM ON second floor; large rear room on third floor; small front room on third floor; furnished, with board.

587 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS TO RENT, WITH or without board, en suite or single. Day board reasonable.

604 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH good board; terms reasonable. Day-boarders accommodated.

605 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOM TO rent, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen. Accommodations first-class; dinner at 6.

694 WABASH-AV.—DOUBLE AND SINGLE rooms to rent with board; references required.

774 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with board, suitable for one or two persons. Prices reasonable. Table-boarders wanted.

797 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, A large room and bed-room, furnished or unfurnished, in the marble front.

799 WABASH-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS FOR rent, with board, furnished or unfurnished. References given and required.

823 WABASH-AV.—TWO PLEASANT ROOMS with board suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; house modern improvements; terms reasonable. Day boarders wanted.

824 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT—WITH BOARD, A very desirable furnished front room, with excellent table; references required. Mrs. BENEDICT.

855 WABASH-AV.—TWO NICELY FURNISHED rooms, single or en suite; also, one large alcove room, furnished or unfurnished, from Nov. 1. Gas, hot and cold water, and bath-rooms. With or without board.

871 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED or unfurnished front rooms; also single rooms for gentlemen, with board. Call immediately.

887 INDIANA-AV.—TO RENT—WITH BOARD, A large front alcove room, handsomely furnished. MRS. GIBLEY.

892 MICHIGAN-AV.—ONE FURNISHED FRONT room, with board, for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen.

977 INDIANA-AV.—HAVING LATELY TAKEN this house, the subscriber has unfurnished rooms en suite, fronting on Twenty-first-st., furnished south room with front view, and a pleasant room for one or two gentlemen to rent, with board; references exchanged.

1004 WABASH-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, either furnished or unfurnished, with board.

1050 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, a suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in a small private family.

1061 WABASH-AV.—A PLEASANT FRONT room, with board. Also, a few day boarders taken.

1074 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOME FURNISHED rooms, with board, in private family; good references required. Also two table boarders can be accommodated.

1088 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT FRONT OR back parlor, with board; also suitable to rent.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side—Continued.

1123 INDIANA-AV.—PLEASANT FRONT ROOM to rent with board; also small room. Day boarders accommodated.

1164 INDIANA-AV.—LARGE FRONT ROOM with alcove, hot and cold water, bath room, furnished, with board for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife in a private family.

1176 WABASH-AV.—A FINE SUIT OF ROOMS, with board.

1196 PRAIRIE-AV.—A PLEASANT FURNISHED room to rent, with board, to two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. Private family.

1200 PRAIRIE-AV., CORNER TWENTY-SIXTH-st. Pleasant rooms, with board. References exchanged.

1204 PRAIRIE-AV.—FURNISHED AND UNfurnished rooms, with board. References exchanged.

1342 STATE-ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG men boarders wanted, in a private English family.

1358 STATE-ST.—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN procure board in a private family. Terms $5.50 per week.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN HAVE A neatly furnished alcove room or suite of rooms, with board, in a small private family; house has all modern improvements, location Wabash-av., near Twenty-first-st. References exchanged. B 86, Tribune office.

CORNER OF HARRISON-ST. AND THIRD-AV.—This house having changed hands, and being thoroughly cleaned and newly furnished. Rooms to let for gentlemen and wives or gentlemen, with board. Day boarders solicited; references exchanged.

MICHIGAN AVENUE HOTEL, LATE TREMONT House—Fine suites of rooms for families, unfurnished; also, furnished rooms for gentlemen.

NORTHWEST CORNER PRAIRIE-AV. AND Twenty-sixth-st.—For gentleman and wife, pleasant room and good board. Call to-day or to-morrow.

West Side.

6 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—BOARDING WITH pleasant rooms from $4 to $5.50.

11 CENTRE-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM with good board, for single gents, at reasonable rates.

12 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—TWO LARGE, NICEly furnished front rooms to rent, with board, to gentlemen. Terms reasonable.

13 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with modern improvements and first-class board; also, day board.

14 BISHOP COURT.—TO RENT WITH BOARD A suite of unfurnished front rooms.

14 BISHOP COURT—A SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS, suitable for gentleman and wife, furnished or unfurnished, with board.

14 NORTH GREEN-ST.—PLEASANT NEWLY furnished rooms with board. Terms easy.

15 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—TWO YOUNG MEN IN private German family, also a few day-boarders.

16 BISHOP-COURT—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, rooms en suite, furnished or unfurnished.

17 SOUTH ANN-ST.—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM and board for two gentlemen.

19 ABERDEEN-ST.—A PLEASANT ROOM TO rent with board; house has all modern improvements; a few day boarders accommodated.

20 NORTH SANGAMON-ST.—ACCOMMODAtions for one young lady. Apply through the day.

20 NORTH SANGAMON-ST.—LARGE PLEASANT front room, with board, gas, for gent and wife, or gents.

24 ABERDEEN-ST.—A PLEASANT SUITE OF front rooms for lady and gentleman; also single room, with board.

30 ABERDEEN-ST.—BOARDERS CAN BE ACcommodated with furnished or unfurnished rooms for the winter, single or en suite.

47 SOUTH CURTIS-ST.—FURNISHED FRONT room to let, with board, to gentleman and wife. Call Sunday or Monday.

54 SOUTH SHELDON-ST.—A FEW GOOD BOARDers can be accommodated; meals are prepared; house has modern improvements.

64 PARK-AV.—PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS (or one large room) with board for gentleman and wife, in private family.

65 WARREN-AV.—A LARGE, FURNISHED south-front room, near Union Park; very reasonable terms. Private family. Reference required.

66 PARK-AV.—LARGE PLEASANT ROOMS OR suite, with board; also day board.

72 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—BETWEEN MADISON and Monroe. Day and week board.

74 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—NICE ROOMS TO rent, with board if wanted.

78 ANN-ST.—BOARD AND ROOM IN A PRIvate family. $5 in advance.

79 ABERDEEN-ST.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, A room to gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Also single room. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

83 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board; also, day-board; house first-class, with modern conveniences.

85 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—PARLOR, ELEGANTLY furnished; also, nicely furnished room, with first-class board.

93 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST., NEAR MADISON—Nicely furnished front parlor, with or without board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Comfortable quarters.

96 ASHLAND-AV., CORNER OF MONROE-ST.—Nicely furnished rooms for two or three gentlemen, with board.

105 FULTON-ST.—LARGE FRONT ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, with or without board, for single men.

106 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—A FEW GENTLEmen can be accommodated with good rooms and board, at a reasonable rate, in a small family.

117 WALNUT-ST.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND nice pleasant rooms. Terms reasonable.

121 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—DESIRABLE rooms, furnished or unfurnished, to rent with board. Modern conveniences; pleasant location; reasonable terms. Call Monday.

131 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—A LARGE FURNISHed room to rent, with board.

134 WARREN-AV., CORNER WOOD-ST.—VERY pleasant accommodations for one young gent, to room with another, at very moderate terms. House, location, and surroundings unexceptionable. Only one block from Madison-st. cars, near Union Park.

135 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board.

137 WEST MONROE-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED front parlor, with first-class board, for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife. Terms moderate. Also, stabling for horse.

143 WEST ADAMS-ST.—BOARD WITH PLEASant rooms. Terms, $5.50 per week. Also one single room. Day boarders accommodated.

151 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms, with board for gentlemen and wives, or gentlemen. Day boarders accommodated. Also barn for rent.

155½ WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—NICELY FURnished rooms, with board, for gent and wife; also, three single rooms, $5.50 to $10.50 per week. Day board $4. Good location.

163 WARREN-AV.—TO RENT FURNISHED rooms with board, one south front room and two adjoining rooms, convenient to bath-room; suitable for gentlemen and wife.

172 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PLEASANT furnished room to rent with board.

175 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—A FURNISHED SINgle room with good board. A few day boarders can be accommodated.

176 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR HALsted—Nice furnished rooms with board. Can accommodate three gentlemen. Terms reasonable.

177 AND 179 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PLEASant, well-furnished rooms, with desirable board. Houses modern and central.

181 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—GOOD BOARD AND also home in private family for two or three single gentlemen; terms very reasonable.

182 PARK-AV.—A SUITE OF ROOMS IN PRIVATE family to rent, with board.

199 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO RENT, FURnished or unfurnished rooms, single or double, with or without board.

209 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PLEASANT rooms and board.

230 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—NICELY FURnished room, suitable for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with board. Room in first-class order.

247 WEST MONROE-ST.—ROOMS, WITH OR without board, including back parlor, furnished or unfurnished.

258 WEST LAKE-ST., NORTHEAST CORNER Sangamon—Pleasant front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, single or en suite, with or without board to gent and wife or two gents.

275 WEST MONROE-ST.—TWO VERY NICELY-furnished front rooms to rent, with first-class board.

278 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CORNER MORGAN—Good board and pleasant room for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen.

290 WEST WASHINGTON—A NICE LARGE front room, with large closets, to rent, unfurnished except carpet, with board.

299 WARREN-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHed front parlor for married couple. Good house and neighborhood, bath-room, etc.

301 WEST LAKE-ST., CORNER OF CARPENter, one block from street-car. A few boarders can find pleasant rooms and good board, gas, bath, etc., at $5 and $6 per week. Day board, $4.

302 FULTON-ST.—NICE FURNISHED FRONT room, with board; first-class.

305 WEST MONROE-ST.—DESIRABLE FRONT single room, also large back room, furnished, with board.

308 WEST JACKSON-ST.—A FEW GENTLEmen can be pleasantly accommodated in a house-like manner, with a private family, and first-class board. Terms reasonable.

312 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PARLOR SUITE, finely furnished; also other rooms suitable for gentlemen; all improvements; A 1 board; low prices. Table-boarders wanted at $4.50 per week.

314 FULTON-ST.—THREE YOUNG MEN CAN be accommodated with board and washing in a private family. Terms, $6 per week.

319 WEST MONROE-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, a good room, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for a married couple or two or three gentlemen.

326 WEST TYLER-ST., CORNER CENTER-AV.—Room-mate for front room, with board, at $5.50. No other boarders.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ROOMS, WITH board; references required.

334 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, rooms, en suite or single, furnished or unfurnished. Also, day boarders accommodated.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—CAN ACCOMMODATE persons desiring board with nicely furnished rooms. First-class table.

338 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—VERY DESIRAble rooms, with first-class board. References required.

341 WEST ADAMS-ST.—TWO NICELY FURnished rooms, with board in private family; hot and cold water; large closets; suitable for four gentlemen, or two gentlemen and wives. Modern improvements; references required.

344 WEST MONROE-ST.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms, with or without board, for one or two gents. Terms reasonable. Family strictly private.

346 WEST MONROE-ST.—PLEASANT NEWly furnished room with board for one or two gents. A comfortable and cheerful home at moderate prices.

346 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—SEVERAL DEsirable rooms, with board.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side—Continued.

393 LOOMIS-ST.—A BOARDER WANTED IN private family. Terms low.

399 RANDOLPH-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with board, for families or single gentlemen. Location pleasant.

406 WEST JACKSON-ST.—A LARGE, PLEASANT front room, large closets, hot and cold water, etc., and good board. Price reasonable. References exchanged.

409 WEST MADISON-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with board, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen.

472 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., NEAR UNION Park—Front room, furnished; also back parlor and bedroom, with first-class table.

460 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ONE LARGE front room unfurnished; and back parlor, furnished or unfurnished, with board.

505 WEST MADISON-ST.—SHARP'S BLOCK.—suites and single rooms with board.

513 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ONE ROOM SUITable for two young gentlemen in a private family; no other boarders; references given and required. Also good barn to rent.

546 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARD AND good furnished room, with large closet, in private family; modern improvements.

550 HUBBARD-ST.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE or two gents can find a comfortable home for the winter; terms reasonable.

574 WEST LAKE-ST., OPPOSITE UNION PARK, suite of front rooms, hot and cold water, bath-room, and closets, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; also good barn to rent. Inquire at house or 48 State-st.

596 WEST ADAMS-ST.—TWO PLEASANT rooms, with good board, at reasonable price. House modern improvements.

604 WEST ADAMS-ST.—BOARD AND PLEASant front suite, with all modern improvements, furnished or unfurnished; references required; also single rooms for gentlemen; 3 day boarders accommodated.

633 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—Very pleasant location; rooms with modern improvements; price to correspond with times.

671 FULTON-ST.—A FRONT ROOM WITH board, to one or two gentlemen.

669 WEST MONROE-ST., CORNER WOOD—Furnished front chamber, with board, for married couple or two gents.

706 WEST MADISON-ST.—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished rooms with board, in small family; all comforts of home; or would rent for house-keeping.

715 MONROE-ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS and board for two gentlemen.

741 WEST MONROE-ST.—BOARD AND FURnished room for gent and wife. Dinner at 6:30.

751 MADISON-ST.—BOARD AND PLEASANT furnished room for two gentlemen.

760 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR CORNER of Leavitt—Rooms and board for two single gentlemen, or gent and wife, in private family. Madison and Randolph-st. cars within one square.

875 FULTON-ST.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM TO rent, suitable for two gentlemen, with or without board; terms reasonable.

A LADY WHO IS ABOUT TO TAKE A NEW house on West Madison-st., would like two or three gentlemen and their wives to board for the winter and furnish their own rooms. Address T 77, Tribune office.

FOUR GENTLEMEN CAN FIND A SUITE OF front rooms overlooking Union Park; first-class accommodations and good board; terms reasonable. Address G 35, Tribune office.

TEGTMEYER'S BLOCK, CORNER UNION AND CAnalport-avs.—Nicely furnished sleeping-rooms, with good board. Canal-st. buses pass the door.

WITH BOARD, ON WEST SIDE, LARGE front room with grate and closet, bath room, hot and cold water, furnace, gas, etc. For particulars address R 26, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE, WEST OF MORGAN-ST., NEAR Madison—A room for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen at $6.50 a week. Also room for two gentlemen at $5 each a week. Address O 88, Tribune office.

North Side.

30 GOETHE-ST.—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms, with board, for two gentlemen, in a private family.

44 CASS-ST.—A FEW MORE BOARDERS WANTed. Rooms furnished with or without board.

51 HOBBIE-ST., NEAR LARRABEE—FRONT room, with board, for gent at $6 per week.

82 WHITE-PLACE, NEAR MARKET—1 OR 2 gentlemen can find comfortable bed-room with or without board in private family.

112 NORTH CLARK-ST.—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN find a nice, comfortable room, with superior table, cleanliness, and comfort.

130 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARDERS WANTED in a private family, where comfortably furnished rooms and good table can be had; also a few day-boarders.

183 SUPERIOR-ST.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEmen in a private family on North Side.

197 NORTH LA SALLE-ST.—TO RENT—A NICE front room, with breakfast and supper; private family.

217 ILLINOIS-ST.—NEAR STATE.—A LARGE unfurnished front room with alcove, also a furnished room suitable for two; will be let with board at a very reasonable price. House has all modern improvements.

219 ILLINOIS-ST.—HANDSOME LARGE FRONT rooms, facing south. Also, single rooms, furnished. House has all modern improvements. Only 5 minutes' walk from State and Madison-sts. Day-boarders accommodated.

284 ILLINOIS-ST., CORNER RUSH—A FURnished room to rent with board; suitable for two gentlemen. References required.

294 ILLINOIS-ST.—TO RENT, PLEASANT rooms, with board.

296 ILLINOIS-ST.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, furnished, with board, suitable for man and wife or two single gentlemen; references required.

306 EAST INDIANA-ST.—AN UNFURNISHED alcove room to rent with board; also, a large furnished room, suitable for two gentlemen. Modern improvements; terms reasonable.

489 NORTH LASALLE-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, en suite or single, may be obtained with board. Reference required.

Hotels.

ATLANTIC HOTEL—VAN BUREN AND SHERman-sts., opposite the Rock Island depot.—Elegant rooms, good board, at reasonable rates. Transient, $2.50 per day. First-class in every particular.

DE FOREST HOUSE—NEW MARBLE FRONT. Everything new. Only a few more rooms left. Table first-class; hot and cold water, bath-room. Day-board $4; tickets good for 21 meals. 133 North Clark-st., corner of Erie.

JOHNSTONE HOUSE, 114 AND 116 WEST MADIson—Light and airy rooms, with good board, $6 per week; table board, $4.

NEW HOTEL—PARKER HOUSE, MADISON AND Halsted-sts. Terms $2 per day; board and room $7 to $10 per week; day-board, $5; tickets good for 21 meals. A few large rooms, suitable for families, or couples.

SANDS HOUSE, 116 AND 118 FIFTH-AV.—ELEgant rooms, with board, at reasonable rates. Transient, $2 per day; day board, $5 per week.

Country.

BOARDING FOR TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN, OR gent and wife, with furnished room, in suburb near city. Address Box 51, Englewood, Ill.

Miscellaneous.

A FURNISHED ROOM FOR A GENTLEMAN AND lady; board for lady only. First-class parties; strictly private. Address Mrs. DELL, Tribune office.

A MARRIED COUPLE DESIRING COMFORTABLE and handsome parlors, with first-class board, can obtain such by addressing R 56, Tribune office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED (OR UNFURNISHED) rooms to rent to a lady and gent, with board for lady. Address G 78, Tribune office.

I WOULD LIKE TO GIVE BOARD IN EXCHANGE for a room and parlor stoves. Would give table board, or room and board. Address G 61, Tribune office.

WITH BOARD FIRED—LOCATION, HOUSE AND parlor suite, also en suite within reach of dinner; a back unfurnished ... large room on second floor. Rooms ... Address R 11, Tribune office. References required.

WITH BOARD, TWO GENTLEMEN OR A gentleman and wife ... a newly furnished room; everything first-class. ... Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A LADY MUSIC TEACHER, A pleasant room and board ... in exchange for instrumental and vocal instruction ... furnish piano; best references given and required. Address G 82, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE, IN strictly private family near ... east of Union Park. References required and given. Address U 4, Tribune office.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES FIRST-CLASS board and room in a private family living in the neighborhood, and east of, the First Congregational Church. Letters giving particulars, among which is especially required the fixed price, may be addressed to G 85, Tribune office.

BOARD—A FURNISHED ROOM WANTED, FOR a gentleman and lady; board for the lady only; on Wabash-av., between Harrison-st. and Hansen-court. Address G 46, Tribune office.

BOARD—A FURNISHED ROOM WANTED, FOR a lady and gentleman, in a private family; board for the lady only. Address T 83, Tribune office.

BOARD—A PLEASANTLY FURNISHED ROOM with board, by gentleman, wife, and child of 6 years, in a good neighborhood, by Nov. 1; positively state terms. Address L 36, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM, ON WEST SIDE, FOR TWO gentlemen, west of Morgan and north of Jackson; only those who have a pleasant place to offer need answer; best of references given. Address O 49, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN, IN A PLEASANT sociable private family; best of reference given. Address Z 61, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM, BY A GENTLEMAN, IN A private family, not more than six blocks west of the river or five blocks south of Madison-st.; best of references offered. Address T. C. HARTSHORN, West Side Briggs House.

BOARD—AND ROOMS IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, for two gentlemen and wife and single gentlemen, within ten minutes' walk of Sherman House; references exchanged. Address R 14, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR SELF AND WIFE FOR WINTER, within 5 blocks of Randolph and Clark-sts. Address, with terms, O 81, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY 2 LADY TEACHERS, IN A PRIVATE family or with but few other boarders, within the boundaries of Halsted, Centre-av., Adams, and Harrison-sts.; terms moderate; references exchanged. Address "ENID," Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR A YOUNG GENT, WITHIN WALKing distance of Rush-st. bridge; single room ... Address L 39, Tribune office.

BOARD—ABOUT NOV. 15, BOARD AND NICELY furnished front room, in private family, for self and wife, South or West Side preferred; will be permanent if suited. Address, stating price, etc., R C S, Carrier No. 5, Chicago.

BOARD—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, FURNISHED or unfurnished with board for self, wife, and little girl 4 years old, in a genteel, private family for the winter, on South or West side near horse-cars; reference given. Address with terms, etc. J T S, No. 293 South Clark-st.

BOARD—SUITE OF NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS or alcove room by a gentleman and wife, in a strictly private family where no other boarders will be taken; South Side preferred. Address L 46, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENT AND LADY WITH FURnished rooms, on either West or South Side. $10 per week. Address L 12, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH ROOM, PERMANENTLY, BY A single gentleman. Address with terms, L 73, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE DESIRE room and board, the following prerequisite: front room on 2d floor, with eastern or southern exposure, modern improvements, good table, good location. State price. Address L 48, Tribune office.

BOARD—A FURNISHED ROOM FOR MAN, WIFE, and child 6 years old; not far from Twenty-second-st.; won't pay over $15 per week. Address L 71, Tribune office.

BOARD—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND LADY who are employed during the day, desire board and rooms in a private family where there are no other boarders; lady would furnish her own room if necessary. Address, with particulars, G 31, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms or rooms on North Side, for gentleman and wife; private family preferred. Address G 71, Tribune office.

BOARD—A YOUNG MAN AND WIFE DESIRE board in a quiet, respectable family, in a good location on the West Side; private family with no other boarders, west of Union Park, preferred; terms must be moderate. Address, stating location and terms, E 53, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH PLEASANT ROOMS FOR THREE couple and two children, in a private family on North Side, south of Chicago-av. and east of Clark-st., or on LaSalle-st. Address L 64, Tribune office.

BOARD—GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE board; not so particular as regards locality as price. Address C 57, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—GOOD LOTS ON WEST MADISON-st. for brick and lumber. A. McDONALD & CO., Room 12, McCormick Block.

EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY. $25,000 of acre property near city limits. Will assume small encumbrance. A first-class brick house, 3 stories and basement, with brick barn, for vacant lots. A beautiful home of 5 acres, orchard, &c., for inside property. Will assume small encumbrance. A. McDONALD & CO., Room 12, McCormick Block.

FOR EXCHANGE—BY MOREY & MAGILL, 77 Clark-st.:

20 acres fronting Prospect-av., Washington Heights, well-timbered, for improved business property.
50 feet Canal-st., improved, renting $200 per month, for good residence or suburban land near city.
150 feet of elegant residence lots on South Park boulevard and Calumet-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., for business property. Will assume large encumbrance.

FOR EXCHANGE—AN IRON SAFE, HERRING make. Weight, $3,000 lbs., for buggy and harness. Apply at 70 Adams-st.

TO EXCHANGE—IOWA LAND CLOSE TO COUNTY seat and railroad, for house and lot. Address T 8, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FROM 200 TO 3,000 FEET OF good building lots for a stock of dry goods, notions, clothing, hats, groceries, etc. Address or call on F. O., 20 South Canal-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A CHOICE RESIDENCE LOT worth $1,200, for a good established business. Address L 55, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—SUBURBAN LOTS FOR A GOOD horse and buggy; would pay part cash. Call Monday morning at 71 South Canal-st. McINTYRE & CO.

TO EXCHANGE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick, West Side, 6 lots near Milwaukee-av., 2-story house, Twenty-eighth-st., all for farm near Chicago; 40 ft. Lincoln-av., and 36 lots at Irving Park as payment on residence or 75 ft. to improve, near North Side; elegant brick residence at Ripon, Wis., and 50 lots at Melrose, for Iowa land; new house, long lease, and $200 note due in 90 days, for furniture or other property. U. S. WOLFE, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT, CORNER, within one block of Jefferson Park, for house and lot in Indianapolis, inside of four blocks of Governor's-circle; house and lot on Hubbard-st. to exchange for vacant lot just outside of fire limits. SIMMONS & CARTER, 40 South Halsted-st., or 197 South Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—40 ACRES ON CHICAGO & PAcific R. R., 6 miles west of Court-House, for improved inside property, clear; price, $300 per acre. T. B. BOYD, 150 West Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—WE WANT A STOCK OF DRY goods and clothing, from $4,000 to $30,000 to exchange for city property unincumbered. THOMAS & CO., 95 South Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—WESTERN LAND IN IOWA OR Missouri for a team of horses. Address O 4, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—HANDSOME RESIDENCE AND grounds in Peru, Ill., and money for residence in city. Marble front on Indiana-av., for lots on cross streets between the avenues. MUIRHEAD & CORTHELL, 152 Dearborn-st., Room 18.

TO EXCHANGE—AN ACRE TRACT AT SOUTH Englewood, long Halsted-st. front; price, $2,200, and three lots, unincumbered, for residence on South Side. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, No. 158 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—IMPROVED BUSINESS PROPerty, worth $350,000, incumbrance $125,000, to exchange for acre property or a good farm; also, a 60-acre improved farm in Minnesota to exchange for property in city. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 183 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—SOME GOOD REAL ESTATE SEcurities running from one to five years, or property at Irving Park or Washington Heights, for a small stock of groceries, dry goods, boots and shoes, or clothing. Call at 233 West Lake-st.

TO EXCHANGE—IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED lands in Iowa and Nebraska for a cottage of 4 or 5 rooms in Chicago or suburbs. Will pay part cash or assume incumbrance. WILSON & FRANKLIN, 135 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—CASH AND LOTS AT IRVING Park for a stock of merchandise. State kind of goods and where an interview can be had. Address L M, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—BRICK HOUSE ON NORTH SIDE for a manufacturing stock of goods. CLAFLIN BROS. & CO., 131 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A FARM OF 300 ACRES, 30 miles from Chicago; first-class in every respect; will take city property, incumbrance from $6,000 to $10,000, ... HALE & CO., Bryan Block, corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE HORSE FOR LIQUORS. Call on Monday, between 10 a. m. and 1 p. m., at J. H. BENNETT'S livery stable.

TO EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS LOTS FOR A well improved farm; Northern Illinois preferred. W. TREMAIN, Room 2, No. 120 Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A CABINET CASE SINGER sewing-machine, for a gold chain or watch, furniture or board, on South Side. Address C 73, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE, cash, and first-class mortgage note to exchange for stock of jewelry or groceries. I want a good horse and buggy, or sleigh. For particulars apply to C. PETERSON, 8 North Clark-st., Room 11.

TO EXCHANGE—FINE SUBURBAN LOT OR lots for furniture, good breech-loading shot-gun, or clothing, or stock of goods. Call or address 139 East Washington-st., Room 1.

TO EXCHANGE—$200,000 OF IMPROVED AND unimproved real estate in city and country. Parties desiring to exchange please send me a description of what they have. B. KENNEDY, 145 Clark-st., Rooms 26 and 27.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT ON ONE OF the avenues, for vacant lots on cross streets east of State-st., and north of Thirty-fifth-st., or will exchange for brick or lumber. Address L 58, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE BREECH-LOADING shot-gun, instruments and beautiful case, for a nice top-buggy; difference cash. J. L. WEBSTER, 82 Cottage Grove-av.

TO EXCHANGE—NO. 1 PRAIRIE LAND IN IOWA for dry goods, boots, shoes, and clothing, or Chicago property. A. HARSHBERGER, Room 3 Tribune Building.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSES AT STOCK YARDS; 5 acres Kansas land; Riverside lots; clothing, books. L. H. WHITNEY, 143 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD REAL ESTATE SECURIties, horse and wagon and good suburban lots, for a stock of goods suitable for a country store. MATHISON & CO., 38 North Clark-st., Room 3½.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO OR THREE PIECES OF DEsirable city property, unincumbered, and bringing in a good rent, for a store or office building on the North Side, north of Michigan-st. and east of Wells; will pay some cash. Apply to B. W. THOMAS & BEMENT, 169 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO NEW BABCOCK FIRE EXtinguishers for furniture, carpets, or as part payment for a new top buggy. A good trade given. Address G 72, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—WE HAVE OVER $2,000,000 worth of farms in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas, also Chicago property, city and suburban, all unincumbered, to exchange for merchandise, acre property, or, indeed, anything suitable for investment. Call upon us if you want to exchange any description of property, real or personal. Horses and carriages, jewelry, &c. Come and see the largest trading ... in the West. THOMAS & CO., 95 South Clark-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—220 ACRES OF LAND in Crawford Co., Mo., for stock of goods or lumber. Address for three days, T 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—LOT FOR PIANO, PERfectly ... Room 15, Store Building, northwest ...

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS TICKET FOR SAN Francisco in exchange for house or will pay cash for sold cheap. Address R 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO TRADE SALABLE LIQUORS FOR a good horse, buggy, and harness. Inquire to-day, Currie-st. Stables, near Madison-st.

WANTED—TO TRADE—REAL AND PERSONAL property on the first payment for a house on West Side, worth from $6,000 to $10,000. Address Box 155, Builders' Exchange, 151 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—UNIMPROVED South Side residence property and cash for a house and lot worth from $10,000 to $15,000. Call or address Room 33 Major Block.

WANTED—HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS IN exchange for a Brunswick billiard table good as new. Horse must be sound and gentle. Inquire of Joseph McCARTHY, 29 Canal-st.

WHAT WILL YOU EXCHANGE FOR DUE-BILL of $250 on a responsible piano-house. Address L 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—NEW GOLD WATCH and chain, worth $125, for some furniture that would answer for sitting-room. Address O 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—BEAUTIFUL RESIdence lot for horse and carriage, or either. Address for five days O 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR VACANT LOTS, a 2-story and basement house and lot. N. I. HEMMILL, 18 Otis Block.

WANTED—TWENTY FIRST-CLASS CITY RESIdence, for which I will exchange a new and elegant business block, worth $40,000. M. V. WAGNER, Hotel ... corner Washington and LaSalle-sts., Room 5.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—AN ORDER FOR dentistry, bridge, etc., in part or whole payment for piano. Address T 9, Tribune office.

WANTED—CHEAP HORSE FOR WHICH I WILL trade lot of oil and oak chairs; will give a big trade. J. WILDEY, 48 West Adams-st., Monday forenoon.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR SOUTH SIDE property, a good manufacturing or mercantile business, worth from $5,000 to $10,000. R. J. NOOKIN, 157 East Randolph-st., Room 8.

WANTED—TO TRADE A HORSE FOR FIRST-class ticket to California, or will pay cash if can be bought low enough. R 21, Tribune office.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED—ANY PERSON KNOWing the whereabouts of ... will ... by communicating ... O'BRIEN, 13 North ...

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED ... Address ...

THE WORKING-GIRL ...

... markets overstocked and declining, ... while the extreme dullness was ... attributable to the gloomy tenor of advices from markets below, the very inferior quality of the stock offered for sale contributed to the general depression. ...

QUOTATIONS.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
33	250	$3.60	36	214	$3.60
24	181	4.10	28	199	4.15
52	228	3.80	52	179	4.15
38	273	3.70	40	282	3.75
30	250	3.70	41	218	4.10
159	230	3.70	129	198	4.15
20	216	4.20	46	203	3.90
62	199	4.15	25	276	3.50
127	162	4.20	42	267	3.80
82	211	4.15	50	279	3.75
25	264	3.90	52	193	4.10
46	248	3.80	66	198	4.12½
57	230	3.95	193	261	3.80
65	267	4.05	55	205	4.10
41	287	3.85	92	183	4.00

REBUILT CHICAGO.

October, 1873.

... S. B. ROCKWELL.

MEDICAL CARDS.

C. BIGELOW

... PHYSICIAN, 277 and 279 South Clark ...

Dr. Kean,

... South Clark-st., Chicago, ...

... OLIN, 352 Wabash-av., ...

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. 111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—A YOUNG, ACTIVE, COMPETENT man, a first-class penman and bookkeeper, who will work cheap this winter. Address, with price and particulars, U 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK FOR THE COUNTRY. Applicants will address A B, care Lord, Smith & Co., 86 Wabash-av., stating experience, reference, and salary expected.

WANTED—TWO GOOD SALESMEN AT 163 RANdolph-st., basement.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN WHO understands the hat and cap business. Address A 28, Carrier 7, stating age and salary expected. Best references required.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED EXAMINING clerk for parcel desk; must have good references. Apply between 9 and 10 a. m. Monday. J. B. SHAY, 34 and 36 State-st.

WANTED—COPYIST; 4 HOURS' WORK DAILY; $12 per week; enclose 3-cent stamp for reply. G. WAKER & CO., P. O. Box 65.

WANTED—SOME WIDE-AWAKE YOUNG MAN to keep the books, solicit, and assume other duties of a small mfg. est.; none but what can commence with a small salary need apply, stating former occupation. Address L 53, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.—A RECEIVING CLERK. One that is rapid and accurate, and has had experience. Address O L, Tribune office.

WANTED—ONE EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS salesman at 167 North Wells-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT bookkeeper; salary moderate. Address T 55, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—GOOD BLACKSMITH, USED TO heavy shoeing and country work. Can have steady work by applying to JOSEPH ADAMAK, Algonquin, McHenry County, Ill.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WATCHMAKER; one that can engrave preferred. Apply to C. S. TAYLOR, at Anderson's European Hotel, from 8 to 10 o'clock Monday morning, Oct. 20.

WANTED—A MILLER AT LEAD WORKS, FIFteenth-st.

WANTED—A SMART, GOOD BOY; ALSO 3 COAT tailors. 11½ Chicago-av.

WANTED—A GOOD SHAMPOONER FOR TURKish baths. Call at 480 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PRINTER AND toner; no other need apply. Address Q 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GARDENER AND FLORIST, WHO understands his business, and can afford to work faithfully for $25 and board a month; must be willing to do anything. Steady place for right man. Apply, with reference, to H. A. JACKSON, 154 LaSalle-st., basement.

WANTED—A PARTY TO DO A JOB OF BRICKwork, and take a horse in part pay. 175 West Adams-st.

WANTED—TWO TINNERS, FOR ASSORTMENT work. Inquire at 213 West Taylor-st.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG MEN OR BOYS TO learn sign-painting and ornamenting; also a smart young man to learn the photographic art, next week at M. S. P. Co., 227 West Madison-st., gallery Room 3.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS COAT-MAKERS. None other need apply. R. GRAHAME, 119 South Clark-st.

WANTED—THREE CARPENTERS. APPLY MONday 7 a. m., CARR & BARTLETT, builders, rear Nos. 313 and 315 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED LADY BARkeeper, at 103 West Randolph-st., in basement.

WANTED—MASONS, CARPENTERS, PLASTERers, and laborers at 633 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A BOOTMAKER, FOR PEGGED AND sewed work. Apply at 735 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—PLASTERERS, GOOD CORNICE hands, to go in country. None but good men need apply. Call at buildings Michigan-av. and Thirty-first-st. before 10 o'clock Monday. J. H. PIKE, builder.

WANTED—PLUMBERS AT BOYD & BUFTON'S, 145 State-st.

WANTED—A 1 TINSMITH—MONDAY. 136 WEST Lake-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD PLASTERERS AT 132 LaSalle-st., Builders' Exchange, Monday morning at 7 o'clock. SNOW & ALSIP.

WANTED—10 LATHERS ON THE CORNER OF Van Buren-st. and Fourth-av.; the highest wages paid; come prepared for work. SHEWELL & MEYERS.

WANTED—EIGHT PLASTERERS, CORNER 12TH and Halsted-sts. Call Monday and Tuesday.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A COLORED MAN TO DRIVE DElivery wagon. Apply at 63 East Lake-st., in basement, Monday morning.

WANTED—A COLORED COACHMAN TO DRIVE, wait on table, and work about the house. Call to-day. GROSSMAN & CO., Livery, 414 Randolph-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—12 WOODCHOPPERS FOR MICHIGAN, 20 railroad men for Illinois; 5 teams. Company work. 24 North Clark-st., Room 5.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TWO GOOD MEN CAN FIND STEADY employment by applying at KELLY & HOWISON'S, 185 South Clark-st. References required.

WANTED—SALESMEN TRAVELING TO SELL teas, tobacco, and fine whisky; good commissions, and no interruption to their business. Address, in confidence, N 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE CANVASSERS for Keyes & Co.'s famous Excelsior Polish, for musical instruments, sewing-machines, and all kinds of oiled, varnished, or polished furniture. A rare chance for live agents. Exclusive territory. Address KEYES & CO., Lansing, Mich.

WANTED—A TRAVELING SALESMAN WHO thoroughly understands the crockery trade. Apply to D. HERMAN LOMER, 130 Madison-st.

WANTED—A PARTY WHO HAS RECENTLY been connected with a Savings Bank of this city. Address P. O. Box 110, stating what position you occupied.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY MAN TO WORK on farm; single and must understand farming in Illinois. Address Y 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SMART, HONEST BOY, OF GOOD address, for real estate office. Pay, $3 per week. Parent will address, with real name and reference, X 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS OF first-class ability, for Appleton's American Cyclopedia (revised) and Picturesque America. MOSES WARREN, southeast corner State and Washington-sts.

WANTED—A TRAVELING AGENT FOR A wholesale crockery house; one with a good connection in the country. Apply with references to G 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT 63 VERNON-AV., A MARRIED man for general work and care of a horse; house-room furnished.

WANTED—3 GOOD AGENTS TO CANVASS THE city for a work of art. Apply at 128 South Clark-st., Room 14.

WANTED—BOY TO RUN ERRANDS, ETC.; wages, $2.50 per week. Call Monday morning at the office of the Chicago Refining Company, 154 and 156 Fifth-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN TO RUN A butcher's shop; good wages to a competent man. Apply, on Monday, at 267 West Lake-st.

WANTED—ENGINEER OR MACHINIST OUT OF employment to canvass in the city or country; good business; good profits. E. M. SKINNER, 145 Clark-st., Room 22.

WANTED—ACTIVE CANVASSERS, HAVING $25 capital; business new, highly respectable; $5 to $10 per day easily made. R. COATES, 128 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A PROMPT, TIDY ERRAND-BOY, 14 or 15 years old, who resides with his parents on the West Side. Address, in own hand-writing, G 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOY ABOUT 16, WHO LIVES NEAR Michigan-av. and Sixteenth-st., and goes to school, to do chores morning and evening. Address G 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE, PRACTICAL MAN to run a grocery and take the entire management; must have at least $600 cash; stock $2,500. THOMAS & CO., 48 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A MAN WITH $350 CASH, TO TAKE the management of a store with over $1,000 stock of goods. THOMAS & CO., 48 South Clark-st.

WANTED—TWO TEA CANVASSERS. APPLY Monday down Wabash-av.

WANTED—A BOY TO TEND TO CIGAR-STORE at 35 Jefferson-st., corner Washington; references required.

WANTED—A MAN THAT UNDERSTANDS TAKing care of horses and cleaning buggies, at stable 60 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG MEN TO TRAVEL AS general agents; rare chance, only open one day; can clear $50 to $75 per week; $25 capital required. Don't call unless you mean business. Inquire at Burke's Hotel, Room 28.

WANTED—GOOD PORTER, BELL BOY, AND scrub women. Michigan Avenue Hotel.

WANTED—GOOD WAITER TO WAIT AT DINNER only, at BENNETT'S rear 88 South Water-st., Monday.

WANTED—A MAN TO ACT AS TREASURER FOR a dramatic company; best traveling circuit in the West; 10 months good business guaranteed; must deposit $350 as security. Address U 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COUPLE OF EXPERIENCED young men to sell candy at Exposition. Inquire at GUNTHER'S (McVicker's) after 10 a. m. to-day.

WANTED—A COLORED BOY TO WAIT AND BE useful about the house; references required. Apply at 673 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AT 124 CLARK-ST. A FEW MEN qualified for establishing country agencies for the sewing-machine power.

WANTED—MONDAY MORNING, 20 TEAMS AND 40 laborers, with shovels, at the Salt Dock, on Twenty-second-st., west of Halsted-st. L. L. LEACH.

WANTED—A SMART, HONEST BOY TO BUILD fires and make himself generally useful; good wages. Apply at Room 21, 127 Washington-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—S. P. SAMUELS, MEET ME MONday evening, between 5 and 6 o'clock, at the same place. Your friend, M——.

PERSONAL—WILL MRS. M. E. LANE CALL AT the Commercial Hotel to see Maud, who is very uneasy about her? M. E. L.

PERSONAL—WILLIAM: YOU CAN FIND ME AT Raney's Livery and Boarding Stable, 281 and 283 West Madison-st. Call Monday.

PERSONAL—A GENTLEMAN GOING TO CALIfornia wishes the acquaintance of a lady also going. Address C 7, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—SMITH: MONDAY AT HOTEL WILL do; where I was on Wednesday and no card nor name nor person came. Some mistake. JONES.

PERSONAL—WILL BILLY CRAWFORD, FORmerly of the Patrol, or any one knowing his address, please send it to his old friend NED, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—BILLY COMSTOCK, SONG-AND-dance man, formerly my partner, call on me to-day at Kemp's Dramatic Institute, 211 West Madison-st., Room [illegible]. CHARLEY KNIGHT.

PERSONAL—IF THE GENT WHO TOOK THE gold locket, marked "Rose," from 32 Clinton-st., will return it he will receive $5 reward.

PERSONAL—HARRY D. K., DETROIT: MEET ME [illegible] JULIA.

PERSONAL—CHARLES E. P. CALL AT 62 SOUTH Jefferson-st. [illegible] BLANCHE REID.

PERSONAL—WANTED TO KNOW THE ADDRESS [illegible] Address M, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—F. AND M.-STS. THURSDAY. [illegible]

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A RELIABLE WOMAN AS COOK, washer, and ironer in a private family. Apply, with references, at 24 Groveland Park.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be a good washer and ironer, and an American, German, or Scandinavian. Apply at 325 Walnut-st., corner of Hoyne.

WANTED—GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON; German or Norwegian preferred. Apply at 299 West Tyler-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR SECOND work in a private family. Reference required. Call Monday at 379 Superior-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron in a small family on West Side. Apply at 787 West Washington-st. A good place for a good girl.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL WHO IS OVER 13 years, who is willing to work for her board and attend school. Apply at 219 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Inquire at 214 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS TO GO A SHORT DIStance in the country. Call at 47 Twenty-sixth-st., after 10 on Monday morning.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL AT 1464 PRAIRIE-AV.

WANTED—AT 304 MICHIGAN-AV., A DANE, Swedish, or Norwegian girl, to do second-work and sewing.

WANTED—A GERMAN, WELSH, OR NORWEgian girl, to do general housework. Apply at 113 Park-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family; German or Scandinavian preferred. 397 Warren-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a private family. Call at 150 Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; small private family. Apply at once at 176 Park-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 637 Washington-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT YOUNG GIRL TO DO general housework in a family of four. Apply at 28 Walnut-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK, WASHER, and ironer at No. 37 Forrest-av. Only those who are thoroughly competent need apply.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A good cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at 1245 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SWEDE, OR NORWEgian girl to do general housework. Inquire at 465 West Adams-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family. 163 West Polk-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL AT 500 WEST TWELFTH-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Must be a good cook, washer, and ironer, and come well recommended. Apply at 1487 Indiana-av.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS; ONE TO DO GENERAL housework, and one as second girl, at 27 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER, AND ironer at Hyde Park, near dummy track; will pay good wages. Inquire in basement, 97 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply Monday at 251 Fulton-st.

WANTED—AT 245 WASHINGTON-ST., A GERMAN or Norwegian girl to do general housework.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK IN A small family. 30 Clybourne-av., up stairs.

WANTED—A WOMAN OR GIRL SKILLED IN general housework. Two in family. Good wages. Apply at southwest corner Thirty-fifth-st. and Forest-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK at H. H. ASHLEY'S, 613 North Pauline-st.

WANTED—AT AT 732 WEST JACKSON-ST., A good girl to do general housework. Good wages and steady employment. Call after 4 p. m. Monday.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family of four. Must be competent; none other need apply. 144 North Dearborn-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must know how to do plain cooking. 178 South Peoria-st. No Irish need apply.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GERMAN GIRLS, ONE for general housework, and one as nurse-girl. Apply at 158 South Green-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR DINING-ROOM and second work, at 604 West Adams-st. Swede or Norwegian.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron; also second-girl. Apply at 37 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SECOND GIRL, Swede or Norwegian. 390 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, WHO CAN cook, wash and iron. 378 Prairie-av.

WANTED—SWEDE OR GERMAN GIRL FOR general housework at 603 West Monroe-st., corner Wood.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK FOR A PRIvate boarding-house. Apply at 694 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO HOUSEwork for four. Intending to move in the vicinity of Lake and Lincoln-st. soon; $4 and steady place, if suited. Call up-stairs at 20 Campbell-park, first street south of Harrison and west of Leavitt, first house on south side of the street.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN OR SWEDE girl who understands cooking and all work of the kitchen; only the best girls need apply. 531 Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at 153 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—GOOD PLAIN COOK AND GIRL FOR general housework. 503 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN GIRL, OR older person, who can do the housework for a small family. A good home, and good wages paid. Apply at 119 Oak-st.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL (NOT IRISH) FOR all kitchen work. Good wages. Apply Monday morning, at 634 West Van Buren-st., southwest corner Hermitage-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK. APPLY at 90 Third-av., near Harrison-st. Mrs. VALADANS.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK; a good home for a good girl. Call to-day and Monday, up-stairs in Tagtmeyer's Block, corner Union-st. and Canalport-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR SCANDINAvian girl for general housework, at 60 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, at 71 East Monroe-st.

WANTED—GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRONer; also two dining-room girls. No Irish need apply. 463 West Madison-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED HOUSE SERVANT; German or Scandinavian preferred. Call Monday at 680 West Washington-st.

WANTED—AT 299 MICHIGAN-AV., A SWEDISH or German girl as chambermaid and laundress.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, ONE COMPETENT TO do general housework; none but steady girls need apply. Call at 11 North Morgan, basement door.

WANTED—ONE GOOD WOMAN COOK, ALSO one good washer and ironer, immediately, at 35 State-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A THOROUGH COMPETENT COOK for private family, Swede or German. Wages $5 per week. 687 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a family of three. 380 West Harrison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, AT A PRIVATE boarding-house, 216 Fulton-st., corner Peoria. A well furnished room to rent, with board; all conveniences. 216 Fulton-st., corner Peoria.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN GIRL for general housework in private family. Apply for three days, at 678 West Monroe.

WANTED—A SECOND CHAMBER-MAID, COLored, first-class. One that knows her business will receive good wages. Apply for three days after 10 a. m. at No. 127 Seventeenth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small family. Apply at No. 65 Forrest-av., near Thirty-second-st.

WANTED—AT 130 PARK-AV.—A GOOD COOK, washer and ironer. Must be competent.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY, AND COMPETENT Swede, German, or American girl to do second work; none but those thoroughly competent need apply; reference required. Apply at 346 East Chicago-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, 12 OR 14 years old, to take care of children. 1184 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WASH WOMAN AT 45 West Randolph-st., down stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. Inquire at 19 North Ada-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO IRON ONE DAY IN EACH week. None but experienced need apply. 455 North LaSalle-st.

WANTED—ONE DINING-ROOM GIRL, ONE chambermaid, one pastry girl, and one kitchen, first and second cook, at Merchants' Hotel, corner Clark and Lake-sts.

WANTED—A PLAIN COOK IN A BOARDING-house. 578 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, at Kensington, 15 miles from the city; a pleasant place; good home and wages, and a steady place. Call at 1065 and 1070 State-st., to-morrow.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL; MUST BE a good cook; wages $5 per week. Apply at 318 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A SMART GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family; one who is thoroughly capable; none other need apply; no Irish wanted. Call Monday morning at 689 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO LIGHT UPstairs work; good references required. 580 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. 1252 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY GIRL, AS COOK; German or Norwegian preferred. Apply at 665 West Adams-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—A NURSE WHO IS COMPETENT TO take charge of a young baby and can sew. Apply to 1240 Wabash-av.

WANTED—CHILD'S NURSE, WHO CAN WASH and iron. 14 Bishop-court.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR NURSE AND LIGHT second-work. Apply at 287 Warren-av.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED NURSE FOR YOUNG baby. Address L 69, Tribune office.

WANTED—A NURSE TO TAKE CARE OF AN Infant at 321 Indiana-av. Apply on Monday, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A COMPETENT nurse-girl, 16 to 18 years of age. Apply at once, at 133 Ellis-av., between Wabansia and Egan-avs.

Laundresses.

WANTED—A GOOD LAUNDRESS; ALSO A smart, neat, tidy girl for second work, at 22 Ashland-av.

WANTED—SHIRT AND LADIES' CLOTHES ironers; also, errand boy at G. K. Laundry, 488 Wabash-av. None but first-class help need apply.

WANTED—A GOOD STARCHER, AND ONE washwoman at Dorman's Steam Laundry, 235 South Paulina-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS NEW-SHIRT IRONERS, and an honest, active boy, at the Lakeside Laundry, 69 and 61 South Canal-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls, for private families, hotels, and laundries, city and country, at 63 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—YOUNG LADIES WHO WANT TO learn dressmaking or sewing. Apply to Mrs. KUESSNER, 478 South State-st.

WANTED—GIRLS ON CUSTOM PANTS; ONLY good ones need inquire at 989 State-st.

WANTED—3 DRESSMAKERS, AT 667 MICHIGAN-av.

WANTED—TWENTY-FIVE GIRLS, PRACTICAL glove-makers. Apply at once. W. F. WHITNALL & CO., 261 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, ONE who fits by S. T. Taylor's system preferred; also, a skirt-trimmer. Apply at 185 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER AND trimmer. To apply Monday morning. Come prepared to work. Also one with Singer machine. To good hands first-class wages. MME. PERKINS, 304 West Madison-st.

WANTED—SIX DRESSMAKERS, ALSO A SERvant, at 339 State-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—LADIES FOR CROCHETING AND knitting. Apply at 1265 South State-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—SEVERAL LADIES IN CITY AND country, to sell toilet articles and rubber goods for ladies. They sell quick at large profit. One lady cleared $41 in 6 days, another $9 in 1 hour. New beginners make $3 to $7 a day. Mrs. PALMER, 106 East Randolph-st., Room 13.

WANTED—20 LADIES FOR A MILITARY MARCH for the New Dancing School, 125 Clinton-st., corner of Jackson. Cotillion party every Thursday evening; admission, $1. Tickets for sale at 28 West Quincy-st., 3 doors from Jefferson. Mrs. HALL.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY OF SUPERIOR EDUcation and the highest moral character, as copyist and proof reader. Address C 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN OLD LADY AGREEABLE TO ASsist in light work for a good home. Apply from 10 a. m. to 12 m. Monday. Catholic preferred. Apply at 67 Twenty-first-st.

WANTED—LADY CANVASSERS FOR OUR ELEgant book "Exposition Souvenir." VAN ARSDALE & MASSIE, 1 Lakeside Building, Monday, 9 to 12.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—IN SOME FIRST-CLASS wholesale house as assistant bookkeeper, bill or entry clerk; grocery business preferred; having had 5 years' experience; is a young man of steady habits; best of references given. Address L. M., 4 Vincennes-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 22 years of age in a wholesale house; has had large experience in druggists' sundries; can speak the German language and furnish unexceptionable references. Address O C, 408 West Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, COLlector, or special agent, by a competent man who has a thorough knowledge of the sewing-machine trade. Address E 1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN IN SOME wholesale fancy goods house, by a young man; speaks English and German, and can give best city references. Address E 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man thoroughly acquainted with the banking business; can furnish the very best of references. Address Q 36, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ANY FIRM IN THIS CITY, manufacturing stoves, ranges, and plumbers' hollow-ware, who is in want of an experienced and competent man as superintendent, or in any other position, will please address, by Monday, E. HENRY, Anderson's Hotel. P. S.—I have served several years at the above business in New York State, and can give good references.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO writes a fair hand, and is quick and accurate at figures. No objections to the country. Address U 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A BANK, BY A YOUNG man, has had ten years' experience as teller and cashier. For the past year in a National Bank in Chicago. Address T 94, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A hardware store; salary no object; can bring first-class references. Please address C 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE OR retail drug store, by a young man who has had considerable experience in the retail trade. Best of references given. Address C 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO CLERK OR COLLECT; will take enough to pay board for the winter; give good security. Address C 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRUG-CLERK OF five years' experience; has a few hundred dollars to invest. Address E 4, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WITH $2,000, with a view to taking an interest in the business if satisfactory, or will loan that amount to employer, on real estate security, for a good situation; have had eight years' active experience in business. Address B 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG, MARRIED man, thoroughly acquainted with the banking business. Can furnish the very best of references. Address Q 36, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS clerk, bookkeeper, superintendent, or in any position in a store or manufactory, where he can be advanced if found worthy of such; writes a neat hand, and is sober and industrious. Can give the best of references as to character, ability, &c. Address by Monday, E. HENRY, Anderson's Hotel.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGH PREscription clerk; references from present employer. Address H, care Carrier No. 4, Station B.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, FULly competent as bookkeeper, bill and entry clerk, or in some other capacity where he can make himself useful; speaks several languages; can furnish the best of references; no objection to the country. Address Q 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER IN A wholesale grocery house; good reference given. Address L 19, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF good address, 19 years old, as bookkeeper, or clerk; is a thorough penman, and quick at figures. City reference can be given. Address L. COMPTON, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

SITUATION WANTED—A SMALL SET OF BOOKS to keep of evenings. Work not steady. Good references given if required. Address Q 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE OR retail hardware house by a young man of considerable experience; would not object to traveling. Satisfactory reference furnished. Address EDWIN E. ISHAM, Methodist Church Block, Room 8.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF THE Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, having 12 years' experience. Best of references given. Address E. R. ROBERTSON, N. E. cor. Sixth and Columbia-sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF experience as bookkeeper in some store, or would accept a situation in an office to keep books or do writing. Address L 78, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 19 in a wholesale house; writes a good hand, and is quick at figures. Best of references given. Address F 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS clothing salesman in some wholesale or retail clothing house, either in the city or country. Understands boys' clothing, and speaks German. Has thorough practical knowledge of the business both in this city and New York, having been in the business 8 years. Address F 43, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF TEMperate habits desires a situation as bookkeeper or assistant. Competent of German language and business experience. Good city references given. Address B 70, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CORRESPONDENT, bookkeeper, or collector, by a thoroughly experienced office man, with good city references. Address L 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, BY A thorough and reliable accountant of many years' experience in this city. Best city references given. Address Q 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COLlector will make arrangements to do the entire city collecting for a few firms, promptly and at a very reasonable percentage. Address C 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN ABOUT 18, as bookkeeper, or some other position in a good house. A 1 references. Address C 71, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF TWENTY-five years' mechanical experience, ten of it in the pattern business, mostly in agricultural machinery and stoves; competent to take entire charge in the former, wants a steady place; a country town preferred; can furnish his own lathe. Address T 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGINEER, AM sober and trustworthy, and can give the best of reference. Address or call for 3 days at 237 North Clark-st., second floor. T. L. CRENDLEBAUGH.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT ENGIneer of 20 years' experience, to run a stationary engine. First-class reference given. Address L 5, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS CUTter and fitter, furnished by the day, from the Dressmaking Parlors 21 Langly-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGINEER; CAN give first-class recommendations; is willing to go in the country. Address ENGINEER, 726 rear Blue Island-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WATCHmaker; understands all kinds of jewelry jobbing. Address L 80, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGINEER WHO can take care of all kinds of machinery; will work for $60 a month for the winter. Address O 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRAUGHTSMAN IN architect's or engineer's office; references given. Address O 5, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COLored man as cook in a hotel or boarding-house. Call or address 269 Third-av.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE—Germans, speak English well—man as coachman, and wife to act as general housekeeper. Address 454 South Morgan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young Englishman; a thorough practical man. Good city reference. Address J. CHRISTIAN, at Mr. Addy's, 91 Sixteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman and gardener who understands his business, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address L 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG DANE WHO speaks good English, as coachman in a private family; best of references given. Address T 64, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman in a private family who thoroughly understands his business; is a good driver, and is willing to make himself useful; can furnish best of reference. Address L 27, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG DANE AS coachman in a private family; thoroughly understands the care of fast horses and carriages; the best of city references given. Address G 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY COMpetent man who thoroughly understands his business and comes well recommended. Call or address J O, 63 Cottage Grove-av., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN A private family by a young man, who understands his business, a careful driver, can milk, and make himself generally useful. Wages no object. Good city references. Address L 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN (ENGlish) in a private family, well posted in the business; city references. Address L 15, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG, STEADY, sober man (Scandinavian) as traveling salesman in Iowa and Minnesota. First-class recommendations. Address O. JACOBSEN, 140 Fourth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE (English). Are willing to make themselves generally useful; either city or country. Apply at 668 South Halsted-st., first floor, back room.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Miscellaneous—Continued.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF LITerary ability, who has had experience as a writer, desires an engagement as editor or assistant editor in connection with a live and enterprising newspaper. Can furnish the best of references as to character and ability. Address 169 South Wood-st., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (ENGlish) as night-watchman in a bank, or hotel, &c. Good references and security given. Address J H C 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WILLing to do any sort of work. Call, Monday, at 36 Waller-st., corner of Mitchell.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MEMBER OF THE Board of Trade; is at present engaged in the general produce and commission business, has considerable experience, first-class country and European connections, and can with confidence and energy undertake the efficient management of any department in a produce concern. Unexceptionable references and testimonials. Address B 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WEIGHER IN A PACKing-house, or clerkship in other business requiring honesty and ability; references unexceptionable. Address L, 307 South May-st., basement.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BUSINESS MAN, with a little money and horse and wagon, to engage in some business. Address T 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING SALESman or collector,—a position of trust. The best of references given; also security from $5,000 to $10,000. Address C 87, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN BOY 17 years old in a wholesale or retail business, or in a private family as servant. Has good recommendations. Information can be had at 187 West Lake-st., grocery store.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWEDE IN hotel or restaurant as waiter; speaks French and German. Address SWEDE, 42 West Randolph-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A MAN, AND WIFE if preferred, to take care of a building, or something for the winter; can give good reference. Address HARBY DINMAN, Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF planing-mill in pineries, by a thorough practical man; has had 25 years' experience in Chicago; best of references; 10 years with last employer. Address L 22, Tribune office, for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED man, as porter or shipping-clerk in a wholesale grocery house; has had 5 years' experience; best reference given. Address Q 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PORTER IN SOME first-class hotel, by a young man of 15 years' experience; as night clerk or porter. Is accustomed to handling baggage. Can give the best of references. Address for three days, E W, Wilmette, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO is qualified to take charge of any ordinary business. No objections to going into the country, or to traveling for a wholesale house. Address U 29, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL OR nurse girl and do sewing in a private family; references given. Call or address 97 Twenty-ninth-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO sew and make herself generally useful in the house. Apply at 169 North Bremer-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR TWO GIRLS; ONE to do housework and the other to do second work; the best of references. 58 Bremer-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, willing to do housework for a small family or second work. Please call at 36 Waller, corner of Mitchell-st., Monday.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, WASH AND iron, or general work in a small family; good reference given. Call Monday at 1176 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—TWO GIRLS WOULD LIKE situations; one as cook and the other second girl, and a competent cook; would like situations together. Please call at 237 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework in a private family. Call at 8 Blue Island-av., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as nurse in a private family, or to do housework in a small family. Apply at 261 May-st., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG NORWEGIAN woman wants a place to do housework; has a little boy 3 years old which she wants to have with her. Apply at 213 North Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general housework in a small private family or second work. Apply at 266 West Van Buren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework in a small private family. Can be seen Monday at 267 West Taylor-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general housework. Apply at 290 Jefferson-st., rear of building; can give good references.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL IN A first-class family to do general housework. Please call for 3 days 105 West Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GIRL to do second or general housework in a private family. Inquire at 197 Wentworth-av., near the City Hospital. References if required.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, to do second work in a private boarding-house. Call on Monday at 736 Hubbard-st. Good reference given.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK in a private family, to do cooking only. Call at No. 26 Archer-av., Monday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY IN A PRIVATE family; would assist in light house-work. Call Monday morning. 44 Cass-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COOK in private boarding-house; would go in the country. A hotel; good references. Apply at Mrs. BATES' office, 89 Peck-court.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do kitchen work. Call for 2 days at 186 Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN A NO. 1 COOK, IN a first-class family or a private boarding-house. Call at 23 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, by an American girl; can give best city reference. Call at 204 South Clark-st., up-stairs, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE AS cook, and the other to do second-work. Please call Monday at 233 West Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN A FIRST-class private boarding-house; South Side preferred. Call at 167 Eighteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY TO DO general housework in a small family, or second work. Call Sunday or Monday at 38 Hopool, between Blue Island-av. and Morgan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL OF 13 TO TAKE care of children or to do second work. Address O 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK in hotel or restaurant; thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen at 351 Clark-st., near Eighteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, in a private family to do second work and help sewing. Please call Sunday and Monday, at 228 Twenty-[illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO sewing and assist with housework; references given. Apply at 114 Brown-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, washer, and ironer, in a private family, by a girl of experience. Must have two girls. West Side preferred. Inquire at 16 Hubbard-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl would like to have the care of 3 or 4 gentlemen's furnished rooms, or some light employment. Inquire at St. Luke's Hospital.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED English cook in a private family. Inquire at No. 9 Frank-st., between Maxwell and Mitchell-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO COOKING OR SECond work in private family. Address for two days, 274 South Morgan-st. Call at basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 YOUNG LADIES, one as cook and the other as second girl. Call for two days at 463 West Mitchell-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO COOKING, WASHing, and ironing in a private family. Call for two days at 26 West Eighteenth-st., up-stairs, in the rear.

SITUATIONS WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE private family by two respectable girls as cook and second girl or seamstress. Please call on Monday at 82 DePuyster-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BA A CANADIAN GIRL to do general housework. Apply at No. 118 Arnold-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS FEmale cook, in a private boarding-house, or pastry cook in a hotel; best of references given. Apply personally at 77 East Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do housework in a private family. Call Monday at 185 West Van Buren-st., basement.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl for general housework in a small private family. Can give good city references. Call at 138 Burnside-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as second-girl in a private family. Call or address 98 Ontario-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 24 years of age; is steady and reliable; inside work preferred; wages moderate this winter. Address Q 37, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS TOgether in private boarding-house, one to cook, wash, and iron, and other to do second work. 108 West Twelfth-st.; apply at side door.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS colored woman as cook in a hotel or restaurant. Apply at 469 State-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE English girl. Any kind of second work, including sewing, plain and dressmaking. Best city reference. No objection to the country. Call Monday, 335 Wabash-av.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—A WIDOW WOMAN would like to get some laundry work to do; would take the work for families, and give satisfaction at reasonable prices. Call or address Mrs. FOSTER, 323 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN TWO OR THREE families, to work. Also washing taken home. 281 South May-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD LAUNDRESS by the day or week; understands dressmaking and several sewing machines; gives city references.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress, to do washing. Address L 61, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY A widow lady of experience and refinement. Address, in confidence, with real name, stating where an interview can be had, O 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY A Massachusetts lady, either in a hotel or private family. Address O 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER FOR a widower or bachelor by a widow lady without children. Address L 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ELDERLY LADY as housekeeper or nursing the sick. Apply at 466 West Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS housekeeper and seamstress. Apply between 10 and 2, Monday, at 203 Third-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCH GIRL AS housekeeper or cook in small private family. Address 257 Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY A thorough and competent woman; best of references. Apply at 37 Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A widower's family; no objection to one or two children. L 65, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS dressmaker, trimmer, and fitter, in a few more families by the day or week. Address, by letter, 203 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS IN A first-class tailoring or dressmaking establishment; can work any machine, or furnish one if necessary. Speaks German and English. Call or address for three days, A G, 91 Aberdeen-st., near Madison.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS OPerator and dressmaker, used to all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit; will take a permanent place or go by the day; moderate wages; references. Address W W, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS AS SEAMstress or second work, or kitchen and second work. The very best reference given. Call or address 365 Jefferson-st., Monday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED dressmaker to work by the day. Call or address 366 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS seamstress in a private family; would assist as lady's maid or chamber work. The best of reference can be given. Call at 129 Brown-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY as seamstress, fully competent to cut, fit, and make ladies and children's clothing; would like a permanent home for the winter, but would go by the week; terms reasonable. Address C 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERson, as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit well; would not object to assist in the light duties of the house. Address C 6, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED dress-fitter and trimmer from the East will go out by the day. Address E H, 261 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent dressmaker desires a situation in a well established business, or the patronage of a few families at their homes. Reference exchanged. Address L 45, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS—UNderstands cutting, and willing to go out or take it home. Can furnish machine. L 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, IN a private family, to do plain sewing. Please call after 10 o'clock Monday morning, at 697 Arnold-st., near Thirty-first.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS, COPYist, or general house government, by a competent lady; can be engaged on reasonable terms, and hope to give satisfaction. Address Q 5, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—TWO FASHIONABLE dressmakers would like a few more families to do sewing for; can cut and fit, and give the best of references. Address or call on DRESSMAKER, 19 North Peoria-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS IN A family. Permanent place preferred. No objection doing some light work about house. Address T 43, Tribune office.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE BY A REspectable Scotch girl. Call at 350 Morgan-st. ELLEN FRESSER.

SITUATION WANTED—A HALF-GROWN GIRL wants a situation as child's nurse in a private family. Apply at 21 East Erie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET NURSE, BY A young, healthy woman. Apply at Grand Pacific Hotel, Room 269.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED English person to take care of an infant or young children; country no objection. Address Mrs. E., 263 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT and thoroughly competent woman of middle age, as child's nurse. Best of references from present employer. Call at or address 1616 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CHILD'S NURSE, BY A person accustomed to nursing young children. Apply at P. CROSBY'S, corner of Wentworth-av. and Thirty-fifth-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED — FAMILIES CAN BE promptly supplied with good help of every nationality, at MRS. THOMPSON'S, 1000 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good help of all nationalities, can be supplied at MRS. HAMILTON'S, 48 South Union-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL as nurse, or housework, or to do light work. Best of reference. 269 Wabash-av. Mrs. BALKAN'S office. A supply of reliable help always ready, for city or country.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—THE VERY BEST OF girls of any nationality can always be found at STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 136 West Monroe-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—25 GIRLS ARE WAITing for work at the Working Girls' Home, 227 West Randolph-st. Good board and pleasant home for girls.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES PLEASE OBserve that there are some splendid working girls of all nationalities wanting places. We want dining-room girls, cooks, etc., for hotels. Also second-class girls for light work. Call at once, Central Union Block, Madison and Market-sts., Room 11. MRS. POTTER.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young lady as cashier or saleslady in store. Reference given. Address C 2, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG LADY, OF GOOD address and thorough business character, desires a situation as clerk, office clerk, cashier, or copyist. Unexceptionable reference. Address L 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL 15 YEARS OLD in a private family, where she can work for her board and go to school. Address S 87, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS copyist. Address L 29, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY WHO is a plain and rapid writer as copyist or correspondent; has experience in office work. Address C 27, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY IN A bakery or confectionery store; has had experience in both. Address C 29, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY as saleswoman; has 3 years' experience in millinery and fancy goods; also in ladies' furnishing store. Address C 80, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESWOMAN BY A young lady with good business qualifications, and some experience. Salary not so much an object as first, as she is confident if an opportunity is afforded her of establishing herself on her own merits. L 53, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A RELIABLE LADY wants copying to do. Address OCTOBER, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH person, as nursing governess; would assist in housework, or care for an invalid; no objection to the country; good city references. Apply to 469 West Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY ACCUSTOMED to office work would like a situation in an insurance or any other office. Salary not so much an object as steady employment. Address H, care Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY IN A publishing or law office; plain and rapid writer; has been for the last three and a half years in Legal News office. Address C 42, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A WOMAN WISHES TO do washing, sewing, or to wait on sick, at 579 West Taylor-st., corner of Laflin.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AN OPPORTUNITY IS NOW OFFERED TO PARties having horses, buggies, and carriages to dispose of at the Chicago Horse Market. We furnish customers for all horses left on sale, with but little expense. Sale horses boarded for $4 per week. On hand this day, good assortment draft and carriage teams. 25 and 27 West Washington-st.

A FEW MORE BOARDERS WANTED AT THE Northwestern Stables, 260 and 262 Michigan-st. First-class care.

AT 344 WABASH-AV.—40 SECOND-HAND CARriages and buggies; delivery wagons at less than cost this week.

A FIRST RATE OPEN BUGGY, COST $215, IN perfect order, equal to new. Price $110. Will take a first-class double work harness in part payment. A $40 single harness for $30. Inquire at No. 563 Michigan-av.

A VERY FINE LIGHT TOP BUGGY, NEWLY painted, gold striping, &c., run but one week, for sale, cash, only $175, cost $275. Also a heavy Concord open box buggy for exchange for a light 2-seated wagon. Can be seen at 255 West Randolph-st.

A GOOD SECOND-HAND OMNIBUS WANTED. Address, stating carrying capacity, condition, &c., INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, Kalamazoo, Mich.

A GENTLE AND SOUND HORSE, SUITABLE for a lady, will be sold cheap at 297 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

A GOOD EXPRESS HORSE AND WAGON FOR sale at 42 East Kinzie-st.

EXPRESS WAGON, HORSE, HARNESS, AND license for sale for $180. Inquire at 19 Chasles-place. B. FAHEY.

FOR SALE—A FINE DRIVING OR BUSINESS horse; young, sound, and gentle, at a very low price. Inquire of ALFRED, 734 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A HORSE AND WAGON. JOHN CARBON, 7 Rucker-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARness; good traveler, and lady's riding-horse. Address U 7, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FIRST-CLASS COUPE ROCKaway carriage, elegant double harness; also, young, stylish bay horse, will exchange for real estate. S. DELAMATER, 35 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW DOUBLE-SEATED BUSINESS buggy, first-class make; must be sold. 268 South May-st., third house from corner of West Harrison.

FOR SALE—A HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS, or will exchange for cigars or liquors. Address T 48, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID BAY MARE AND OPEN buggy, also a black horse which has been regularly ridden and driven by a lady. Will be sold cheap, as the owner is leaving for Europe. Address C 14, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TWO NICE BAY PONIES, GOOD riding horses, or good single or double. Will be sold cheap. Call at 48 Fourteenth-st.

FOR SALE—A SHIFTING, LEATHER-TOP, PATent wheel, square box buggy, newly painted and in first-class order, very cheap. Inquire of CHARLES H. BRADLEY, Sheriff's office.

FOR SALE—HEAVY EXPRESS RIG SACRIFICED for cash; owner going East; must be sold; will trade for unincumbered city real estate and pay difference in cash. JOHN McCARTY, 53 Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—A SPAN OF HEAVY HORSES, weight, 1,400 lbs each. Inquire at 39 Egan-av.

FOR SALE—A SPAN OF BLACK CARRIAGE horses, 5 and 6 years old, and sound. J. H. GILBERT, 35 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT 269 SOUTH CANAL-ST., ONE light and one heavy grocery wagon, one two-seated buggy, second-hand buggy, Concord style; also one single-seated buggy which must be sold, owner going to Europe.

FOR SALE—ONE BAY MARE, VERY STYLISH, one open buggy, one imported English dog-cart, four wheels, light, and for one horse; also heavy plated harness, all nearly new; will sell cheap for cash, or trade for other property. ROBERT AYRES & CO., 152 Dearborn-st., Room 23.

FOR SALE—FAMILY ROCKAWAY; ALSO, OPEN buggy, almost new; also, best saddle and buggy horse in city; family going East. Apply at 344 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—1 DARK IRONgray horse, 6 years old coming spring; sound and stylish. 177 East Madison-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—A CHESTNUT DAPPLE MARE, MORgan blood; a splendid saddle and phaeton horse, gentle and safe for lady to seat herself in saddle. Cheap for cash. Room 19 Major Block.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A BAY HORSE, GOOD SIZE, steady and all right. WHITTLESEY & PETERS, 189 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE BLACK MARE, WITH OR without stylish carriage and harness; also a very fine matched span of blacks; a span of stylish horses, color grey and black; at Cobb's Grand Central Conservatory, 785 and 790 Wabash-av., corner Sixteenth-st. N. B.—Room for a few more boarders. L. J. COBB.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND COVERED BUGGY, harness, and nice wolf robe; all for $65. Inquire at 141 South Wood-st.

FOR SALE—HORSE, HARNESS AND EXPRESS wagon for $150; cost $250. Call at 15 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—GOOD-SIZED PONY, PERfectly kind and gentle for lady to ride or drive. Call or address FOOTE, 158 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HORSE, HARNESS AND NEW EXpress wagon; for sale cheap, owner leaving city. Can be seen at 25 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—A WHITE MARE, FAST DRIVER, stylish and gentle; also, nearly new first-class buggy and harness. H. E. GATES, 80 East Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—2 GOOD HORSES, 1 GOOD FAIR DO, 1 top-buggy, 1 open buggy, all very cheap. Apply to D. WRENN, 182 Washington-st., or to T. R. STACY, Sheriff's office.

FOR SALE—ONE EXPRESS RIG, $150; VERY cheap, and steady hauling if wanted. 15 Hope-st.

FOR SALE—TWO HORSES, CHEAP, AT 126 MICHIgan-av.

FOR SALE—ONE OPEN BUGGY, COST $250, LITtle used, can be had for $175; also my trotting mare "Countess" can be bought now for $1,000. I have too many horses to keep through winter. H. C. GOODRICH, barn corner Hoyne and Warren-av.

FOR SALE—TROTTERS, ROADSTERS, FAMILY horses and ponies. A few speedy ones to exchange for unincumbered real estate. E. C. ANTHONY, 17 Sixteenth-st.

FOR SALE—HORSE, WAGON, AND HARNESS; first-class express rig. Apply at 150 Fourteenth, or 70 Sherman-st. GEARY'S.

FOR SALE—LIGHT AND HEAVY DELIVERY and express wagons, one light second-hand top-buggy, and two-seated buggy at 263 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR A LIGHT TOPbuggy, a side spring top-buggy. 289 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—4 BIG TRUCK HORSES. Also, a good business horse for $60, and good harness. 747 Madison-st. Call to-day.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—BAY MARE; trots in 2:50. Top buggy, almost new. Harness, robe, whip, &c. Can be seen at WREN'S Stable, 130 East Washington-st.

HORSES—HAVE FOR SALE 9 HEAVY DRAFT horses. Call at brick barn, 163 Twenty-second-st., for 3 days. GEORGE FARMER.

HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS FOR SALE cheap. Would exchange for furniture or coal. Apply to GEO. WILSON, 93 West Lake-st.

HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS WANTED IN part payment for inside lot on cash basis. C. J. ADAMS, Room 14, Bryan Block.

HORSE, HARNESS, AND BUGGY OF COAN & Ten Broeck's make. Will sell together or apart very cheap. Trade in suburban lots and pay the difference. Address R 13, Tribune office.

HORSES WANTED—HEAVY DRAFT AND A FEW good road-horses will be bought at SHUHLER & CLARK'S Sale Stable, 193 State-st.

HORSE CLIPPING BY THE AMERICAN HORSE-Clipping Machine. Perfect satisfaction given. Operating rooms, Wabash Stables, corner Wabash-av. and Thirteenth-st. L. C. CHASE & CO., Proprietors, State and Harrison-sts.

HORSES WINTERED, AND THE BEST OF CARE taken—I have first-class stables, and can keep 15 or 20 more, at a reasonable price. Inquire at Edgerton's stable, on Fourteenth-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs., or address W. W. SMITH, Downer's Grove, Ill. Reference, E. B. Smith, of Hamlin, Hale & Co.

HORSES WINTERED CHEAP—HAVING A QUANtity of good hay, I would like to take from 50 to 100 horses to winter on A. N. Hart's farm, near Dyer; terms moderate. A. HARPER, Dyer, Lake Co., Ind. Reference—B. F. Murphy, Chicago; R. Chamberlain, Dyer.

I WANT A GOOD, SECOND-HAND, EXPRESS wagon for cash. Call at 147 South Water-st. G. W. BARNETT.

I WANT A FIRST-CLASS LIGHT, SHIFTING-TOP buggy, cheap for cash. Room 67 Republic Building, LaSalle-st.

I WILL WINTER A FEW HORSES AT MY FARM at Palatine; the best of hay and grain, fine warm barn and experienced attendants. The treatment of diseased feet a specialty. B. LANE, of L. C. CHASE & CO., corner State and Harrison-sts.

I WANT TO TRADE A HORSE AND BUGGY FOR a city lot worth from $800 to $1,000. 73 and 74 Dearborn-st., 10 to 12.

TROTTER FOR SALE—A 5-YEAR OLD ETHAN Allen colt, dark bay; 15 hands, can trot to pole in 2:38; also a light, shifting-top road wagon, only run 3 months; new harness, blankets, robe, whip; this is a handsome turnout, and will be sold low. Apply to E. M. HATCH, 609 West Lake-st., any day before 9 o'clock.

WANTED—AT A FAIR PRICE, HORSE, HARness, and wagon, suitable for grocery delivery, all to be in good order. Address or apply, giving particulars, H. GROTHER, 168 Clybourn-av.

WANTED—A GOOD 2D-HAND BUGGY HARNESS. Inquire at stable in rear of church corner Michigan-av. and Twenty-fourth-st., or at 27 River-st.

WANTED—AN OPEN, SQUARE-BOX, BUSINESS buggy, in good order, cheap for cash. THOMAS JEWELL, 112 Monroe-st., Room 3.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE HORSES AND WAGons, carriages and buggies, suitable for shipment to the country, and trade cash and good suburban property. THOMAS & CO., 48 South Clark-st.

WANTED—HORSE, BUGGY, OR DEMOCRAT wagon for suburban lots. CORTHELL, Room 12, 133 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A FEW HORSES TO KEEP THROUGH the winter; warm stable; good care; price $2 per week, hay and grain. Address W. LELAND, 342 Fourteenth-st.

WANTED—EXPRESS OR CHEAP WAGON IN exchange for a cheap mare. Call before 9 a. m., at 392 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND DELIVERY wagon with top, medium size. 121 Michigan-av.

WANTED—HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS FOR first-class South Side real estate. Address C 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LIGHT DOUBLE HARNESS AND A buggy-pole. Address stating price, B E S, Tribune office.

$40 WILL BUY A HEAVY EXPRESS WAGON in running order. Must market for sale cheap. A. BAKER, 50 East Erie-st.

$150 WILL BUY A GOOD FAMILY HORSE, sound and kind, with buggy and harness. Nicholson Organ Factory, 63 East Indiana-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON FRIDAY MORNING FROM 1368 INdiana-av., a white Spitz dog. A suitable reward will be paid for the return of the same to the above number, or 12 and 14 River-st.

LOST—SATURDAY, ON THE MADISON-ST. CARS, between Ann and Clark-sts., or on Washington-st., a silver snuff-box, gold lined, a dog engraved on the lid and marked A. Raney. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at RANEY'S Livery Stable, 281 and 283 West Madison-st.

LOST—A DARK BAY MARE, WITH BUSHY TAIL; walks stiff. Finder will be rewarded by JOHN ATKINSON, 1773 South Halsted-st., or 43 Canal-st.

LOST—BETWEEN TWENTY-SECOND AND TWENty-ninth-sts., on Indiana-av., a package of letters of no use to any one but owner. Liberal reward if left at 173 South Clark-st., Room 1.

LOST—WILL THE LADY WHO FOUND POCKETbook in auction-room return it to 132 Clark-st., Room 24, and be rewarded.

LOST—IN EXPOSITION BUILDING, OR IN WEST Side omnibus starting from the Exposition, in the omnibus, or getting out at corner Clinton and Madison-sts., a lady's black silk overskirt, trimmed with guipure lace. A liberal reward will be given if left at Room 73 Gault House.

LOST—ON SUNDAY, OCT. 12, A CREAM COLORed horse, 16 hands high, weighs about 1,200. Any person seeing the same will please return him to the owner, corner of Seventieth-st. and Stony Island-av., where they will be suitably rewarded. JAMES BURKE.

LOST—A SILVER WATCH—136 MADISON-ST. TO May-st., on Halsted or Indiana-sts. Will pay reward if returned to 229 West Erie-st.

LOST—A LADY'S POCKETBOOK, ON SATURday, the 11th inst., in Union Park street-car, containing a pair of gold-bowed eye-glasses and small sum of money. The finder will be rewarded by returning it to 187 Calumet-av.

LOST—AT EXPOSITION, OR ON MADISON-ST., one gold sleeve-button, initial C F T. Please send to 54 South Market-st. Finder will be rewarded.

STRAYED—ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT FROM 1308 South State-st., one bay horse, 15¾ or 16 hands high, black mane and tail, slightly lame in one forward foot, also, no shoe on the same, and a Goodenough shoe on the other forward foot, and had a halter on. Any one returning the same will receive a reasonable compensation. H. W. HAVLAND.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A LARGE BAY HORSE, from Fifty-first and Halsted-sts.; heavy black mane and tail; all 4 feet dark bay; lost on the 14th; diamond star in forehead; 3 or 4 scars on the left hindquarter; $5 will be paid for the return of each, and $100 for the apprehension of the thief, by calling at 807 Wentworth-av. E. BENNETT.

STRAYED—ON TUESDAY LAST, FROM MY RESIdence, No. 122 South Desplaines-st., a black horse, stands 15½ hands high. Any person returning him to me will be liberally rewarded. JOHN McDONNELL.

STRAYED—COW—$10 REWARD FOR RETURN OF white and speckled cow. One horn broken. C. J. BARNES, 110 Calumet-av.

STOLEN—FROM THE STABLE OF THE SUBscriber, 23 Meridian-st., between Desplaines and Union, one roan mare, a top buggy and harness. Any one giving information of the rig or the thieves will be suitably rewarded. C. OSMON.

$10 REWARD—LOST OCT. 14, BETWEEN THE depot of the P. & F. W. R. R. and the Sherman House, a black leather bag or satchel; it has a pocket on the outside, and is marked in white letters (Mary B. Saxton, Canton, Ohio); it contains gents' underwear, a revolver and ammunition, and a few other things of no use to any one but the owner. I. H. PAGE, 207 South Desplaines-st.

$10 REWARD—FOR INFORMATION OF A brown mare, with star in forehead, one white foot, and wart on shoulder, 14 hands high. Was stolen Oct. 16. Address, TIMOTHY GALVEN, Lodi Station, Kane Co., Ill.

SEWING MACHINES.

EVERY SEWING-MACHINE AGENT OR CANvasser will find their interest by calling on the Sewing-Machine Power Company, 124 Clark-st. Also, 100 agents wanted immediately.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINE, in good order. Apply at 237 South Paulina-st.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st.; Branch Office, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER MACHINES AHEAD AT THE EXPOSItion. Office 255 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments. Open evenings.

SINGER MACHINES SOLD ON MONTHLY PAYments, and a nice present for the purchaser. Repairing done in perfect order. 111 Archer-av.

SEVERAL IMPROVED FAMILY, AND ONE MEdium Singer machine; also two Grover & Baker improved, for sale cheap, at 182 Clark-st., Room 1.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWING machine. [illegible] Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

$25 FOR A NEW IMPROVED GROVER & BAKER family sewing-machine, in perfect order, equal to new; cost $70 a short time ago. No. 609 Michigan-av.

FINANCIAL.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO. HAVE FUNDS ON hand for purchase of secured notes having short time to run. No. 7 Hawley Building, northwest corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

CLAIMS—KNICKERBOCKER, HOME, ILLINOIS Mutual, and other bankrupt Insurance Companies' claims cashed by J. N. WITHERELL, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

DEBTORS TO THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK can buy a "certificate of deposit" at a discount. WEST & CO., 323 Wabash-av.

EXPOSITION STOCK—1 TO 5 SHARES WANTED for cash. FOOTE, 158 East Washington-st., basement.

FOR SALE—ABOUT $2,000 OF PURCHASE MONEY notes running 10 months, 10 per cent interest (more than half cash having been paid); will make liberal discount. Address T 58, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A CLAIM OF $[illegible] ON THE SECOND National Bank. Apply to CHAPMAN & HARRIS, 90 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

FOR SALE—FIVE SHARES OF EXPOSITION stock. An offer wanted. Address L R, Tribune office.

I WISH TO BORROW $2,000 FOR ONE OR THREE years (I prefer one year) on improved and desirable property, worth $20,000, free of incumbrance and with unquestionable title; I will pay 10 per cent interest, and 5 per cent commission. Address T 82, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN—$17,000 IN SUMS OF $3,000 AND $5,000; 90 days' time; security must be the very best. HAIR & CO., Bryan Block, corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and valuable securities, by C. TUNNICLIFF, 87 South Clark-st., Room 1, near Madison.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, horses, pianos, and other good chattel security. E. ROGERS, 117 East Madison-st., Room 9.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, houses on leased land, pianos, diamonds, and other collaterals, at No. 145 South Clark-st., Room 1. F. WINNE.

PURCHASE MONEY MORTGAGES FOR SALE; small amounts, from $150 to $800 each, from three to eleven months to run; security ample; will make them pay 15 per cent. Address T 55, Tribune office.

TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $200 TO $2,000, AT LOW interest, on good collateral security. Inquire of A. BERMAN, 152 South Clark-st., Room 3.

WANTED TO LOAN—$4,000 FOR REAL ESTATE security. Address R 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—$10,000 FOR EIGHT OR TWELVE months on property valued at more than twice the amount loan now on and amount wanted, for which liberal interest will be paid. Address T 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO LOANS OF ABOUT $4,000 EACH. These loans were accepted by one of the best savings banks in the city, but not consummated on account of the late panic. Ample inside security; abstracts all ready. Address R 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—$6,500 FOR SIX MONTHS OR FIVE years on inside property worth three times amount wanted. Address R 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—$800 ON COLLATERAL SECURITY worth $2,000 for 90 days. State interest expected and where an interview can be had on Monday. Address L 47 Tribune office.

WANTED—FRANKLIN BANK CERTIFICATES and savings bank book accounts. E. MEIRHOF, 138 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

WANTED—$15,000 FOR ONE YEAR; WILL PAY [illegible] per cent; prompt pay when due; securities beyond doubt. Address C 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—$3,000 FOR 3 YEARS; FIRST MORTgage on improved property, Monroe-st.; valued $15,000. Address 13 Frank-st.

WANTED—$4,000, $5,000, $6,000, AND $10,000 [illegible] property strictly first-class in Chicago. Address [illegible] 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—$1,000 AND $1,500 ON CHICAGO PROPerty worth six times as much. Address Q 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—$7,000 ON FIRST-CLASS IMPROVED property worth $25,000. Address L 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—STOCKS—BANK, GAS, CHAMBER OF Commerce, Street Railway, Northwestern Railway, C. B. & Q. R. R., and other railroad shares. Address L 16, Tribune office, Monday by 10 a. m., and give kind of shares and price.

WANTED—$300 FOR THREE MONTHS BY THE manufacturer of a new material for business purposes of unlimited demand. At least $1,000 per annum guaranteed, and, to a suitable party, the exclusive agency for a State with 25 per cent commission. Address C [illegible], Tribune office.

$1,000 TO $10,000 TO LOAN AT 30 AND 60 days. Securities must be first-class. Good securities or no attention paid. T 88, Tribune office.

$50,000 WANTED ON CITY AND SUBURBAN real estate security; long and short time. S. W. KROFF, 146 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A LIVE MAN WITH $[illegible] or $20,000 to go into a manufacturing business that will bear the closest examination. None but those with the means and meaning business need apply. Address [illegible], Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 CAPITAL, IN commission business that will bear inspection. Address HORACE CLARK, 132 East Randolph-st., up-stairs.

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH $[illegible] to take a half-interest in my drug-store; best stand in the city. Address DRUGGIST, care of Carrier No. 8, Station D.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH NOT LESS THAN $5,000, to manufacture an article (a monopoly) in which there is a fortune. No attention will be paid to replies unless they state where an interview can be had. Address R 15, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF POSItion and influence can invest a few thousand dollars in a legitimate business requiring a partner. Give particulars. REYNOLDS, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE WALL-PAPER AND window-shade business, small capital required. Inquire at 133 Ohio-st.

PARTNER WANTED—I AM MANUFACTURING [illegible] staple article which pays a handsome profit; ready sale, demand unlimited, and want a partner to attend to sales. The entire property paid for and wholly free from debt. Half interest, $5,000. Refer to one of the National Banks where I have kept my account four years. Address L 21, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000—ANY GENtleman wishing to take an interest in a good paying established wholesale business can find a chance for investment, either active or special, by addressing WHOLESALE, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A LONG-ESTABLISHED real estate business. Apply at 111 East Madison-st., Rooms 9 and 11.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000, IN A LEGITImate manufacturing business. Large profit. 103 East Wells-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH SOME MONEY, AND can command trade, in produce commission business. State particulars. Reference exchanged. Address [illegible] 28, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—OR FOR SALE—THE PROprietor of an established manufactory of perfumery, essences, extracts, &c., &c., in Chicago, will sell a half-interest or the whole to a responsible party. The stock is clear and in good condition, and the business paying, but needs more good capital. The best of references furnished and expected. Capital required, from $[illegible] to $4,000. Address L 30, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A REAL ESTATE OFfice now doing a fair business. Small capital required. Young man preferred. Address F 68, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A LIVE, ENERGETIC MAN in an old established real estate office. T 62, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—I CAN OFFER AN EXTRAordinary opportunity to a party with $2,000 cash, to join me in real estate operations. It will pay you to investigate. Address C 72, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH from $500 to $1,000, to join the advertiser in getting an article before the public by the holidays; will sell well; only those having the money and mean business need address C 64, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A HOTEL AND RESTaurant; a good man can have a tip-top chance. Address J 86, Tribune office, for three days.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $1,500 TO $[illegible] in a well established cash business. A good chance for a thorough business man. Address C 92, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,500, TO ENTER a first-class business. Address L 54, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH ABOUT $[illegible] TO join the advertiser in a well-paying drug store. Address, giving name and residence, E 81, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH CAPITAL OF $[illegible] or $3,000, to engage in first-class manufacturing business. Address Z 58, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF GOOD business qualifications, with from $1,000 to $[illegible], can obtain a partnership in a well-established wholesale business. Address Post-Office, Box 88, City.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE AN INTEREST in a manufacturing business, with a capital of $20,000; none but persons having the ready cash need answer. Address C 38, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE THE PLACE OF retiring partner, in an office business paying [illegible] week. Capital required, $3,500. Address Z 58, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED—IF YOU WANT TO PURchase an interest in a business of any description call upon us. We can suit you if you have capital in sums from $300 to $25,000. We take no business that is in other agents' hands, nor do we make any misrepresentations. THOMAS & CO., Partnership Brokers, No. 48 South Clark-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE MANUFACTURE and sale of one of the best selling articles in the market, and secured by letters patent. Will give the exclusive right of a few States for good real estate. Address with name, T 100, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A WELL-ESTABLISHED legitimate business paying these panic times $[illegible] per day profit. Greatest inducements ever offered for $[illegible]. Investigate at once. Address L 78, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE THEATRICAL business, ready for operation. Capital required, $2,500. Apply to A. M. TRUESDELL, 113 West Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER ACTIVE OR SPEcial, with from $10,000 to $20,000, to engage in the wholesale agricultural implement trade. Address [illegible] Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAME MAYNARD, BUSIness and Medical Mediums. 185 West Madison-st.

DR. H. L. TRYON, PSYCHOMETRIST, CLAIRvoyant and magnetic healer, 60 West Madison-st. [illegible] failures.

MRS. T. J. LEWIS, RELIABLE CLAIRVOYANT, business and medical medium, 59 West Madison-st.

MISS MARY SHAWN, TRANCE BUSINESS AND test medium, 406 West Madison-st.

MADAME MICHELLE, 18 WEST RANDOLPH-st., up-stairs.

MADAME PARIS, THE WONDERFUL [illegible] 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., Sundays excepted. [illegible] West Madison-st. [illegible]

MRS. BUTT, NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, [illegible] and business medium; also physical [illegible] at 312½ West Randolph-st. [illegible]

MADAME EDELL, THE CELEBRATED [illegible] physician and clairvoyant, has no equal in [illegible] West Madison-st. [illegible]

THE RING.

A Sport Which Seemed Dead Comes to Life Suddenly.

And Is Placed Beyond Hope of Resurrection by the Police.

Madden and Taylor, Two Local Pugs, Fight in Indiana.

Fifty-five Rounds Fought in One Hour and Ten Minutes.

When 100 Policemen Appear and Create a Panic.

The Referee, While on the Run, Decides the Fight a Draw.

The Entire Party Captured and Brought to the City.

Is the Arrest a Legal One?—Opinions of the State's Attorney and Corporation Counsel.

That portion of the romantic State of Indiana known as the vicinity of Tolleston, famed in newspaper story as the theatre of many of the bloodiest and most exciting "scrapping-matches," chicken-disputes," and "cur-combats" which have ever occurred in the West, was yesterday the scene of a stirring entertainment in the nature of "a bit of pleasantry between a couple of the lads." The young gentlemen who were the chief objects of attraction in the affair were Mr. Billy Madden and Mr. Jim Taylor. The places of their birth cannot be given with any degree of accuracy, but that is a matter of no material consequence, as they now hail from Chicago.

MR. MADDEN

is a very young man and a very plucky one, too. He is about the medium height, slimly built, and when stripped for the ring will weigh in the neighborhood of 125 pounds. His countenance possesses certain striking points, but a pair of bushy, black eyebrows, which almost meet on his forehead and sensibly reduce its dimensions, spoil the effect, and at the same time impart to his face a very suspicious look. Yesterday's battle is not the first one in which he has been engaged. He is by no means a novice in, or a student of, the manly art. Though young in years, he is old as a warrior. His opponent,

MR. TAYLOR

did not look anything at all like him when the fight began, and was much further out of the way when it closed. He is two or three inches taller than Madden, and weighs about thirty or forty pounds more. He is also what is called "game," and it is boastfully asserted by a number of young gentlemen who know him intimately, and who would rather fight than go to Sunday-school, that he can take more punishment and grumble less about it than any pugilist in the country. The expression of his face is by no means pleasant, even during his happiest moments, but he has the reputation of being peaceably disposed when let alone. The fight between him and Madden was not gotten up in anger, but

TO MAKE A LITTLE MONEY,

and at the same time prove, if possible, that certain remarks uttered in the heat of saloon-debate had some foundation in fact.

The attendance, with few exceptions, was entirely of the rowdy order, and was limited to about fifty. Nearly all the embryo shoulder-hitters of the city were present. It is a somewhat remarkable fact that not a single sporting man of the better class could be found in the audience. This may be nothing to the credit of the fraternity, however, as the announcement that a fight was to take place was carefully circulated so as to avoid the ears of the police and reach only those who would keep it to themselves.

THE MAJORITY OF THE PARTY,

Madden included, left the city on the 4:55 train on the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad yesterday morning. There were scarcely any passengers on the cars, but themselves, and they behaved themselves well all the way. It was the most orderly prize-fighting party that ever left the city. Every one paid his fare to Robertsdale, an invisible station located a few miles beyond the Illinois State line. The conductor, of course, noticed this, and when he glanced over the party, and took their several countenances under inspection, he naturally enough harbored the suspicion that a "mill" was to be fought somewhere in the vicinity. It is now believed by many of the roughs that he

"GAVE THEM AWAY"

to the Railroad Company, by telegraphing their whereabouts and intentions from the first station which he reached after he left them.

When the party arrived at Robertsdale the morning was bright and cold, but promised well for a breezy and pleasant afternoon. Everybody selected a railroad-tie and stood on it for a few minutes, and then the entire party, without having the slightest reason for doing so, walked two or three miles along the track and back again. By this time the house of a fisherman, which is the only habitable structure anywhere around Robertsdale, was opened, and a few gained admission to a sort of shed with a poor stove in it, where the man kept the implements of his occupation, besides some boxes to sit on and a little stale beer to sell. An hour was spent in walking on the ties and hanging around this shed, and then it occurred to somebody to ask

WHERE WAS TAYLOR?

Madden, who was sitting in a drowsy attitude behind the stove above alluded to, was aroused by the question, and in fact every one seemed to take renewed interest in the amusement of the day. But where was Taylor? Was it possible that he had suddenly developed into a "duffer," and hadn't courage enough left to face his lesser antagonist in the ring? It was known that he left the city on the previous evening with some friends, intending to go to the battle-ground. Why, then, was he not promptly on time? The conundrum was generally given up, and the party proceeded to amuse itself by walking on the ties and sitting near the stove for another hour. It was then suggested that somebody should scour the country in search of the missing boxer, and ascertain from him, if possible, why he was conducting himself like a crawfish. Several volunteered to go on the mission when the subject was first broached, but more mature deliberation convinced them that the State of Indiana was quite a large patch of ground, and that it might be no easy matter to find Taylor in it. Madden went to sleep and dreamt of claiming forfeit.

THE MAN WHO OWNED THE SHED

said he would like to lock up and retire, as he and his family had been out hunting all night and needed repose. This caused a general stir, and scouts were sent out to prospect for Taylor and his party.

Another hour rolled by. Finally, a shout was heard, announcing that the long-expected was coming at last. The shed was deserted for the ties, and all eyes were strained in the direction of the west, where a knot of men could be seen at a great distance. The knot came to a standstill about two miles from the Madden party, and in a few minutes a man was seen to leave it and draw near. It proved to be Nigger Brown, the fighter, who proclaimed himself the aide-de-camp of Taylor, and invited the Madden wing to walk over two miles of ties to meet that gentlemen. The invitation was accepted, and

THE PROCESSION MOVED,

the component parts thereof remarking now and then, "This is business," "The dukes will be up in a short time," etc., etc. The opposing factions wasted no time in talk, but set about finding an eligible spot on which to pitch the ring. A level piece of ground about an eighth of a mile from the track was selected, and the stakes were driven and the rope secured. Madden and Taylor then got together and discussed monetary affairs. From their conversation it appeared that the man or men who had promised to give of his or their plenty had not come down, and the paltry sum of $25 or thereabouts was all there was to quarrel about. Taylor said he wouldn't have his nose broken for that amount, and Madden promised not to break it unless more was speedily raised. The young man who refused to walk a couple of miles to find Taylor constituted himself a collector without being asked, and went around with the hat. He raised $49, so he said, and conveyed the intelligence to the waiting gladiators. They peremptorily declined to lick or be licked until

A FURTHER SUBSIDY WAS GIVEN.

The hat was brought around again, and a few dollars additional were gathered in. They still refused to fight, but upon the promise of somebody that he would go and see some other body when he got into the city, and have him subscribe handsomely, consent was given to enter the ring.

Madden was the first to shy his castor and commence to strip, but Taylor was the first to announce his readiness to begin. The latter won the toss, and chose the corner where the pretty stiff breeze would be in his back. Madden selected James Smith and George Siler, of New York, as his seconds, and Taylor took George Brown and James Quinn, of Chicago, for his. John Donnelly was chosen referee and time-keeper, and immediately gave the word, which brought the men from their corners. Taylor wore dark-blue breeches, white stockings, and white sash; Madden, white breeches, with green ribbon at the knee, white stockings, and white sash. The spectacle presented by them as they shivered in the cold wind and glittering sunlight was anything but cheerful. But that had nothing particular to do with the fight, which now began, the hour being 9 o'clock in the forenoon:

THE FIGHT.

First Round—Considerable time was spent in cautious sparring. Madden was the first to do anything, aiming a powerful and well-intended blow at Taylor's head, which was cleverly stopped. They clinched and got away, and then each did effective work on the other's chin, and both went down. No visible marks.

Second Round—Taylor forced the fighting, and received a stunning crack in the jaw for his pains, which raised a lump. He returned the compliment with a swinging blow on the side of the head that sent Madden to the earth with a thud. First knock-down for Taylor.

Third Round—Taylor again forced the fighting, and Madden, to avoid being knocked down by a powerful blow, went down of his own accord.

Fourth Round—Madden got in a stunner on the nose which brought the blood in torrents, and was awarded the prize of first blood. He went down again of his own accord.

Fifth Round—Billy landed on that nose again, and followed it up with a body blow that almost doubled up his man. The latter clinched, and the boy went down again of his own free will.

Sixth Round—Taylor's sore nose was again touched, and it swelled beautifully. He also got a punch in the stomach that shook up his breakfast and made him look sad. He struck at the boy, but the latter dodged it by falling.

Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Rounds—The fighting was rather tame throughout, Madden doing all the effective work and falling at the end of every round to avoid punishment and tire out his opponent, whose face was being bunged up rapidly, and whose stomach was being thumped as if by a pile-driver. Madden was almost unscratched.

Thirteenth Round—Madden struck him with such force under the right jaw that the recoil threw himself.

Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Rounds—Madden still continued to get in a blow here and there on face and body, while he escaped with the aid of his clever trick of falling after striking.

Seventeenth Round—Taylor got in the first square one from the shoulder on Madden's right jaw, raising a lump on his eye as big as a pigeon's egg, and drawing blood from nose and mouth.

Eighteenth Round—Madden's left sank into Taylor's stomach with a force that made him turn pale and look appealingly at his seconds. In the clinch Madden was thrown.

Nineteenth Round—Madden smashed that unfortunate nose again and almost knocked his man. He followed it up with a thump in the stomach, and another blow on the nose, and then went down—all of which annoyed Taylor immensely.

Twentieth Round—That nose of Taylor's, which was now three sizes too large, was again smashed violently, and the smasher dropped.

Twenty-first and Twenty-second Rounds—Nothing done, Madden falling when Taylor most needed him standing.

Twenty-third Round—A swinging blow on the side of the head sent Madden reeling to his corner.

Twenty-fourth Round—Madden rushed in early and took revenge, after some rattling sparring, by banging Taylor's nose and chin, and then dropping.

Madden had altogether the best of the fighting in each subsequent round to the thirty-seventh, Taylor being scarcely able to touch him at any time, while he was getting in telling blows at almost every attempt.

Thirty-seventh Round—Madden struck Taylor heavily on the neck and was pressing him hard, when he failed to stop the blow that took him square in the face and assisted him to fall.

In the succeeding ten rounds Madden showed his superior skill as a strategist. In the rounds where blows were struck he struck them, each blow covering a sore spot, and in the rounds where there was no fighting to speak of, the boy brought them to an end by falling when he failed to get in his work.

Forty-eighth Round—This one was probably the best of the lot, the fighting being pushed hard on both sides. Taylor made Madden's teeth rattle, and in return received a corker on the left eye. Clever sparring followed, and neither party being able to do anything, Madden fell, to settle matters.

Nothing particular occurred in the forty-ninth, fiftieth, fifty-first, and fifty-second rounds. In the fifty-third, fifty-fourth, and fifty-fifth Madden got in four strong blows, receiving nothing in return but throws.

Fifty-sixth Round—Madden missed a——

A PANIC.

This was the last note taken by our reporter, who was lying full-length on the grass doing the best he could to keep his paper from flying away. When he had it secure he looked into the ring again, and was astonished to find it deserted. Then he gazed around in wonder, and beheld principals, seconds, and spectators scampering away in all directions, as if chased by a legion of demons. Whereupon he arose and scampered away likewise, without having any very definite reason for doing so, except to be in keeping with the remainder of the party. Catching up with the *Times* reporter, they scampered together for about a quarter of a mile, and passed an imaginary pole neck. At this point they were collared by two policemen, and the cause of

THE GENERAL STAMPEDE

was made known for the first time. Capt. Lull, who was rushing by at a gait resembling that of the trotting-horse Gloster, recognized the reporters as he passed, and issued a flying order to release them, which was instantly obeyed by two of the most gentlemanly and efficient policemen to be found in any city in the world. The reporters had no previous acquaintance with those gallant officers, but they have no hesitation in pronouncing them perfect in all departments of police service. If they ever come before the Commissioners for getting drunk, lounging on beat, sleeping in alley-ways, or any of the thousand and one offenses with which innocent policemen are sometimes charged, those two reporters, who were caught alone in the wilderness, far from their comparatively comfortable firesides, will beseech Mark, and Reuben, and Levi to deal gently with them in their declining days, and, if the prayer of the petitioners is hearkened unto, they will make a pilgrimage to Elmer and show cause why said officers should be made Sergeants and Captains without unnecessary delay.

When the reporters were released and permitted to look around they found the plain

COVERED WITH FLEEING MEN,

the majority of whom were policemen. Each officer waved his club over his head and relentlessly pursued the members of the little prize-fighting party through swamp and underbrush, and around hay-stacks, and when no citizen appeared in close proximity they chased one another with the same singleness of purpose. The Chief of Police, arrayed in a black silk cap that did not at all become him, and a flowing cape, was there; Commissioner Wright was there; so was Capt. Lull, in new uniform; so was Capt. Buckley; so were Sergts. Garrity, Fitzpatrick, O'Donnell, and O'Connor; so were Detectives Dixon and Elliott; so were several roundsmen; so were 100 patrolmen.

IT WAS A LIVELY CHASE

for a few minutes, and then the prisoners began to return slowly and sorrowfully. Nearly an hour passed by before all the officers reported, a few of the scared spectators having run nearly three miles, only to have escape cut off by impassable swamps. All were captured, with the exception of one or two, and the same result could have been just as easily accomplished without the use of revolvers, which were used indiscriminately, but doubtless without intent to do harm.

When prisoners and officers were all in, the Chief gave the word to march, and

AN AMUSING PROCESSION

wended its way toward the train of freight cars which brought the captors to the battle-ground. The prisoners were hoisted in, and then the principals, seconds, and referee of the fight, together with a few small-fry local pugilists, were picked out and put under guard in the caboose. The train then started cityward, and reached the Madison street depot after the delays incident to freight-car travel. It was greeted with laughing crowds at every crossing. At Twelfth street a halt was made, and Sergt. O'Donnell and his squad marched to their precinct with prisoners in the caboose-car. The remainder of the haul was taken to the depot, and removed thence to the First Precinct Station.

Thus ended the first prize-fight of any consequence that has been gotten up in Chicago for years. The "scrappers" may as well die gracefully, for their days are numbered everywhere.

SUPERINTENDENT WASHBURN

got wind last Tuesday that the prize-fight would take place. It was not then ascertained when or where it would come off. He at once communicated the fact to Capts. Buckley and Lull, and ordered them to have fifty men from each district, ready for work at an hour's notice. On Friday it was learned that the fight would come off near the Great Eastern crossing. Accordingly arrangements were made for the police party to leave the city for the scene of the fight at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. Very few of the men knew what was up. At the hour named 100 police officers, under the command of Superintendent Washburn, Capts. Buckley and Lull, and Sergts. Garrity, Fitzpatrick, O'Donnell and O'Conner, boarded a train consisting of an engine and five freight cars, at the Pittsburgh and Ft. Wayne depot. When they arrived at the Great Eastern crossing they found that their game had gone farther up the road, and they proceeded on their pursuit, until they came to Robertsdale, near which place they knew them to have planted their stakes. The remainder has been told.

THE STATE'S ATTORNEY CONSULTED.

As soon as the Superintendent had seen the crowd safely locked up, at the Twelfth Street and the Armory Police Stations, he hastened to the office of State's Attorney Reed, for the purpose of obtaining his opinion as to whether his movements had been in accordance with the law, and to secure information about the proper method of disposing of the parties. The substance of the consultation is not definitely known, as Mr Washburn would say but little, and Mr. Reed could not be found. It must have assured the Superintendent, however, that he had committed no grave mistake in arresting and imprisoning the crowd, notwithstanding the fact that the arrest was made in Indiana. Washburn emphatically said the party was taken in this State; "but," said he, "even if they were in Indiana, we could not have permitted them to fight. The people over there would have never got done abusing us for permitting a lot of our roughs to invade their country and spread their carcasses over their fields, and the Governor of Indiana, instead of prosecuting us for arresting the crowd in his State, will thank us."

WHAT THE STATUTES SAY.

The Chief seemed to rely for his authority to arrest the mob, even if it had been outside the State, upon the following statute, which will be found upon page 337 of the second volume of the Revised Ordinances of the State of Illinois: "Every person who shall fight in this State, or agree in this State to fight, either in or out of this State, or who shall train in this State to fight, or shall go, or attempt to go, out of this State to fight in any other State, place, or Territory, or shall in any way or manner aid, abet, or assist any other person to fight, or attempt to fight, either in or out of this State, what is commonly called a prize-fight, every such person shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by confinement in the County Jail for any period not less than six months, nor more than one year, and be fined not less than $500 nor more than $1,000."

He thought that the fighters, having contracted to fight in this State, and the seconds and backers having been chosen here, when brought back to the city were under the jurisdiction of the courts of the city, where the offense was committed. As to the spectators and reporters, he had nothing to say, except that if it could be proven that they aided or abetted they could be held.

CORPORATION COUNSEL TULEY

sustained Mr. Washburn. He said that, although the arrest was illegal if made in Indiana, and, although the parties could not be tried here for prize-fighting, yet, if they had contracted here to fight, they were now under the jurisdiction of our courts, and could be sentenced for having agreed to fight. To an inquiry as to how the parties would be disposed of, he said they would all be taken before Justice Scully to-morrow morning, and regularly examined according to the statute given above.

THE LAKE VIEW MURDER.

Some Hard Nuts for Capt. Forrest to Crack—Important Information Concerning Those "Knuckles" Found (?) by the Lake View Police Captain.

When one man kills another man, with no witnesses, he has things nearly all his own way. Capt. Forrest, of Lake View, deliberately killed a delirious fever-patient, and thereupon sets up the plea that his victim was a terribly desperate character; that at one fell swoop he would destroy the decalogue, and convince all the criminal jurists of the present day that they were boobies. Mr. Forrest had things all his own way, therefore, and the murdered man's tongue had ceased to wag either in plots of villainy or in accusation of his murderer. "Banquo is in his grave," Capt. Forrest, but Banquo's ghost stands before the Grand Jury, and wants that body to know something about his own body that may endanger Capt. Forrest's personal and private spinal column, as well as his official neck.

Capt. Forrest found, so he said, upon the desperate rogue whom he had "killed in self-defense" (and who could not by any means contradict him), a pair of knuckles, "the same which were used to deal him a blow." And when those fearful knuckles were subsequently tried upon the hand of that dark and dreadful corpse (whose conscious self could not return from its resting-place to contradict Capt. Forrest's statements) it was found that they were ever so much too small for his fiendish fingers. Indeed, he could scarcely have thrust his living finger-tips into the holes, so small were they.

Last evening a young man named Moran called at THE TRIBUNE office with a statement. He worked on the Marine Hospital building at Lake View during its construction. One day the workmen found a very, very small iron knuckle. They made a mold from it, and from that mold half-a-dozen solder knuckles, just for fun, to test their skill at making castings. Mr. Moran recognizes in the dread weapon claimed by Capt. Forrest, of Lake View, as belonging to the departed villain, the leaden knuckles cast by the workmen on the Marine Hospital at Lake View. A singular coincidence, truly, that this depraved desperado from a distant State should possess leaden knuckles, too small for service, and identical with those cast at Lake View; a singular coincidence, and one that calls upon the Grand Jury to ask for more light upon Capt. Forrest's "justifiable homicide." The "burglar" is in his grave, and cannot comfortably answer a subpoena; but he has intrusted the mission of clearing his name and avenging his violent death to certain indisputable facts, and those facts the Grand Jury can obtain for the asking. If Capt. Forrest wants to explain, let that body provide him an audience forthwith. He has had things his own way hitherto.

THE TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Senator Wendom, of the Committee on Transportation, will leave to-night for Washington, and on Monday the other members of the Committee will follow. From Washington the Committee will proceed to Richmond, and thence to Cincinnati, stopping at intermediate shipping points, returning to Washington by the 17th of November, when it will take the Southern coast direction, stopping at important cities. Reaching New Orleans, the Committee will return by way of the Mississippi.

At its session to-day, the Committee listened to suggestions concerning terminal facilities for grain destined for foreign ports, and the construction of a canal from the Ohio to the James River, to be of sufficient capacity to pass wide flat-boats such as could navigate the Mississippi and tributaries, so that shipments at Western depots could be carried to the Atlantic without handling; these water-ways to be constructed by Government.

The Committee brought their labors to a close in this city by a trip down the Bay, and inspection of the harbor and railroad termini.

GOOD-BY, TRAIN.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—George Francis Train, who arrived only last week from Europe, having become disgusted with the country, its politics, and people, sailed away again to-day, leaving, he says, forever.

SPORTING.

Thad Stevens Wins the Great Four-Mile Race in California.

Joe Daniels Takes a Heat and Second Money—Ballot-Box Third.

THE TURF.

THE CALIFORNIA FOUR-MILE RACE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 18.—The attendance at the great four-mile running race, at Oakland, to-day, was very large, fully 6,000 people being present. There was every appearance that fast time would be made. In the first heat, Target had the pole, Kate Gift being second, Ballot-Box third, Joe Daniels fourth, Thad. Stevens fifth, Irene Harding sixth, Hardwood, Nettie, George, and Bonita withdrawn. At a quarter to 3 the horses got a good send-off. For the first four miles and at the outcome they ran in the following order: Joe Daniels, Ballot-Box, Target, Thad. Stevens, Irene Harding, Kate Gift. Annexed is the time for each mile: First, 1:58; second, 1:59; third, 1:56¾; fourth, 1:48¾. Total time, 7:42. In the second heat the horses got a good start. Joe Daniels won the first mile in 1:51. Thad Stevens took the next three miles and heat; time, 7:30; Ballot-Box came in second and Joe Daniels third. Irene Harding, Target, and Kate Gift were distanced. Stevens' victory was received with tremendous cheers, and pools sold largely in favor of the California horse. Thad Stevens also won the third heat and took the first money. His time was 7:43; Joe Daniels second, and Ballot-Box third.

THE JEROME PARK RACES.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—This is the fifth and last day of the fall meeting of the Jockey Club at Jerome Park. Threatening weather caused a small attendance.

The first race, for a purse of $400, a distance of 1¼ miles, was won by Periwinkle, beating King Philip, Cariboo, and McDaniels' entry. Time, 2:08½.

The second race was for a purse of $400 for 2-year-olds, a distance of three-quarters of a mile.

Maccroon was the winner, beating Weathercock, Mary, Buckeye, Juliana, and McDaniels' entry. Time, 1:17¼.

The third race was a free handicap sweepstakes, of $30 each, with $600 added, distance, mile and five-eighths. The following horses started: Stockwood, Shylock, Merodoc, Lizzie Lucas, Warlike, Cora, Lenn, and Ransom. The race was won by Shylock. Time, 2:56¼.

The fourth race was for a purse of $1,000, distance two and three-quarter miles. Two horses started: True Blue and Katy Pease. The race was won by True Blue. Time, 5:10¼.

In the fifth race, free handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, with $500 added, distance one mile and an eighth, Chickabiddy, Gray Planet, Artist, Minnie Mc, Quits, Wizard, Kadi, and Minstrel started. Won by Quits. Time, 2:01.

BASE BALL.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Base ball: Bostons 10; Mutuals, 3.

ST. LUKE'S FREE HOSPITAL.

Annual Meeting of the Members Last Evening—Reports of Officers, Etc.

The annual meeting of St. Luke's Hospital was held last evening at the Episcopal Cathedral, corner of Peoria and West Washington streets. The meeting was opened by the Cathedral choir singing Hymn 232, "Onward, Christian Soldiers," after which prayer was offered by Right Rev. Bishop Whitehouse. Several Psalms were then sung by the choir, at the conclusion of which Rev. Clinton Locke, the President of the Board of Trustees of the Hospital, took the chair. He said the Hospital was badly in debt, and the future looked very dark unless the friends of the institution would rally to its support. The Hospital had all the appliances for doing good, and the only thing wanting was money. They were $790 in arrears, which was rather a bad showing, since there were sixteen churches in this city. It was now proposed to take up small monthly subscriptions of $1, $3, or $5, according to the means of the givers, and if all did their duty the Hospital would soon be in a prosperous condition, and they could take care of all the unfortunate seeking admittance to the institution. He then read the following report:

"The Trustees of St. Luke's Hospital would report that the year just passed has been one of quiet work and usefulness. At their annual meeting on St. Luke's Day, by far the largest ever held, a change was made in the Constitution of the Board of Trustees, the old arrangement having proved too unwieldly. The Board at present consists of three ex-officio members, President, Secretary, and Treasurer, and nine other members, chosen, three from the North Side, three from the South Side, and three from the West Side, one of each set of three being always a city Rector. This Board is smaller and much more efficient than the old. The Board of Directors is still composed of members chosen from every parish in the city. It will be seen by the Treasurer's report that the parishes of the city generally interest themselves in the Hospital, and that, as our only united church work, it commands general attention. At present its funds are in a very low state, and the Trustees would urge upon the Churches in Illinois, especially on their brethren in Chicago, its great needs, and its great recommendations."

The Medical Board reported as follows: Number of house patients, 248; dispensary patients, 728. Total from Sept. 1, 1872, to Sept. 1, 1873, 976; deaths, 22; births, 11.

The Chaplain reported that religious services were regularly held. There were 9 baptisms, 10 burials, and 2 communions. Of the 248 Home patients, only 47 were Episcopalians; Romanists, 59; Lutherans, 36; Presbyterians, 16; Protestants, 16; Independent, 1; Baptist, 9; Congregational, 3; Methodist, 3; United Brethren, 1; Jesuit, 1; 56 could not even give a name to any religion they had been taught or had inherited; 89 were Americans by birth.

The Treasurer submitted the following report: Receipts, $11,058.19; expenses, $11,022.27; leaving $35.92.

After the submission of the above reports, the following were elected Board of Trustees for the ensuing year: Arthur Brooks, Edward Sullivan, H. N. Powers, John DeKoven, R. K. Hubbard, Joseph Stockton, F. B. Peabody, W. J. Barney, A. C. Calkins, C. W. Roberts, and D. W. Page. The Presidency is filled by the Rev. Clinton Locke.

Mr. Elijah Hubbard was elected Secretary, and Mr. John DeKoven Treasurer.

Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Arthur Brooks, the Rev. Dr. Powers, and Bishop Whitehouse, after which the meeting adjourned.

PAUL DE KOCK.

His First Interview with the Younger Dumas.

Paris Correspondence of the New York Times.

It is a pleasure to turn from the uncertainties and perplexities of the political situation to something more tangible in the field of literature. A singularly interesting and fascinating book has just appeared here in the "Memoirs of Paul De Kock." In this work we have brought before us not only the brave and honest figures of a generation long passed away, but it revives a literary period which is of great interest now, because it has forever disappeared. Paul De Kock began to write in an age of pastoral simplicity, in comparison with that in which we live—an age in which opera-bouffe was unknown, when genuine grisettes were seen, and when Jenny, the working-girl was content in her garret, sitting before her two pots of flowers, and when the present luxurious demi-monde was entirely unknown. In those days Chateaubriand, just returned from his mission to Rome, in the plenitude of his literary grandeur could take Mme. Saman to dine at the Cadran Bleu, make her sing drinking songs, join himself in the refrain, and amuse himself most royally with no scandal and at little cost. Yet how far we seem to be from those days now! The corruption was probably as great, but it was more naïf and far less known even to itself. Gayety was easier then, and laughter freer and more frank, because the mind was more insouciant. We know so much nowadays, and have so much to do and to learn that the world is becoming too serious, and it might lead to a fatal austerity or general melancholy if it were not for opera bouffe or for an occasional volume like that which has just appeared. Paul De Kock is called a very immoral writer, but how harmless his works seem to me beside those which appear from day to day at present, beside those of Dumas *fils* for instance, or besides those daily published by our journals. He wrote for an age that is gone, and which, amusing as it was in its day, is now dull and stupid. No young heir would now find these works amusing enough to study them as Roger Tichborne was said to have done to his great detriment. But the memoirs of Paul De Kock are interesting to every one acquainted with French literature and French literary men. I am tempted to give an extract, and since I refer above to young Dumas, I will take De Kock's first meeting with him. In the original it is written with admirable simplicity and great bonhomie.

"Two or three years ago, relates Paul De Kock (1868), the publisher, Souverain, spoke to me about the desire which Alexandre Dumas, the younger, had manifested to meet me.

"But I ask nothing better than to satisfy the desire of M. Alexandre Dumas," I replied.

"Then you accept a breakfast with him and me one of these days?"

"I accept."

A week after that I received a note inviting me to be, the morning after the next, at 12, at the Restaurant Noël, corner of the Faubourg Poissonnière and the Boulevard. I went to the appointed place; Souverain awaited me, and M. Alexandre Dumas was not long in joining us. I omit the compliments he would bestow upon me; politeness, like *esprit*, is in the blood of the Dumas, but what I will not omit, because it amused me extremely, was the study which M. Dumas *fils* was pleased to make of me at table, at the same time I was making one of him. I have preserved up to the present time, I thank Heaven (he was born in 1793) an excellent appetite, and it will be remembered that I have confessed to being somewhat of an amateur of good cheer. From this it results that when one invites me to breakfast with him, I breakfast. In his quality of amphitryon, Souverain gave me carte blanche to order the menu. I ordered it to my taste: Ostend oysters, filet aux truffes, lobster salad, partridges, asparagus, all to be washed with Sauternes first, and, pending the repast, with old Burgundy. But Dumas *fils*, who himself ate like a bird, and who soaked his wine in some sort of mineral water that he had brought in his carriage with him, stared hard at me while I was officiating, smiled, and cried from time to time:

"There he is! Oh! c'est bien cela! There is my Paul De Kock, bon vivant, just as I had imagined him. It is superb!"

But when the gayety of my young friend burst out was at the moment of departure; when he, and, *ma foi*, Souverain also, had declared themselves satisfied, I declared for myself that I could eat the least bit of something else—for instance, a good slice of plum-pudding with rum, a bit of cheese, and to make it go down easy, I would drink with pleasure a glass or so of champagne.

"Champagne! Plum-pudding!" cried Alexander Dumas; "Ah! I have my Paul De Kock complete!"

I said nothing, because I was sure this was not said with malice; but, in truth, what a chance the author of the *Dame aux Camelias* gave me for replying:

"Yes, sir, you have your Paul De Kock complete still at 70 years, just as I have my Dumas *fils* complete already at 40. We are each, according to our epoch, in our real characters. I eat and drink always, and you eat and drink no longer. And if from physical things we pass to intellectual, if from the stomach we pass to the heart, let us bet that my old age would yet have the better of your youth, for I still believe in everything which is sweet and consoling for one to believe in this world, and, if I can judge by your writings, you no longer believe in anything at all which is good."

Paul De Kock then goes on to draw an admirable portrait of the intellectual Dumas, as he had drawn the physical in the single phrase "eating like a bird," because Dumas merely pecked at his food and drowned excellent wine in mineral water; but he says that Dumas was so amiable that he does not want to formulate all his thoughts of that time, or give expression to the opinion he then formed of him. Afterward Souverain asked Paul De Kock how he was pleased. "Well enough," was the reply, "but please tell me why Dumas wanted to see me—he did not allow me to say two words—he talked all the time"—which Paul De Kock says satisfied him very well, for he was left free to appreciate the admirable breakfast which had been prepared for him.

PARDONED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The President to-day, on the recommendation of Attorney-General Williams, pardoned Joseph Leskey, of South Carolina, who was convicted of Ku-Kluxism about two years ago, and sentenced to eight years' confinement in the Albany Penitentiary.

THE CALIFORNIA PATRONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 18.—The State Grange at San Jose yesterday elected officers for the ensuing year. Gov. Booth delivered an eloquent and able address, and was followed by the Worthy Master of the Grange, J. W. A. Wright. No other business was transacted.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, Oct. 18—2 p. m.—Consols for money, 92¾ @92⅞; account, 92⅞@93. [illegible]

Petroleum—Refined, 12¼@12½d.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 18.—[illegible]

PARIS, Oct. 18.—Rentes, [illegible]

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 18—Evening—Cotton dull; middling upland, 8⅞@9d; middling Orleans, 9¼@9⅜d. Sales, 10,000 bales; American, 6,500 bales, for speculation and export, 2,000 bales; sales of uplands on a basis of good ordinary, shipped October and November, at 8¼d; do deliverable November, 8⅛d.

Red winter wheat, 11s 9d@12s 5d. Flour, [illegible]. Corn, 31s 6d.

Cheese, 67s.

Beef, 79s; Cumberland middles, 38s; short rib middles, [illegible]

ANTWERP, Oct. 18.—Petroleum—Refined, 40¼f.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—COTTON—Steady; middling upland, 16⅛c; futures closed steady; sales, 8,700 bales, as follows: October, 16 7-16@15 25-32c; November, 16⅛c; December, 16 9-16c; January, 16 3-16c; February, 16⅛c; March, 16⅞c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand, limited supply, and higher; receipts, 10,000 brls; super Western and State, $5.25@5.80; common to good, $6.00@6.50; good to choice, [illegible]; white wheat extra, $7.00@7.75; extra Ohio, $6.50@7.85; St. Louis, $6.75@10.75. Rye flour and corn meal nominally unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and higher; receipts, 122,000 bu; Iowa spring, $1.33@1.37; No. 3 spring, $1.25; No. 1 Minnesota, $1.40; No. 2 do, $1.37; No. 2 spring, $1.33 @1.37; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.41; winter red Western, $1.53; No. 1 Duluth, $1.42½; No. 2 Milwaukee, for November, $1.42½. Rye dull; Western, 85c. Barley quiet. Malt dull and drooping. Corn in good demand and a trifle better; receipts, 238,000 bu; steamer mixed Western, 58½@59½c; sail, 60½c; high mixed yellow Western, 61c. Oats a shade firmer; receipts, 30,000 bu; inferior old mixed Western afloat, 48c; new do, 50@52c; white Western, 52@54c.

HAY AND HOPS—Quiet and unchanged.

LEATHER—Quiet at 23@28c; Orinoco, 25@27½c.

WOOL—In moderate request; double extra Ohio, 62½@55c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm and more active; Rio, 19¾ @23¾c. Sugar quiet. Molasses dull. Rice quiet.

PETROLEUM—Dull; crude, 5½@5¾c; refined, 16¼c.

TURPENTINE—Lower, at 40@41c.

PROVISIONS—Pork heavy; new mess, $15.75. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles quiet and firm; short clear January, 7⅞c. Good lard steady; Western steam, 8⅛c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

METALS—Manufactured copper steady; ingot dull and irregular at 24½@24½c, cash; 21c for Baltimore. Pig iron dull and in buyers' favor; Scotch, $40.00@48.00; American, $32.00@41.00. Bar dull and unchanged. Russia sheet quiet at $17.75@18.50 in gold.

NAILS—Quiet; cut, $4.75; clinch, $6.25@7.25.

WHISKY—Fairly active and firmer, at 93½@94c.

The Wool Trade.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—Wool quiet, with no material change during the past week. Holders are influenced by the unsettled state of financial affairs, and are not anxious to sell. Combing and delaine fleeces are not affected like other descriptions of wool, but buyers are ready to take any lot offering at full previous rates, and have purchased during the week 75,000 lbs, mostly at 53@55c for washed, 49@55c for unwashed. Sales has been made of Ohio treble extra and above at 51@53c; Michigan and Wisconsin, 49@50c; low Western fleeces, 44c; combing and delaine, washed, 53@56c; unwashed combing and delaine, 49@55c; unwashed and unmerchantable, 32@38c; tub, 50@52c; scoured, 40@58c; superfine and extra pulled, 42@55c.

MARRIAGES.

BARR—EDWARDS—On the evening of Oct. 15, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. [illegible] Washington-av., by the Rev. J. O. Peck, Mr. J. J. Barr and Miss Carrie V. Edwards.

RACINE—PARKER—On the 15th inst., at the bride's residence, 151 West Monroe-st., by the Rev. Canon Knowles, Mr. Frederick H. Racine, of Racine, Wis., and Mrs. Sarah A. Parker, of Chicago.

☞ Racine papers please copy.

SCOTT—JACK—On the 13th inst., at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, by the Rev. John Atkinson, William C. Scott, of Chicago, Ill., and Maggie, eldest daughter of Mr. John Jack, of 18 East Norton place, Edinburgh, Scotland.

McKEOWN—GORMAN—On the 16th inst., at St. Mary's Church, by the Rev. Father Noonan, Mr. James McKeown and Miss Maggie A. Gorman, both of Chicago.

REYNOLDS—DUNKLE—Thursday evening, Oct. 9, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. J. O. Peck, Mr. Charles Reynolds and Miss Estelle Dunkle.

SMITH—HAMMOND—In Cleveland, Oct. 15, Dr. Charles G. Smith, of Chicago, and Harriet Gaylord Hammond, of Cleveland.

CUDELL—FREUDLER—At the residence of the bride's father, Oct. 18, 1873, at Hyde Park, A. Cudell, of this city, and Miss Minna Freudler, of Hyde Park. No cards.

OLCOTT—PUTNAM—On Oct. 16, by the Rev. G. A. Beattie, at the residence of the bride's father, Muncie, Ind., Edward Olcott, of this city, and Bessie, youngest daughter of F. E. Putnam.

SHORDEN—FERGUSON—On Oct. 16, by Rev. R. J. Langridge, William Shorden and Caroline Ferguson, both of Chicago.

McVAY—BRINDLE—On Wednesday, Oct. 15, at the residence of the bride's parents, Union City, Mich., by the Rev. E. G. Chaddock, John C. McVay, of Chicago, to Mrs. Alice E. Brindle, of Union City, Mich.

DEATHS.

ABERCROMBIE—Oct. 18, Kate M., wife of O. P. Abercrombie, Esq., aged 27.

Funeral services at Milwaukee, 19th inst.

GRADY—Oct. 17, Mrs. Mary Grady, the beloved wife of William Grady, aged 23.

Funeral from her late residence, 132 Coolidge-st., by carriages to Calvary Cemetery, Sunday, Oct. 19, at 1:30 o'clock.

SAUNDERS—After a long and painful illness, John D. Saunders, in the 54th year of his age.

Funeral to Graceland from late residence, No. [illegible] North Clark-st., at 1:30 Monday, 20th inst. Friends of family are invited to attend.

☞ New York and Dublin, Ireland, papers please copy.

McCOOK—In this city, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Roderick S. McCook, infant son of Gen. R. M. and Mary McCook, of Denver, Col.

Funeral services from the residence of W. H. Schlesinger, [illegible] Michigan-av., this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

STARK—At the family residence in this city, Oct. 18, Charles Dean, in his 21st year, only son of Adam and Hannah Stark.

Remains taken to Northfield, Minn., for burial.

☞ Michigan and Minnesota papers please copy.

MARSH—Oct. 16, at Crystal Springs, N. Y., Dr. W. H. Marsh, brother of Mrs. J. A. Ellis and Mrs. J. H. Walton, of this city.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GREAT BARGAIN FOR ANY ONE WITH SMALL capital. Can buy a laundry in good business order, well located, taking $100 per week. Can clear the price in one month. Owner starts for Europe on the 1st. Address C 76, Tribune office.

A HOTEL FOR SALE, DOING A GOOD BUSINESS, on West Side. For particulars address C 74, Tribune office.

A NEAT LITTLE BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY store for sale, with living apartments attached. Rent, $20 a month. Inquire on premises, 30 Twenty-ninth-st.

A VERY NICELY FURNISHED AND FITTED restaurant to rent or for sale; very low and on very easy terms. Will surely pay $300 per month. Address B 3, Tribune office.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY OFFERED TO ANY person wishing to invest in a profitable business as partner or purchaser; location good; rent cheap. Consists of millinery, trimmings, notions, patterns, and dressmaking. Please call Monday and Tuesday at 371 State-st.

ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS INTERESTS FOR sale; real estate and cash to exchange for merchandise; grocery and other stocks to exchange for real estate; rare chances. KIMBALL & CO., Methodist Church Block.

A HORSE-SHOEING SHOP FOR SALE. ONE OF the best chances in the city; trade well established. Parties giving up business on account of health. Inquire at 173½ West Madison-st., between the hours of 2 and 4 p. m. Monday.

A VERY HANDSOMELY-EQUIPPED SAMPLE-room and cigar-stand, in the best location, South Side, having a first-class trade and low rent, for sale. For cause of selling and full particulars of this rare opportunity, inquire of J. G. HUSZAGH, 70 East Madison-st., Room 12.

A NEW STOCK OF HARDWARE, STOVES, stove-piping, and tinware for sale at a great sacrifice. Apply to owner, 38 North Clark-st., Room 9½.

A ONE-THIRD INTEREST IN A HOTEL AT ST. Louis, of 150 rooms; has been newly fitted up and refurnished, and now making money. Inquire BASH & SHAPLEY, Room 6, Otis Block.

A RESTAURANT, BILLIARD HALL AND BAR on one of the best corners in the city for sale, either in part or together; stock and fixtures of the best kind. Address the German-American Advertising Agency, KAUFMANN & COLLOT, 136 LaSalle-st., corner Madison.

AN INTEREST IN A WELL-ESTABLISHED AND very profitable business for sale cheap. R. M. OUTLUT & CO., 131 East Madison-st., Room 7.

A SMALL STOCK OF DRY GOODS, NOTIONS AND store fixtures for sale cheap. Address C 28, Tribune office.

A BOARDING-HOUSE TO BE SOLD, WITH ALL furniture complete, now having 19 boarders. For particulars apply to No. 70 North Sangamon-st.

A LAUNDRY FOR SALE. REPUTATION FIRST-class; rent small; all complete, handy, and in good running order. Price, $400 cash. Apply at 643 South State-st.

A FIRST-CLASS SALOON, 34 NORTH CLARK-ST., for sale or exchange. Also for sale, one of the best corners on South State-st.

AN OFFICE BUSINESS AND FIXTURES, PAYING $10,000 per annum, will be sold for $1,500 cash; rare chance to a good man. Address L 81, Tribune office.

A SALOON, WITH STOCK AND FIXTURES, FOR sale. Inquire on the premises, No. 164 Ashland-av., corner of Indiana-st., or 132 East Randolph-st., near Market. TERRANCE WHITNEY.

A RARE CHANCE—R. R. EATING HOUSE AT Grand Rapids, Mich., for sale. Part cash, balance in trade. Address F. W. BUER, Grand Rapids, Mich.

A JEWELRY STORE DOING A FINE BUSINESS for sale; stock and fixtures about $700; ½ cash, balance in payments. Address JEWELER, Tribune office.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A WATCHMAKER AND jeweler; must close out the entire stock and fixtures by the 1st of November; low rent; best location west of the river. For particulars call on J. D. HERRICK, 676 West Lake-st., corner Wood.

A GOOD MAN WITH $250 CAN FIND GOOD OFFICE business well established; this will bear investigation. Call on J. G. WHITTIER, 152 Monroe-st.

A FINE CHANCE TO BUY THE BEST CIGAR store in Chicago at a bargain if taken at once; cheap rent. Address BUSINESS, Tribune office.

AN A NO. 1 FINE SAMPLE-ROOM OF ESTABLISHED reputation in the best locality for sale, on account of the owner's ill health. Address by mail, to L. THOMAS, 169 Lasalle-st.

A PACKING-HOUSE IN BEST LOCATION IN CITY fitted with everything to cut and cure 300 hogs in summer, and 600 hogs in winter per day. Large cellar; trade convenient. Will be sold low for part cash, balance on time. Address L 97, Tribune office.

A RARE CHANCE TO A NO. 1 RESTAURANT man—A person with $4,000 to $5,000 can rent the kitchen and dining-room of a European Hotel of 140 rooms, by buying the fixtures and furniture. [illegible] Otis Block.

A GOOD MAN WITH $1,000 CAN BUY A ½ OR ⅓ interest in a legitimate business well established. Address [illegible], Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES—IF YOU WANT TO BUY, sell, or trade for a business chance, call at our old established office, the largest in the West, where you will find any description of business chances for sale or exchange, requiring capital from $100 or less to $25,000 [illegible]

$ 400—Restaurant, ice cream, and bakery, South Side.

[illegible]

Most of the above businesses will be sold for part cash and real estate, or traded for country property. Now is the time to buy. Call and see us if you have money or real estate.

THOMAS & CO.,
Business Chance Brokers, 45 South Clark-st.

BEST PAYING RESTAURANT IN CHICAGO, LOcated on Dearborn-st., between Madison and Randolph; very handsomely furnished and arranged. Has large custom, and is doing excellent business. For sale at great sacrifice. Capital required, only $1,500. For full particulars, call at 70 East Madison-st., Room 12. J. G. HUSZAGH.

BARBER SHOP, WELL LOCATED, CHEAP RENT, paying well; owner going away; buy a bargain. FINLEY & WOODRUFF, 157 Clark-st.

BLACKSMITH SHOP, WITH TOOLS, TO RENT, in the village of Algonquin, McHenry County, Ill. (on the Fox River Valley R. R.), with a trade established of over 20 years. A good chance for the right man. JOSEPH ADAMAK.

BLACKSMITH SHOP, TOOLS, AND LEASE OF lot, 333 Lake-st., for sale cheap. Apply at 251 Hubbard-st.

BOARDING-HOUSE AND FIXTURES FOR SALE, accommodating from twenty-five to thirty-five first-class boarders, doing a good business, near Post-Office. Address Post-Office Box 266.

CIGAR-STORE, WITH GOOD FIXTURES, FINE stock and good custom trade for sale, very cheap. Please call at 24 Milwaukee-av.

CIGAR STAND FOR SALE—BEST LOCATION ON South Side. Good reasons for selling. Address U 13, Tribune office.

CONFECTIONARY AND OYSTER-PARLOR FOR sale very cheap. Call if you want a bargain. Inquire at 408½ Wabash-av.

CHEAP SALOON, FIXTURES, LICENSE, ETC., also a first-class grand piano to rent. Address Q 13, Tribune office.

CANDY-STORE FOR SALE CHEAP ON ACCOUNT of leaving the city. Apply at 161½ West Lake-st.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—$1,200 CASH, BALance in real estate or secured paper. C 150, Tribune office.

DRY GOODS AND NOTION STORE AND FIXtures for sale for 80 cents on the $1. Address at once C 44, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR RENT CHEAP—BOARDING-house and saloon, with 14 rooms, opposite new depot. Apply at 70 Sherman-st.

FIRST-CLASS SAMPLE-ROOM NEAR EXHIBItion taking $60 a day, must be sold, as the owner leaves for Canada on Friday; will take part cash and trade. T 46, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—3 MEAT MARKETS IN GOOD LOCAtions at bottom prices. E. G. GOODWILLIE, 135 South Clark-st.

GOOD CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY—STOCK, FIXtures and lease of saloon and grocery store for sale cheap for cash. Call at 1770 South Halsted-st., opposite Stock Yards.

GOOD OPENING FOR A HOTEL MAN, ONE that understands the business. Hotel new and well furnished. Address for 3 days, Y 40, Tribune office.

GOOD COUNTRY HOTEL BUSINESS FOR SALE, consisting of lease, furniture, for cash or trade. Address ORIENTAL HOUSE, [illegible], Ill.

GROCERY FOR SALE, CHEAP, AT [illegible] land-av., corner of Milwaukee-av.

GROCERY STORE ON DIVISION-ST., NORTH Side, for sale; about $2,000 worth of stock and fixtures; rent low. Apply to M. C. COLE & CO., [illegible] LaSalle-st.

GROCERY STORE DOING A FIRST-CLASS CASH business. [illegible]

GROCERY AND NOTION STORE FOR SALE, 8 miles from city, [illegible] trade. Call at Room 42 McCormick Block, cor. Randolph and Dearborn-sts.

HOTEL FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR OTHER good-paying property. In consequence of the continued ill-health of the proprietor, he offers for sale the lease (a most favorable one), furniture, and fixtures of the "Barnes House," containing about 100 rooms, all of which are for guests, and furnished first-class. This house has all the modern improvements, is in splendid condition, and doing a successful business; situated near the centre of the city, only two blocks from the Alton & St. Louis, Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways, and three blocks from the Milwaukee & Wisconsin division depot of the Northwestern Railway. Apply in person, or by letter, to W. K. SWALLOW, Proprietor.

HOTEL FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR A stock of dry goods or any kind of merchandise, or would exchange for a farm; hotel is on the C., B. & Q. R. R.; only one in the place, and is doing a good business. For particulars address W. WIRICK, Princeton, Ill.

I HAVE A COMPLETELY FITTED-UP PACKING-house, suitable for handling 800 hogs per day, and also adapted for doing an extensive business in curing and smoking hams or other meats. Can offer great inducements to gentleman with some means to join me in operating same. Address L 9, Tribune office, with real name, stating where interview may be had.

LADIES AND GENTS' FURNISHING STORE FOR sale at a bargain, if taken at once. Apply to E. WING, 161 East Madison-st.

LAUNDRY TO RENT, AND FIXTURES FOR sale, 69 West Van Buren-st.; it has been doing a good business over a year. Apply at 423 West Jackson-st.

LEASE AND STOCK OF A GROCERY STORE IN a desirable location on the West Side, doing a good business, for sale at a bargain; good reasons for selling; terms cash. Address C 12, Tribune office.

MEAT AND VEGETABLE MARKET ON WEST Madison-st. for sale. Business will bear investigation. Rare chance for party with limited capital. Address for one week, J. R. CUMMINS, Exposition Building.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE CHEAP—GOOD LOcation West Side. Fixtures first-class. Trade established. Also express wagon, etc. S. A. BAKER, 69 East Erie-st.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE, FIRST-CLASS FIXtures; splendid location and trade; a capital chance to make money. Apply to J. G. HUSZAGH, 70 East Madison-st., Room 12.

ONE OF THE BEST CHANCES EVER OFFERED for a man with from $1,000 to $3,000. Call at Room 13 U. S. Express Building.

OYSTER PARLOR, FRUIT AND CONFECTIONery stand, with bar attached, will be sold cheap if called for soon. Apply on the premises, 257 State-st.

ONE OF THE OLDEST LIVERY, BOARDING, and sale stables in the city for sale; has about 30 boarders; some of the stock will be sold if required; a satisfactory lease given. This is a good chance for parties about to enter this line of business; location good. For particulars, etc., inquire at 116 and 118 West Washington-st.

ONE OF THE BEST-LOCATED PHOTOGRAPH galleries in the city for sale very cheap. For information, address B 1, Tribune office.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS—I WILL SELL OUT all my stock of wall-paper and window-shades, etc., with rent of store and dwelling, cheap. 125 Ohio-st.

RARE CHANCE FOR A HOTEL MAN WHO wishes to purchase a long lease and furniture of a hotel in Chicago, now doing a good business; for information please address A. WIRNER, Box 28, Chicago Post-Office.

STOCK AND ELEGANT FIXTURES OF HARDware and tinware for sale, entire or by lots, this day, at 133 North Wells-st.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF THE OLDEST FAMily grocery store in the city for sale; business established over 20 years; best arranged and oldest stand in the city; a good chance for any one to get into business; stock light. Apply to or address H. H. COUNTISS, No. [illegible] State-st., corner Sixteenth.

TWO SPLENDID-PAYING SALOONS FOR SALE; one has billiards, and both doing a good business; can be bought at a bargain, if taken at once; on West Side, near Halsted-st. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

THE BEST DRESSMAKING PARLORS ON THE West Side for sale at a bargain, on account of sickness; $1,200 cash required. Call at Room 4, 131 South Clark-st., Monday, before noon.

THE LEASE, FURNITURE, AND FIXTURES OF one of the best hotels in the West, centrally located, doing a good-paying business; liberal terms will be given. For complete particulars apply to CHAPMAN & HARBER, Room 29, 99 LaSalle-st.

THE FURNITURE AND GOOD-WILL OF A NEWLY and handsomely furnished house of 13 rooms. Elegant, with prompt-paying roomers; [illegible] overlooking Union Park; rent of house reasonable; everything first-class; terms easy. Address G 37, Tribune office.

THE BEST BARGAIN FOR PERSONS WITH small or large capital, wishing to invest in any kind of business, can be had at 168 East Randolph-st., where a fine collection of city, suburban, and country, improved and unimproved property is also for sale at low rates. B. J. BOOKIN.

THE BEST AND MOST CONVENIENT FLOUR and feed store in the city for sale, doing a good, lively business. Inquire in store 68 West Lake-st.

WE ARE OFFERING BIG INDUCEMENTS TO ALL, [illegible]

WANTED—MEN AND BOYS TO TRAVEL AND sell goods that will pay large profits. [illegible]

$125 WILL BUY A GOOD NEWS AND CIGAR stand; good reason for selling. Call at corner Clark and Washington, Court-house Square.

$150—A RARE CHANCE—$150 WILL BUY the counters, shelving, 2 show-cases, new awning, and good-will of a news depot, cigar stand, oyster saloon, and confectionery store, doing a good business, at [illegible] Milwaukee-av.

$250 WILL BUY THE STOCK AND FIXTURES of a notion store in a good location for any kind of business; one room back; rent low. Call three days at [illegible] State-st. No attention paid to parties without cash.

$300 STOCK, FIXTURES, AND FURNITURE of good restaurant, confectionery, and cigar store; great sacrifice. Address T 8, Tribune office.

$500. SALOON FOR SALE, NEAR RANdolph-st. bridge; doing a good business; part on time. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 135 South Clark-st.

$500 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN A well-established cash business, paying nearly that amount monthly. 137 South Clark-st., Room 26.

$3,000 WILL PURCHASE A HALF INTEREST in a manufacturing business in this city; profits large; ready sale for the goods; satisfactory reasons given for selling; such a chance is seldom offered. Address T 91, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

A $125 ESTY CABINET ORGAN,—FULL 5 OCtaves, loud pedal, &c., in perfect condition, nearly new and in every respect; price only $65; a decided bargain. No. 842 Michigan-av.

AN EXPERIENCED ORGANIST WISHES A SITUation as organist, or as accompanist, in some musical society. Apply at once at 267 Michigan-av.

A SPLENDID PIANO FOR SALE FOR $150; COST $600. B. MAURY, 79 South Halsted-st.

FIRST-CLASS NEW PIANOS AT PANIC PRICES. I have no $10,000 store rent to pay, consequently can sell low; you can't afford to pay for style in these times. J. H. WOLCOTT, 251 Park-av.

FOR SALE—$400 WILL BUY A [illegible] superbly finished parlor organ, [illegible] been used. Can be seen at [illegible] Artesian-av. Terms of payment easy.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, ONE GOOD second-hand piano, 7-octave; or part on time. 197 East Madison-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—STEINWAY PIANO; COST $650 JULY 1; will exchange for good carriage and harness. Address L 51, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A NEW 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano very cheap. Purchaser please call and see, 51 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS PIANO, CHEAP; NO use for it, and paying storage. Will give one year's time. Address L 26, Tribune office.

PIANO AT A SACRIFICE—A RICH AND BEAUTIful tone rosewood pianoforte, (New York make), in fine order. Price, with crimson cover and stool, $150. 842 Michigan-av.

PIANO FOR SALE, A HANDSOME SQUARE grand, 7 octaves, very rich tone, rosewood, and all modern improvements; cost $650 for $250 cash. Must be sold at once. Apply at [illegible] Park-av.

PIANO FORTE AT A BARGAIN, 7 OCTAVE, carved legs; best New York make, been used only a few weeks; will be sold for cash at ½ price. 115 Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—PIANOS AND ORgans. We make renting a specialty. WM. H. PROSSER & CO., 214 State-st., near Van Buren.

THE NICHOLSON IS THE CHEAPEST FIRST-class organ in the market. Price $50, and upwards. Manufactory and Sale-Room 63 East Indiana-st.

VIOLIN FOR SALE—AN OLD CREMONA, VERY powerful tone; just the thing for concert or orchestra. Cheap. Address M, Carrier 52.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—50 CENT SAMPLES FREE; men and women in every town and neighborhood can make $30 to $70 a week; we mean business, and want nothing to do with those who do not; parties looking for a permanent money-making business can send 5 cents for papers and 50c samples. ERRILL & CO., 186 East Randolph-st., Room 18.

AGENTS WANTED FOR A NEW BOOK JUST published; very popular; 5 for city and 1,000 for country. Call or address UNION PUBLISHING CO., 225 Wabash-av.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR NEW MAPS. Good commission given. Call at the Chicago Map Establishment, 115 South Franklin-st., up-stairs.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR NEW BUTton-hole cutter, needle-threading thimble, and other quick-selling articles. 88 East Madison-st., Room 1.

AGENTS WANTED—WITH OR WITHOUT EXPERIence to sell light goods; will pay large commission. American Novelty Company, 133 Clark-st., Room 28.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL GOODS WHICH everybody wants. Pay $20 per week and expenses. 218 Madison-st., Room 13.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A NEW STATIONARY STEAM ENgine, 10x18, first-class. Apply Chicago Steam Engine Works, southeast corner Michigan-av. and Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—12-HORSE POWER BOILER with supply tank and 4-horse power engine. Inquire corner Twenty-second and State-sts., over market.

FOR SALE—A FOOT LATHE: FIRST-CLASS. 146 State-st., in basement.

TO BUILDERS, CABINET-MAKERS, ETC.—FOR sale, a great bargain—Lease and fixtures of planing mill corner Green and Kinzie-sts. The place is supplied with new first-class machinery, and conveniences for [illegible] and kiln-drying lumber. Apply to JAMES BARKER, on the premises.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND ENGINE and boiler, 20 horse power, and a shingle machine, in exchange for 320 acres, near St. Louis, Mo. R. J. NOCKIN, 138 West Randolph-st., Room 3.

WANTED—A BOILER 12 OR 15 HORSE-POWER. [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—AT ABOUT A THIRD'S [illegible] [illegible] Chicago, from 8 to 12 years of age, to sit for [illegible] [illegible] one child from each family. [illegible]

WANTED—A LADY POSSESSING SOME LITERary taste, and having $8,000, [illegible]

THE RAILROADS.

How the Stock-Pass System Is Being Prostituted.

Business and Professional Men Willing to Ride with Hogs Sooner Than Pay Fare.

The St. Louis & Alton Railroad Company's Contract with the Wilmington Coal Company.

It was announced in these columns several weeks ago that the railroad companies in this city had weakened in regard to the free pass system, and that they had issued circulars informing their agents to pass stock-drovers and their employes in charge of stock over their respective roads, and also issue to them return passes. The railroad companies claimed to be compelled to make this modification as a matter of self-defense, because cross-lines, by issuing free passes, diverted all the stock trade from this city. This new system has now been in operation for about three weeks, and the managers of the various railroads declare that it does not work at all, and that they might just as well return to the former system of issuing free passes as to submit to the impositions practiced under the free stock-pass system. The rules provide that one man be passed free with two or three cars of stock, two men with four to seven cars, and three men with eight cars or more. Although some of the circulars provide that no one but the owners or actual employes should be passed, still a number of merchants and professional men are taking advantage of the system and are passing as employes of stock-drovers in the company of hogs and cattle. This practice has become so general that the General Freight Agent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Road, Mr. Lewis Viele, has been compelled to issue the following circular:

To FREIGHT AGENTS: The following rule on stock contracts must be strictly adhered to: "Agents will refuse to enter any names on the contract but those of the owner or employes in charge of stock, without regard to passes required by number of cars." It has become the practice for agents to consider well-known merchants and professional men in their neighborhood employes, and so pass them on contracts, when they know these parties have no interest in the stock shipped. It must be distinctly understood that, for the future, any agent disregarding this rule will be charged with the first-class fare of any person so passed to Chicago and return.

On the Illinois Central and Burlington & Quincy Railroads the same game is practiced to just as great an extent as on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, but the latter roads do not care enough about it to put a stop to it. Mr. Wadsworth, of the Burlington & Quincy Road, says if merchants and professional men choose to ride in company with hogs and cattle, he has no desire to stop them from doing so.

A BROKEN CONTRACT.

Several years ago the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company purchased from the Wilmington Coal Company the road owned by the latter corporation, known as the Fox River Valley Railroad, for the purpose of running a branch line from Dwight to Streator and Lacon. The Chicago & Alton Company paid for this road a certain amount of money, and also agreed to carry the coal from the Company's mines at Streator, at cost price. The Chicago & Alton people fulfilled their contract until last year, when the Legislature passed the new Railroad law, providing that roads shall not carry freight from a further distance for a less consideration than they do from a shorter one. As the Railroad Company cannot possibly carry coal from places nearer to Chicago than Streator at a less rate or even less amount than they carry that of the Wilmington Coal Company, it refuses to fulfill its contract, because in doing so it would be compelled to violate the existing State laws, or carry coal at rates that would be destructive to the road. The Railroad Company is perfectly willing to fulfill the contract with the Wilmington Coal Company, provided the Courts decide that it can do so without infringing on the laws of the State.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL EARNINGS.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company sold during the month of September 2,633.44 acres of construction lands for $21,369.03, 120 acres of free lands for $1,080, and town lots for $70, making the total sales $22,519.03. The Land Department collected $45,958.49 during the month. The Traffic Department reports as follows, estimated earnings:

Source.	In Illinois. 707 miles.	In Iowa. 402 miles.	Total. 1,109 miles.
Freight	$426,702.00	$144,370.00	$571,072.00
Passengers	125,211.25	48,514.20	173,725.45
Mails	6,375.00	3,059.24	9,434.24
Other sources	119,626.00	2,554.76	122,180.76
Total, Sept. '73	$677,913.25	$198,499.20	$876,412.45
T'l actual earnings, Sept. '72	578,489.35	166,292.99	744,782.23
Increase	$ 99,424.10	$32,206.21	$131,630.32

This is an increase of 17 2-16 per cent in the Illinois earnings, 19¼ per cent in the Iowa earnings, and 17 11-16 per cent in the total earnings.

GENERAL NOTES.

Mr. George C. Hoppel, Assistant Superintendent of the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Division of the Michigan Central Railroad, has been appointed General Paymaster of the Michigan Central Road and Branches. M. C. B. Bush, late Superintendent of the Grand River Valley Division, succeeds to Mr. Hoppel's old position.

The Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Chicago Railroad is completed to Tiffin, Ohio, from the West, and connection formed with the T., T. & E. R. R. A mile of iron is being laid down each day east from the Lake Erie Division; also east from Dehler Station, Henry Co., O. All the grading in Ohio is completed.

The Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad has completed its connection with the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Road at Valparaiso, Ind. Trains will commence running through from Lansing, Mich., to Chicago in a few days.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company has declared a dividend of 4 per cent, payable Nov. 26. The transfer books will be closed Nov. 11.

Mr. L. Pearson, late Superintendent of the Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago Railroad, has accepted the position of Superintendent of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Road.

THE COMMISSIONERS AND EQUALIZERS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The railroad interest of the State, representing as it does the investment of some $250,000,000, is one of the most important in the State, by reason of its magnitude, and also because the mechanical, commercial, and agricultural interests are closely connected with and dependent upon it. To Illinois and especially to Chicago, it is vitally important. Without its railroads Chicago would not have been. Destroy them or take them away, and it will cease to be a city of importance. It would seem, therefore, that an interest so essential to the welfare of the public would be entitled to some consideration, and should receive the protection of a Government that has in view the interests of its people and is directed by honesty of purpose. For it will be recollected that the $250,000,000 which have constructed these roads have been contributed by hundreds of thousands of people in the Eastern States, and which now constitute their fortunes and only means of daily support. But how is the fact? This State Government, represented and acting through its Boards of Railroad Commissioners and Tax-Equalizers, so far from protecting this great interest, which has hitherto operated so favorably that Illinois stands to-day in the front ranks of States for population, religion, and wealth, has, with great deliberation, set to work utter destruction to railroad companies by passing a law regulating rates of freight and fare which, if the roads are compelled to observe and comply with, will, at one single blow, render valueless their entire property and reduce to poverty thousands of poor people who have invested in it and are scattered throughout the country. And then come the Tax-Equalizers, and levy a tax upon the capital stock and tangible property of railroad corporations, which, if the roads are compelled to pay, will only hasten the time of their entire dissolution. The inevitable result of the enforcement of such laws will be an utter blockade of the wheels of commerce, and such an annihilation of all the interests of this State as will cause their projectors to think of revolution as a remedy.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In THE TRIBUNE of the 12th inst. there was an article on "The New Railroad to South Chicago," in which it states that "the style of rails used is the English iron patent." Such is not the case. The rail to be used is the Angle-Iron Rail, which is an American invention, and is manufactured by the Angle-Iron Rail Company, of Chicago. The rail weighs 28 lbs per yard, and is equal to a 56-lb T rail, thus saving a large amount in the building of a railroad. Yours respectfully, ALBERT L. RICH.

THE CHICAGO JUNK-DEALERS.

Junk-dealer in Chicago is fast becoming synonymous for receiver of stolen property. Pawnbrokers and junk-dealers are the two classes of people to whom thieves take their plunder to dispose of, and although it may be difficult in many cases to decide what property is stolen and what is not, yet there can be no excuse for junk-dealers to buy railroad irons and brasses, as most of them are in the habit of doing. Several cases have recently been noticed in THE TRIBUNE of junk-dealers who have been held to the Criminal Court for receiving stolen property knowing it to be such. It is a well-known fact that none of the railroad companies centering in Chicago sell any of their irons or brasses, melting them over for their own use; yet in a great many junk-shops, couplings-links, chairs, fish-plates, pad-locks, etc., with the railroad company's name stamped on them, have been found.

Mr. Adams, of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, Chief Detective Carwell, of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, and City Detectives Slayton and Gallagher have been on the war-path for some time among the junk-shops, and they all unite in saying that much more stealing has been going on than the railroads imagined. Property belonging to the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Northwestern, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, and Burlington & Quincy Railroads has been found by these gentlemen, and the junk-dealers in all cases prosecuted. It looks as if the only way the railroads can protect themselves is to hire some person, whose sole duty shall be to watch these "fences" called junk-shops.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Erin's Hope Temperance and Benevolent Association will meet at No. 38 Gurley street at 2 p. m.

"The Irish Brigade in the Service of France," by John F. Finerty, at the Father Mathew Hall, West Harrison street, to-night.

The name of the young Englishman who was crushed to death in a skiff between two tugs, a few days ago, was not Henry Walker, but Henry Allis.

The case of Baker, charged with hitting Peter Shields with a beer-keg, came up yesterday morning, and it was clearly shown that Baker did nothing of the sort, and he was discharged by Banyon.

John Ledone tried to break up a dance at Burlington Hall. He had four fights in fourteen minutes, and for this lightning act of pugnacity he got a $25 fine yesterday.

Mr. A. P. Burbank being about to leave for the East on a lecturing-tour, will give a farewell reading in the Fifth Presbyterian Church Thursday evening next.

All moral and respectable young men can join Ellsworth's Zouaves by calling on Monday evenings at Empire Block, on LaSalle street, between Madison and Washington.

Jerry Cashman, who killed Patrick Quinn, on board the propeller Gordon Campbell, was indicted for murder by the Grand Jury yesterday, and now occupies a cell in the County Jail.

A meeting of the Committee on Railroads is called for to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, in the City Clerk's office. Also a meeting of the Committee on Police for 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The ladies of St. John's Episcopal Church announce that they will continue the lunches at No. 272 East Madison street during this week. The hungry cannot do better than go there and fill up.

In THE TRIBUNE of ten days ago a notice appeared offering homes for two little girls. To-morrow two girls, one 7 and the other 11, start for their new homes in Marshall County, Ill. There are still excellent homes for girls found by Mr. Billings not yet supplied.

Mr. Ferd W. Peck was the auctioneer of the grand bouquet at the Christian Union anniversary last Friday evening, not Mr. Clarence Peck, as was inadvertently stated yesterday. The correction is made as a measure of justice to both gentlemen.

John O'Neil broke into Joseph Cahill's saloon early yesterday morning, and stole 1,200 cigars, worth $24. He was arrested, but his confederate, who stood outside, got away with the cigars. He was examined yesterday by Justices Daggett and Banyon, and held to the Criminal Court in $1,000 bail.

The alarm from Box 98, at 12 o'clock yesterday, was occasioned by the discovery of fire in a frame building (Cholera Hospital) owned by Cook County, unoccupied, at the corner of Arnold and Thirty-third streets. Loss, $250. The fire is supposed to have been started by an incendiary.

A Swede, named O. Ostrom, 54 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, with black hair, no whiskers, light complexion, dressed in black coat, black pants, and brown overcoat, has been missing since Oct. 7. He cannot speak English. Information regarding him can be left at No. 44 Bismarck court.

Tuesday afternoon, as a westward-bound freight train on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway was standing on the side track at Rolling Prairie, Ind., a car was broken open and eighteen tubs of tobacco, worth $15 a tub, was stolen from it. Detective E. A. Cornwall went to Rolling Prairie Thursday morning, and on Friday discovered the tobacco in a straw-stack, three miles east of Laporte, and about half a mile from the railroad track.

The new Mariners' Temple at the northeast corner of Michigan and Market streets will be dedicated at 2:30 this afternoon. All are invited. A soiree will be given in the hall to-morrow evening, when there will be music, singing, speeches, and supper. Tickets can be had at the door. This institution will be specially devoted to the use of mariners. It provides for them a Home with a choice library and a hall for religious and other meetings. The Rev. J. H. Leonard deserves all the credit for starting the enterprise, which is worthy of support.

Yesterday, three insane persons, named A. M. Griffen, George Grelle, and Peter Riley, were placed in cells in the County Jail, to await the action of the County Court. The first-named person has long been employed as a law reporter by the firm of Bly & Burnham, phonographers. His case is a lamentable one. He was universally respected, and has many warm friends about the courts. He is an accomplished short-hand reporter. His mind seems to be hopelessly shattered. For some time he has been staying at the houses of his employers, but finally became so violent that they were compelled to have him confined in jail.

William George, alias William Bannon, is a youth to whom that trite expression, young in years but old in crime, would apply most excellently. His latest exploit was on Thursday night. He then went into the store of Mr. Waite, corner of Harrison street and Fourth avenue, broke open a drawer, and took out three cold-chisels and a hammer, with which he proceeded to open the safe. He [illegible] such a noise that Sergt. Ebersold arrested him a block away, and went to the store and [illegible], who is a [illegible]. He had formerly worked for Mr. Waite [illegible] by him for plumber and gas-fitter, and was discharged for stealing. The young rascal had broken the combination lock, and cut an inch into the safe. He was examined yesterday by Justices Daggett and Banyon, and held by them to the Criminal Court in $1,500 bail.

We thought John Allen was a checkiest man in Chicago, but he must throw up the sponge to H. B. Dawson, or do something to keep up his reputation. On Friday Dawson went into a cigar store on South Clark street, and, picking out the most expensive Havana he could find, began smoking it, and coolly informed the proprietor that he had no money, and went out. Walking along the street, his eye fell on the sign of a restaurant, where a Delmonico dinner can be purchased for the sum of 25 cents. He went down and ate two dinners, and told the proprietor that he had suspended a small man, he [illegible] and pay for his dinner. He then went up stairs, and said he was wishing for some money, went again into the cigar store and said he wanted a quarter to pay for his dinner. Because this modest request was refused, he raised a row, and was arrested and fined $5 by Banyon, who remarked that J. Allen must look out for his laurels.

The stupidity of the Chicago policeman is becoming proverbial. The last exhibition of it was made by Officer William Gleeson, of the Sixth Precinct Station, who, on Saturday last, arrested H. C. Mulder, a florist, whose wagon was standing opposite the West Side New York store, on the ground that the poor fellow "had no license." Messrs. Pardridge, Cartwright, and others witnessed the outrage, and accompanied the poor man to the Madison Street Station. He was refused the privilege of a special deposit, kept in a cell all day Sunday, and arraigned before Justice Scully on Monday morning, the Justice, understanding that the man was required by law to pay no license, dismissed the case, and sent Mulder home. The officer who perpetrated the outrage left Mulder's horse and wagon standing on the street from 3 o'clock in the afternoon until nearly midnight, when another officer ran that in also. Mr. Mulder has his remedy in a civil suit, and if the silly creature who abused his authority were compelled to pay dearly for his ignorance, the force might be benefited slightly. There are idiots enough wearing stars in this city to fill a respectable asylum.

CHARITABLE CONCERT.

Following is the programme that will be played at the Germania Band Concert in Orpheus Hall, corner of Lake and Peoria streets, at 3 o'clock this afternoon for the benefit of the yellow fever sufferers:

1. Overture to "Maritana" ...... Wallace
2. Airs from "Der Freischuetz" ...... Weber
   (Solo for clarinet.)
   Mr. Schoepp.
3. "Life Let Us Cherish"—Waltzes ...... Strauss
4. Piano solo ...... Ketterer
   Miss Wangeman.
5. Violin solo ...... C. de Beriot
   George Loesch.
6. "Good Night, Darling Child," Old English ballad ......
   Mr. Hunneman.
7. Potpourri—"Wreaths for Bacchus" ...... Mensel
8. Selections and chorus ......
   Orpheus Society.
9. "Fest Overture" ...... Leutner
10. Cornet solo ...... Thiele
    Mr. Schultz.
11. Finale from "Lohengrin" ...... Wagner

The object of this entertainment appeals to every one, and there should be a large audience. Admission, 50 cents.

A HOLLOW MOCKERY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I wonder if "Paterfamilias," who now and then buys a load of hay on the street,—one of those nice little tapering loads that nearly touch the ground, and slope gracefully up to a peak,—knows how they are made? Pitched on to the wagon, did you suggest, and arranged by a man on top of the load? By no means, dear sir! This load of hay is a delicate and artistic creation, and I fear you don't appreciate it. Little can you guess of the dainty manipulations, the delicate touches, expended on that work of art.

I've seen them made, and I'm going to tell.

To begin with, you'll notice when it is empty—that the wagon is high and short, and, furthermore, is provided with a row of pointed sticks on each side, to hold the delicate load in place. The hay is already piled on an empty lot in the suburbs of the city in big stacks. When a wagon is to be loaded, it is drawn up near one of these stacks, and a man takes a pitchfork and goes to work. He takes a fork full of hay from the pile, tosses it to the ground, and then proceeds to loosen it; tossing it up in the air, making it lay up light, and encouraging every individual stalk of hay to stick out on its own responsibility and take up as much room as possible. It is really interesting to see how one fork full of hay can be made to assume the proportions of half-a-dozen forks full.

When light enough to suit him, he goes on to lay it on the wagon. Daintily he takes up an airy load, and lays it carefully on the wagon, over the sharp sticks, so as to be held on, and hanging as far down as possible, to give the appearance of a low-hung wagon. So he proceeds, laying a row all round the edge of the vehicle, tossing up a new lot when necessary, and always building around the edge till it reaches as high as he dares to pile such a hollow load. Of course, he has to draw it in as he goes up, or it would fall out; and thus grows the tapering load.

When high enough he throws a few forks full into the middle, puts on the binder,—which, of course, sinks in a good deal,—and then rounds up the load by throwing loose hay over the top.

But it is not yet done. There remains one artistic touch. It is well known that horses are fond of rosin weeds in their hay; and, while tossing up the load, the workman is careful to save out every specimen of the weed that he finds. When the work is completed, he takes these discarded weeds, and, standing on the ground, carefully ornaments the load by sticking them in here and there,—thus deluding the purchaser into the belief that the hay is well sprinkled with the desired plant.

When these last touches are on, the horses are brought up, and the load starts for town. Very carefully the patient animals draw it over the smoothest streets, that it may not settle; while the driver is equally careful to sit on the very front edge of his hollow load.

When you drive around to the hay-market to purchase, he is the merchant who don't sell by weight, but prefers to sell by the load.

If you don't want to buy such a concoction as this, you must select the broad load, as wide at the top as at the base,—the one on which the owner is not afraid to stand, and don't sink in up to his waist, at that.

For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain,
The Heathen Chinee is (not) peculiar.

OLIVE THORNE.

VIADUCT OVER KINZIE STREET.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In a TRIBUNE of recent date I noticed an article referring to a needed improvement which has become a necessity, viz.: a viaduct over the tracks on Kinzie street, either at Union, Halsted, or Sangamon streets. How long must we endanger life and limb in trying to cross Kinzie street? If our City Fathers desire to know whether the improvement is really needed, let one of them undertake to drive a spirited horse over the tracks, with engines whizzing and puffing continually in both directions, and I think he will coincide with NORTH WEST-SIDER.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18, 1873.

The Tribulations of a Couple of Lovers.

The other night at Truckee, California, two young men, visiting the same young lady, tried to "freeze each other out," or in other words, to see which would stay the longest. It appears that this is a common amusement at Truckee, and though perhaps pleasant to the young men is somewhat expensive and annoying to the old folks. The *Republican* tells the story as follows:

"The heads of the family left the young people alone at the proper time and retired, apparently for the purpose of rest and slumber. About midnight the young lady expressed a desire to step out on the porch to see the moon and get the fresh air, and of course both the "freezers" followed. The door was closed after them. While moon and star-gazing, the man of the house stepped unobserved into the parlor and distributed a liberal supply of shoemakers' wax on two of the seats of the cane-bottomed chairs—those that the men had vacated. This wax was of the right consistency to serve the purpose in this case. The young lady on the porch, who was in the secret, soon found an excuse for returning with her admirers. The young men sank down into the "reserved seats," and each redoubled his efforts to please the damsel, annoy his fellow, and keep awake. About an hour passed in this way, by which time the wax, aided by the warmth pressing down upon it, had become thoroughly amalgamated with the shoddy of the pants—in fact, the cane bottoms of the chairs, the wax, and the pantaloons, became a sort of inseparable trinity. The time for the crisis was close at hand. It came. Each one of the bachelors found himself glued to his seat, and no amount of pulling and tugging affected a release. If they arose the chairs followed. At first they tried to look upon the matter as a joke, but, after a full half-hour's struggle to free themselves from their embarrassing predicament, they began to think they had got into a serious scrape. The lady suggested that they build up a rousing fire in the stove, and then each man backing up as near the heat as possible, "melt the darned stuff off," as she said. This method was tried, but didn't work, as with the chairs fastened to them, they couldn't get near enough to the fire. After they had sweat in the heated room for about an hour to no purpose, the wax retaining its relentless grip and connection, they saw no way out of their awkward dilemma except to engage in a surgical operation. It was getting along toward morning, and daylight was near at hand. They realized that whatever was to be done must be done quickly. Their jack-knifes were brought into requisition, and in a few minutes each fellow was released from his uncomfortable position. They left the young lady and the house in a hasty and unceremonious manner, with a cane patch on the rear of their unmentionables about the size of a full moon. Freeze-out games are not as popular as they were.

Winans' Cigar Steamers.

The two cigar steamers of Mr. Ross Winans, of Baltimore, make frequent trips in the British Channel, although their officers take pains to prevent any knowledge of their capacity for speed from becoming public. One of these steamers was built at Cherbourg and the other on the Clyde. The latter is about 400 feet long, and is built on a different plan from the original cigar steamer, which now lies at her wharf in Baltimore. Instead of a wheel in the centre, the vessel has two propellers at the extreme points of the cigar. The cigar portion of the hull is submerged, and an eye-witness describes the whole appearance of the vessel, as he saw it recently in the harbor of Southampton, as "that of an ordinary ocean steamer perched on the back of a whale." Mr. Winans hopes to obtain a speed of twenty miles an hour by propulsion alone with his strange craft.

Railroad Accidents.

The *Railroad Gazette* publishes some statistics on railroad accidents for the past twelve months which are not very encouraging to folks who are partial to safe and quiet journeys. The record stands as follows:

Months.	Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
September, 1872	71	24	104
October	90	29	102
November	108	37	114
December	112	42	133
January, 1873	178	40	199
February	133	25	126
March	112	18	92
April	101	23	88
May	79	10	113
June	90	13	104
July	90	18	80
August	150	63	155
Totals	1,309	341	1,410

Boots and Shoes.

Harkins wishes to draw the attention of the people of Chicago, and the public in general, to his fall and winter styles. All who have seen them say they are the nicest in the city. Harkins has the principal agency in Chicago for the celebrated work manufactured by Banister & Tichenor, of Newark, N. J. These goods took the prize medal at the Vienna Exposition for the best men's hand-sewed work in the world. Also, he is the sole agent for the sale of S. Munson & Co., of Alboy, N. J., who took the prize at the State Fair of New Jersey for the best sewed work in the United States. The name Harkins, for fine goods, has become a household word. Old location before the fire, No. 89 Clark street, opposite the Court-House.

The Automatic Grain Meter.

One of the most ingenious and valuable inventions on exhibition at the Exposition is J. J. Brown's Automatic Grain-Meter, for weighing all kinds of grain the grain being accurately weighed while passing in a continuous stream through the machine, and the weight is registered on a dial attached. By this wonderful, yet simple, contrivance, much time, labor, and expense is saved. This grain-meter may be seen near the scale department at the exhibition, and one should judge that there is a fortune for some enterprising man who may become interested in the manufacture of these machines.

Still Another Reduction.

Marble-top chamber-suits, finished perfectly smooth, from $62.50 to $250; parlor, library, kitchen, and office furniture in same proportion, can be found at Colby & Wirts', Nos. 249 and 254 State street. This firm have come to a wise conclusion. Rather than carry a large stock through the winter, they propose to sell at prices that will insure ready sales. The firm of C. & W. are well known, and our readers can rely on getting good work, which they warrant in every particular.

Immense.

The grand opening of Dorr's celebrated European Hotel and Restaurant occurred yesterday. It is the only place in the city where you can order from bill of fare, oysters raw, fried, and stewed; meats and game of all kinds; vegetables, fruit, pastry, tea, and coffee, for the small sum of 25 cents. This is truly the noblest place in Chicago, and the only one of its kind in the city. In addition to the restaurant, Mr. Dorr has a large number of elegantly fitted-up rooms with all the modern improvements known. To convince yourselves, call at Nos. 77 and 79 Clark street, and "see how it was missed."

Bargains in Real Estate.

E. F. Clarke & Co., No. 122 LaSalle street, have two tracts of choice property, one 40 acres and one 24 acres, near the depots at Washington Heights; also tract 21½ acres near Hawthorne, and one of 20 acres near Clyde, on the C., B. & Q. R. R., at such prices and upon such liberal terms as make them desirable investments for capitalists, and with proper handling will yield 50 per cent profit to purchasers during next season.

New Fall and Winter Jackets.

We have a large and varied stock of English walking jackets, and other new styles in fall and winter cloaks in navy blue, etc., embroidered and otherwise beautifully trimmed, from $10 up, and have a large variety of ladies' and children's water-proof cloaks, from $4 up for a full-size lady's cloak. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of fine millinery goods, in rare and desirable styles. Hotchkin, Palmer & Co., Nos. 137 and 139 State street, near Madison.

Opening this Week.

Five hundred pieces of black mohair alpaca, at 37½ cents—others will ask you for no better goods 60 cents. All silk and wool French poplins, in all new colors, at 75 cents—worth double. Look at $4.25 counterpanes, worth $10. Great bargains in black and colored dress silks. Five hundred cases assorted fall dry goods will be opened in our retail department at correspondingly low prices. C. W. & E. Pardridge, Nos. 114 and 116 State street, and No. 254 Madison street.

Ladies' Fine Furs.

The largest and most elegant stock of ladies' fine furs ever offered to the public can be found at the Fur Manufactory of Messrs. Bishop & Barnes, corner of State and Monroe streets. Those looking for anything in the fur line, or wishing their own altered, made over, or repaired, should call on the above-named firm, opposite the Palmer House.

300 Pianos For Sale.

Messrs. Julius Bauer & Co., corner of State and Monroe streets, in the Palmer House, have on hand and for sale at extremely moderate prices a choice lot of 300 pianos, manufactured by all the leading houses in the country. They solicit a visit from purchasers. They think they can offer such peculiar inducements as to effect a sale with any bona fide buyer.

Will Prices Never Reach Bottom?

It would seem not, for C. C. Holton & Co., Nos. 269 and 271 State street, are selling a modern-style, finely-finished, marble-top, French walnut-trimmed chamber set for $50. They also are still manufacturing those hair-mattresses, forty pounds weight, and best tick, for $14. Parlor suites in hair-cloth or terry for $55, and other furniture equally low.

Needn't Be Hard Up.

No merchant need be hard up when he can always, even in these times of panics, etc., obtain cash advances and discounts at the auction and commission house of George P. Gore & Co., Nos. 68 and 70 Wabash avenue, Chicago. Overloaded dealers can obtain relief in cash to any amount, at all times.

The Tolleston Club.

An important meeting of the members of the Tolleston Shooting Club will be held in the Open Board of Trade rooms, Nos. 119 and 121 La Salle street, on Monday, Oct. 20, at 4 p. m. A full attendance is requested. SAMUEL H. TURRELL, President.

The Gunther-Maranesi War.

The strife is ended, and, as was to be foreseen, the Candy-King, Maranesi, came out victorious. As a matter of course, he distributes his sweets in the more liberally at his stand in the Exhibition and at No. 130 Twenty-second street.

Cooking Ranges, Etc.

If you are in need of a good Cooking Range or Heating Furnace, call at Range Bros., corner of State and Van Buren streets, and see the "Richmond Palace" ranges, or the "Barstow" and "Harris" furnaces, which are considered far ahead of anything in the market for economy, durability, and perfect working.

Prepare for Cold Weather.

Dalton & Co., No. 82 Randolph street, near State, have just received another lot of the "New Argand" self-feeding base-burning stoves. Have also on hand a large variety of fire-irons and stands, blower-holders, coal-vases, etc., and an endless variety of housekeeping goods.

Drew's Business College.

Young men should avail themselves of the excellent training given at the above institution. Penmanship, arithmetic, bookkeeping, and telegraphing taught. The proprietor has issued a new work on bookkeeping, which is more practical and simple than any heretofore published. For sale at the College.

The Most Popular Stove.

While popularity does not always imply success, it is certain Rathbone's Peerless must be an excellent cook-stove, for in the past three years it has become the most popular, not only in Chicago, but throughout the West.

Artistic.

Those suits and overcoats made by W. L. Barnum, merchant tailor, No. 154 Dearborn street, are certainly elegant, and do not bear any evidence of the panic prices at which he sells these fine goods. The largest store and stock in the city.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

PHOTOGRAPHS

$2 The Finest Gallery in Chicago $2

Offers to the Public the best finished Berlin, Rembrandt, and Carte de Visite Photographs. For a limited period, at the reduced rate of $3 PER DOZEN. At the Orient, 101 West Madison-st.

FAMILY GROUPS. Splendid Light, New Instruments, at the Orient, 101 West Madison-st.

EXTENSION OF TIME.

Owing to the large number of visitors to the Exposition, Mr. Smith has concluded to extend the time until after the Exposition at the above very low prices for his best

BERLIN & REMBRANDT PHOTOS.

THE BABIES.

Instantaneous Pictures. Splendid Results. A NOVELTY—Four Large Tintypes for 50 cents, at the ORIENT, 101 West Madison-st. A SPECIALTY—All Old Pictures copied to the entire satisfaction of customers. THE ORIENT, 101 West Madison-st.

SEVERN, 184 Madison-st.,

Still continues to take those Brilliant Photographs at

$3.00 PER DOZ.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

OTTAWAY & COLBERT, PRINTERS,

Have removed to the new building, 147 & 149 FIFTH-AV. (between Madison and Monroe-sts.), where, by increased facilities, they are better prepared to serve their customers and the public.

Press Work done for the trade.

DRESS-CLEANING.

Dresses,

No matter of what material, can be cleaned and thoroughly renovated, by a new process which does not require the removal of trimmings. SPOTS removed without washing the whole garment. Silks a Specialty. Goods cleaned by this process can be seen at our stores, 158 ILLINOIS-ST. and 264 WEST MADISON-ST. A. SCHWARZ.

MEDICAL.

SNAPPING DOCTORS.

DRS. LEARNED and wife, the latter formerly MRS. DR. FRY, Magnetic Battery, Treats all Acute and Chronic Diseases successfully. 243 West Madison-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK

OF THE TRULY GREAT ACTRESS,

MISS CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN!

Who will appear on MONDAY and TUESDAY NIGHTS in Shakespeare's sublime work of

HENRY VIII.

QUEEN KATHERINE ...... CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY NIGHTS, Miss Cushman in her great character of

LADY MACBETH!

WEDNESDAY MATINEE,

MISS CUSHMAN IN COMEDY,

SIMPSON & CO.

SUSAN SIMPSON ...... CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN
PETER SIMPSON ...... J. H. McVICKER
Next week, MISS NEILSON.

MUSIC HALL.

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE,

The world-famous author of "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN," will make her first appearance in Chicago

To-morrow and Tuesday Nights,

When she will read selections from her own works. We have decided to make the price of Tickets ONLY 50 CENTS ADMISSION, and 25 CENTS extra for reserved seats. The second (Tuesday night) Reading is in the regular Star Course. Tickets at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s Bookstore and Box Office Music Hall. CARPENTER & SHELDON.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE,

Monroe-st., bet. Dearborn and State.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels

Third week of the Extravaganza, entitled

Funny Mokes in a Fog!

Nightly hailed with tumultuous applause.

THE DANCING TRIO,

Newcomb, Mackin, and Wilson.

ERNEST LINDEN'S VOCAL ALBUM.

Mackin and Wilson in their unequaled Specialities.

BOBBY NEWCOMB, - - "The Big Sunflower."

Master G. Davenport in German Specialties.

THE PICNIC SKIRMISHERS—Arlington, Rice, and Surridge.

In active preparation, a Local Burlesque, entitled GUY MANEUVERING.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

THE PARLOR HOME OF COMEDY.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY!

MONDAY, Oct. 20, during the week, and at the Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, Bartley Campbell's new play, written expressly for this Theatre, entitled

HEARTS.

Reappearance of MISS ELIZA O'CONNOR as Agnes Gartner. All the favorites in the cast, including Mr. Cowell, Miss Cline, Mrs. Maeder, Mr. Blaisdell, Mr. Bishop, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Gaddes, and Mr. Seelsberry. New Scenery, New Music, New Appointments, Brilliant Mounting. Order carriages at 10:30 p. m. In preparation, MARY WARNER, and OURS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Greatest Living Legitimate Actress,

CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ,

In Wilkie Collins' own dramatization,

THE NEW MAGDALEN!

Supported by Mr. E. H. WOOD and the Academy Company. Monday next—Bartley Campbell's "FATE."

GLOBE.

EVERY EVENING, also WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES, the beautiful Emotional Actress,

MISS LOUISE HAWTHORNE,

Supported by the talented young Actor, Mr. GEORGE MORTON, in the Thrilling Drama,

Four Christmas Nights

Friday, Benefit of MISS HAWTHORNE.

HALSTED-ST. OPERA HOUSE,

Corner Halsted and Harrison-sts.

For One Week Only, commencing MONDAY, Oct. 27,

McEvoy's Original Hibernicon!

Remember the date, Oct. 27.

DR. KAHN'S

Magnificent Anatomical Museum,

From New York, of NATURAL SCIENCE and ART, No. 145 South Clark-st., near Madison. Tickets, 50 cts. For gentlemen only. Doors open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., daily and Sunday.

LECTURE ON CHINA.

WONG CHIN FOO — THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 23, 1873. Union Park Congregat'l Church. Admission, 50 cents.

BOURNIQUE'S DANCING ACADEMY,

128 Twenty-fourth-st., near Indiana-av.

All late and Fashionable Dancing systematically taught.

MR. SULLIVAN'S DANCING ACADEMY,

147 Twenty-second-st.,

Classes Tuesday and Friday evenings and Tuesday and Saturday afternoons. Residence—35 Twenty-third-st.

MARTINE'S DANCING ACADEMIES.

SOUTH SIDE—1010 Indiana-av.
WEST SIDE—55 Ada-st.

TO RENT.

UNION HALL, No. 161 South Clark-st., S. E. corner Monroe, for Private Parties, Clubs, Societies, &c. Inquire at the Hall, or at 47 South Clark-st., Room 13. J. A. WEDGWOOD, Proprietor.

DEFIANCE EGG CARRIER.

BRYANT'S PATENT

Defiance Egg Carrier.

No Infringement

On the So-called Stevens Patent.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18, 1873.

Mr. A. H. BRYANT, Secretary Union Egg Co.:

DEAR SIR: At your request I have re-examined the question of the validity of the Stevens patent for Egg Carriers as manufactured by Billings & Co., and I find no occasion for changing the opinion I gave you three years ago, that the patent is invalid for want of novelty. There is nothing in the specification or claim to distinguish it from packing cases in use from time out of mind. His method of constructing his apartments, or using apartments in packing cases, differs not at all from that which has belonged to the public for the last forty years at least. It is a well settled principle in patent law that the mere application of a known device to a new use is not patentable, and I consider the Stevens patent to possess no other feature of novelty. If he were entitled to claim the exclusive use of packing cases with apartments, whether for eggs or any other purposes, the Defiance Carrier might be considered an infringement; but he is entitled to no such claim, and, therefore, in my opinion, the Defiance is in no sense an infringement of any legal right of those claiming as assignees of the Stevens Egg Carrier Patent. Yours truly, JOEL TIFFANY, Attorney, etc.

In addition to the above legal opinion of one of the ablest patent lawyers in the United States, we quote from letters of the patentee of Stevens' Egg Case. In a letter to us dated May 4, 1873, he says that "Any one can manufacture his case and Billings cannot stop him." And again, May 13, he says: "There is no danger of an infringement, for he (Billings) cannot stop anything in the shape of an egg case."

For the information of any who may be influenced by the recent bluff notice of H. F. Billings, we hereby give notice that we shall not only defend and establish the validity of our Patent Defiance Carrier and effectually explode the so-called Stevens Patent, but we shall also fully defend our customers in the use and sale of our Carriers, and if any person is molested in their use or sale he has only to hand us the papers and he will have no further trouble in the matter.

Having largely increased our manufacturing facilities we are prepared to fill all orders for the "Defiance," which is universally admitted to be the safest, cheapest, and best Carrier ever produced. The name of our Carrier remains as before, THE DEFIANCE. Union Egg Carrier Co., 166 and 168 South Clinton-st., Chicago. WM. H. OVINGTON, President.
A. H. BRYANT, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,

Successors to Elison & Foster, Real Estate and General Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

250 LOTS

FOR SALE BY

AUCTION.

EXCHANGE YOUR BANK ACCOUNT FOR A LOT AT

RIDGELAWN,

Situated equi-distant between NORWOOD PARK and PARK RIDGE (and formerly known as CANFIELD), on the C. & N. W. R. R., being on high ground, 80 FEET ABOVE CHICAGO, thus affording easy drainage.

Will be sold at Auction, ON THE GROUND, Tuesday, Oct. 21, 1873, at 2¼ o'clock.

This Property, having been out of the market for several years, is now resubdivided, and for the first time offered FOR SALE in lots of 50x160 feet each. Come and secure your first choice of A LOT.

The natural scenery is not surpassed by any of the many suburban towns surrounding this city. The drives are fine, streets graded; sidewalks will be built and shade trees set out this fall. An Artesian Well is now being sunk and will be finished in a short time, making this a very desirable location; being only EIGHT miles from the city, 30 minutes' ride, with ample railroad facilities, TEN trains a day, and, by a charter from the railroad company, every train is obliged to stop at this station.

Schools, churches, stores, etc., are convenient.

Altogether, RIDGELAWN offers many attractions to parties seeking a pleasant home near Chicago, where you can have all the conveniences of city life with the fresh country air.

THE TITLE TO THIS PROPERTY IS PERFECT.

Printed abstracts furnished each purchaser.

TERMS EASY, one-quarter cash, balance one, two, and three years, with interest at 8 per cent, or $10 a month until paid, or 10 per cent discount for ALL CASH.

A DEPOSIT of $25 required on each lot at time of sale.

A SPECIAL FREE TRAIN will leave the Northwestern Depot, corner Canal and Kinzie-sts., at 2 o'clock, returning immediately after sale.

For further information, plats, etc., apply to CURTIS & KELLOGG, 123 Madison-st., or of LINGLE & DARLOW, or W. C. RADEAU, 153 Dearborn-st., or ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

Announcement Extraordinary!

GRAND OPENING

REAL ESTATE SALE

AT OUR AUCTION ROOMS,

84 AND 86 RANDOLPH-ST.,

ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 22,

AT 2 O'CLOCK.

We have received positive instructions from E. P. BLANCHARD, Esq., to close out his interest in various subdivisions, and will offer for sale, without any reserve, the following valuable property:

FIRST—27 lots, 50x125 feet each, in Blanchard Brothers' Subdivision, corner of Chicago and Richmond-avs., and near the great Chicago & Northwestern Car Shops.

SECOND—40 lots, 25x125 feet each, in Blanchard's Subdivision, on Hollansbee-st. and Fullerton-av., between Milwaukee-av. and Humboldt Park Boulevard.

THIRD—4 lots, 25x125 feet each, in same subdivision, on Humboldt Park Boulevard.

FOURTH—In same subdivision, situated between Milwaukee and Fullerton-avs., a block of 41 lots, which will be sold entire, or in large and elegant lots already subdivided. On this block there is a good house and barn, cherry, apple, and shade trees, etc.; also a fine garden. This offers a splendid chance for a profitable investment.

FIFTH—10 lots, 50x125 feet each, in Blanchard's Subdivision, near Milwaukee and Diversey-avs.

SIXTH—2 lots, 25x125 feet each, on Madison-st., two blocks east of Central Park.

SEVENTH—5 acres, being the south ¼ of Block 2, Hart & Stewart's Subdivision, corner of Forty-sixth-st. and California-av.

EIGHTH—4 lots on Monroe-st., in Kimball's Subdivision, half a block east of Central Park.

NINTH—24 lots in Durham's Subdivision, on Sixteenth-st. and Central Park-av., near Douglas Park Boulevard. Part of the purchase-money can run 4½ years.

The above offers very valuable property in a section of the city which is rapidly improving, and every day are increasing in value. The facilities for reaching this property are good, both by horse-cars and steam-cars, thus affording rapid transit to the heart of the city, and a chance will be given to every one to purchase either a single lot or more. The sale will be peremptory. Every lot offered will be sold.

Mr. E. P. Blanchard, 153 LaSalle-st., will show the property, and give any further particulars.

The Title to this Property is Perfect.

Full printed abstracts furnished.

Terms—Only one-fourth cash, balance in one, two, and three years, with 8 per cent interest.

A DEPOSIT of 10 per cent required at time of sale, balance of first payment in thirty days.

Parties having money in savings-banks which have not suspended can make their first payment by their books.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO.'S

Regular Friday's Sale,

At 84 and 86 Randolph-st.,

Friday, Oct. 24, at 9 1-2 o'clock.

Splendid Parlor Sets, Chamber Sets, Sideboards, Bureaus, Washstands, Lounges, Marble-Top Tables, Bedsteads, Mirrors, 10 crates Crockery in open lots, Bedding, Mattresses, large lot Teas and Groceries, &c., &c., Cooking and Parlor Stoves, &c., &c. General assortment of housekeeping goods. ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

Great Auction Sale of

40

Valuable Business Lots

ON WEST LAKE-ST.,

And eighteen desirable RESIDENCE LOTS on Park-av., only three blocks west of Western-av.

We are instructed by Messrs. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., agents for the owners, to offer for sale at auction, on the ground, on

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28,

at 2 o'clock. Sale absolutely without any reserve, and on very easy terms, only one-third down. Fifty dollars deposit required at time of sale. Title unquestionable.

This property is very eligibly located, the lots on Lake-st. being on the great thoroughfare from the city to Central Park, are valuable for business purposes, and offer great inducements to purchasers seeking business locations in a section of the city where property can be purchased at moderate prices, and certain to largely increase in value. We will offer for sale 8 lots, south front on Lake-st., 25 feet front each; 14 lots north front on same street—all being good business lots. Also, 14 lots on Park-av., south front, 25 feet front; 4 lots on same avenue, north front—very desirable residence lots, and in the immediate vicinity of churches, schools, and surrounded by fine residences, and easily accessible by horse-cars on Lake and Madison-sts.

This is the first auction sale of Lake-st. property east of Central Park, and should attract general attention of all parties interested. All of this property is located two blocks east of California-av., which avenue is 100 feet wide.

TERMS—One-third cash; balance one and two years, with interest at 8 per cent. Title perfect; abstracts furnished. Parties wishing to attend this sale can take the Randolph or Madison street-cars, which will convey you to the immediate vicinity of the property.

For plats of the property and further particulars inquire of Messrs. W. D. Kerfoot & Co., 85 Washington-st., or of ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

By EDWARDS & COHEN,

Auctioneers, 25 South Canal-st.

SPECIAL SALE.

On MONDAY, Oct. 20, at 2 p. m. and 7 p. m., we will sell at auction 300 choice English, Italian, and American CHROMOS. This is the finest collection of Chromos ever offered in this city. Sale positive, and without reserve. On exhibition Monday, at 9 o'clock a. m.

Special Mortgage Sale.

On Tuesday, Oct. 21, at 9:30 a. m.

A large lot of SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, Stoves, Counters, Show-Cases, etc. Sale positive, and without reserve. EDWARDS & COHEN.

By BRUSH, SON & CO.,

41 South Canal-st.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 22, at 9:30 a. m.—Furniture, Carpets, etc., at auction. Parlor and Chamber Sets, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Tables, Commodes (Marble-top and Plain); large line of Parlor and Cook Stoves, Mattresses, Beds, Platedware, Toilet Sets, Body Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, etc. Also a good Horse, Buggy, and Harness. Friday and Saturday, 24th and 25th, will be sold Furniture and General Merchandise. (Cash advances on consignments.) BRUSH, SON & CO.

OSGOOD & WILLIAMS,

West Side Auction House, 63 South Canal-st.

HAVE REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

And General Merchandise on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Other than sales-days will sell at average auction price. Advances made on consignments. Call and examine their stock.

Chromos, Chromos, Chromos.

AT AUCTION,

Monday Evening, at 7 o'clock,

At 327 West Madison-st., opposite Aberdeen,

327 Elegant German, French, English, and American Chromos, to be sold without reserve, and the sale to continue every evening till all are sold.

AUCTION SALES.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

68 & 70 Wabash-av.

ATTRACTIONS

In Spite of Panics!

NEXT TUESDAY'S SALE OF DRY GOODS, etc., will be unusually attractive, consisting of large lines of seasonable and desirable goods.

Fine line of Dress Goods in Alpacas, Reps, Brocades, etc.

The stock of a retail dealer in Fine Custom-made Clothing, in Suits, Overcoats, Pants, and Vests, will be positively closed.

Elegant line of Fancy Cassimeres and Flannel Shirts.

Rich Laces, Flowers, White Goods, and Dress Trimmings.

Hats, Caps, Gloves, and Fur Goods.

Knit Goods, Nubias, Shawls, etc.

Cassimeres, Satinets, and Jeans.

Large and fine line of Gents' Underwear, Cardigan Jackets, Scarfs, Bows, etc.

Splendid line of Gents', Ladies', and Children's Plain Cotton and Wool and Fancy Balmoral Hosiery.

Special sale of Government Goods, Dress Coats, Pants, and Jackets, and 100 rolls Superfine Ingrain Carpets to the roll at 11 o'clock.

Regular Sale opens at 9:30 o'clock.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

AT AUCTION,

Special Sale of Buggies & Harnesses,

Democrat Wagons, Open and Top Buggies, 2 Road Wagons, Express Wagons, first-class Double and Single Harnesses, on TUESDAY, Oct. 21, at 10 o'clock.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

PANICS MAKE THE AUCTION SALES OF

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

68 and 70 Wabash-av.,

Still more attractive. Our regular

BOOT & SHOE

sale of Wednesday, Oct. 22, at 9½ a. m., will be of the BEST and MOST ATTRACTIVE in goods of ALL GRADES.

Put your money where you get the largest return.

AT AUCTION.

REGULAR SOUTH SIDE SALE OF

Household Furniture,

AND CARPETS.

The Most Extensive Sale of the Season—Fresh Fall Goods.

Sideboards, Book-Cases, Wardrobes; Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture; Show-Cases, Office and Parlor Desks; 30 crates of W. G. Crockery; 8 rolls Wool Carpet; 60 Extension Tables; 125 Bureaus, Tables, W. S. Bureaus and Bedsteads; Buggies and Harnesses.

On Saturday, Oct. 25, at 9 o'clock.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

FINE VERMONT MARBLE FRONT

DWELLING & LOT,

No. 600 West VanBuren-st.,

AT AUCTION,

On the Premises, on Tuesday Afternoon, Oct. 21, at 3 o'clock.

The house contains 9 rooms, Bath-Room, Closets, large Halls, Marble Mantels, and finely finished throughout. Will be sold for all cash over an incumbrance of $4,000, due Sept. 20, 1877, with interest at 10 per cent, 10 per cent down on day of sale, balance in ten days. Parties desiring to see the house can do so by applying to W. W. Watson, 238 LaSalle-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

TOP AND OPEN BUGGIES,

PHAETONS, ROCKAWAYS,

FARM WAGONS, SINGLE & DOUBLE HARNESS,

AT AUCTION,

ON WEDNESDAY, OCT 22, at 10 a. m., at Salesrooms 15 and 17 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

LARGE AND FULL STOCK

CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING,

DRY GOODS,

Dress Goods, Shawls, Cloths and Cassimeres, Furnishing Goods, Boots & Shoes, Notions, &c.,

On Thursday, Oct. 23, at 9 1-2 a. m.,

AT SALESROOMS 15 AND 17 RANDOLPH-ST.

The CLOTHING consists of a large line of Beaver, Cassimere and Broadcloth Suits, Coats, Pants and Vests, Doeskin, Cassimere, Beaver and Satinet Pants and Vests, Business Coats, Pea Jackets, Beaver and Chinchilla Overcoats, Boys' and Youths' Clothing, &c.

A LARGE INVOICE Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Paisley and Ottoman Shawls, Cloths, Cassimeres, Furnishing Goods, Notions, etc., all seasonable and desirable goods.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

FRENCH BRONZE

Statuary,

ELEGANT MANTEL CLOCKS,

Italian Marble Statuary, Urns, and Vases,

At Auction, on Friday, Oct. 24, at Store, 19 & 21 Randolph-st.

This collection, which is the importation of Messrs. VITI BROS., Philadelphia, is one of the largest and finest ever offered in this city. The BRONZES comprise groups and figures, large and small, among which are Commerce, Agriculture, Joan of Arc, Columbus, Cleopatra, Amazon, Warriors, Mars and Venus, Beatrice, Raphael, Minerva, and other beautiful Historical and Classical subjects.

ELEGANT BRONZE CLOCKS in great variety, both with and without side pieces.

ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY, Pillars, Pedestals, Columns, Vases, Urns, Card Receivers, Busts, Groups and Animals, Grecian Tripods, Agate Ware, Etruscan Vases, Paper Weights, etc.

Goods on exhibition Tuesday. Sale will commence at 10 o'clock, and continue till all are sold.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By WILLIS, LONG & CO.,

195 and 197 Randolph-st.

REGULAR WEDNESDAY'S SALE

NEW AND SECOND-HAND

FURNITURE,

Parlor and Chamber Suits, Elegant Book-Cases, Marble-Top Tables, Library and Dining-Room Furniture, Fine Oil Chromos and Steel Engravings, What-Nots and Lounges.

BRUSSELS, WOOL AND 3-PLY

CARPETS,

Cook and Parlor Stoves, Beer and Billiard Tables, Counters, Show-Cases, &c., &c.,

AT AUCTION,

ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 22, at 9½ a. m., at our salesrooms, 195 and 197 Randolph-st.

WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

On THURSDAY, Oct. 23, at 10 a. m.,

At 743 Michigan-av.,

Elegant marble-top Chamber-suits, parlor and dining-room

FURNITURE,

Ornaments, Lace-Curtains and Lambrekins, Oil Paintings and fine Engravings, elegant Book-Case, Brussels three-ply and ingrain

CARPETS,

Bedding, Hair-Mattresses, Pillows, Rugs, Plated-ware, Crockery, Cook and Parlor Stoves, etc., etc.

Also, at 12 o'clock,

An elegant Hallet & Davis concert Grand Piano, one of the finest instruments in the city.

WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON,

204 and 206 East Madison-st.

Dry Goods & Notions.

A full line of seasonable goods, which must be sold.

ALSO,

BANKRUPT STOCK Hats, Caps, Furs, Gloves, Mittens, Umbrellas, Canes, Children's Goods, etc.

By order of the Assignee.

On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 22, at 9 1-2 o'clock.

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

SOUTH CHICAGO AUCTION SALE.

To accommodate workmen at the Rolling Mill and Steel Works, an auction sale of 300 Lots will take place at South Chicago on Monday, Oct. 27. These lots will be furnished on time for cash to desire a [illegible] run upon the grounds. Particulars hereafter.

FREDERICK KOHS,

AUCTIONEER,

Ready to serve the public in city or country on reasonable terms. Call or address [illegible].